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RECORDS OF THE DELHI RESIDENCY AND AGENCY.

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RECORDS

OF THE

DELHI RESIDENCY AND AGENCY.

Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1911.

Price Rs. 5-8-0 or 8s. 3d.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE present volume is one of a series of selections from the Punjab Government records which have been published by the Punjab Government. The volumes constituting the series are—

The Delhi Residency and Agency Records	... 1807-1857, Volume I.
The Ludhiana Agency Records, 1808-1815, Volume II.	
The Political Diaries of the Resident at Lahore and his Assistants	... 1846-1849, Volumes III—VI.
The Mutiny Records—Correspondence and Reports	... 1857-1858, Volumes VII and VIII each in two Parts.

It had been intended to issue further volumes also, dealing with (*a*) the records of the Karnal, Ambala and Ludhiana Agencies (including the despatches of Sir D. Ochterlony, Superintendent of Political Affairs and Agent to the Governor-General at Ludhiana, and the diaries of his Assistant, Captain G. Birch), 1816—1840; (*b*) the records of the North-West Frontier Agency, 1840—1845, and (*c*) those of the Lahore Residency, 1846—1849; but it has been found necessary on financial grounds to postpone the publication of these further papers.

The material for the volumes issued has been prepared and put through the Press by Mr. A. Raynor, late Registrar of the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

LAHORE:
December 1915.

PREFACE.

THE records from which the papers in this volume are a selection relate to the old Delhi territory and appear to have been transferred to the Punjab Secretariat after the Mutiny.

The records may be divided into two classes,—(*a*) *Revenue*, ranging from 1807—1834, and (*b*) *Political and Miscellaneous*, from 1806—1857. The Revenue records consist of correspondence relating to the settlement and administration of the Delhi territory and the Political records of correspondence relating principally to the Royal family of Delhi. The Political records are very incomplete. A few papers from each class have been selected for publication in this volume. The names of persons and places have been spelt as in the original manuscript.

It may be noted that Delhi was captured by the British in September 1803. The first Resident of the Delhi territory was Colonel (later Sir David) Ochterlony who was in charge from 1803—1806. Colonel Ochterlony had not been a year in office when the city of Delhi was besieged by Holkar, whom he repulsed after a gallant defence which lasted nine days. Colonel Ochterlony was succeeded in 1806 by Mr. A. Seton from Bareilly. Mr. Seton remained in charge until 1810, being relieved by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, who administered the Delhi territory as Resident for nine years, *viz.*, up to

December 1818, when he was transferred to Haidarabad, and Sir D. Ochterlony returned for two years. In November 1821 Sir D. Ochterlony went to Rajputana, and, after an acting charge by Mr. H. Middleton, Mr. A. Ross was in May 1822 appointed to the administration in the capacity of Agent to the Governor-General. In 1823 Mr. W. Fräser acted as Agent for a few months and was succeeded by Mr. C. Elliott, who held charge until October 1825. Sir C. T. Metcalfe then returned to Delhi in the capacity of Resident and Commissioner, with control of Rajputana and the conduct of foreign relations with Kabul and Lahore. In 1827 Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed Member of the Governor-General's Council and was succeeded at Delhi by Sir E. Colebrooke, who was removed in August 1829. Mr. William Fraser then acted for about six weeks and was succeeded by Mr. F. Hawkins, who held charge until November 1830, being relieved by Mr. B. Martin, who remained until March 1832, when the Residentship was abolished and an Agency again constituted. Rajputana was made a separate charge, leaving Delhi and the Protected Territory and foreign relations still with the local administration. Mr. W. Fraser was appointed Agent and held charge until March 1835, when he was murdered at the instigation of the Nawab of Firozpur. Then followed the long administration of Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, who in the capacity of Agent to the Governor of Agra and later as Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces held charge at Delhi until his death in November 1853. Mr. Simon Fraser then became Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Commissioner at Delhi, and was in office when the Mutiny broke out. He was murdered on the 11th May 1857.

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RECORDS OF THE DELHI RESIDENCY AND AGENCY.

CHAPTER I.

SETTLEMENT OF THE REVENUE OF THE ASSIGNED TERRITORY, 1807-08.

1. *From A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Delhi, to G. DOWDESWELL, Esquire, Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department, Fort William,—dated Delhi, the 15th of September 1807.*

Principles of settlement of the Land Revenue of the Assigned Territory.

ON the 22nd July 1806, I submitted to the Honorable the Governor-General in Council the motives which induced me to consider the concluding a settlement of the Assigned Territory with the actual occupants of the several villages (whatever their denomination might be) as a preferable measure to letting the lands in farm, and on the 7th August following Government was pleased to signify its approbation of the suggestion which was accordingly carried into execution.

2. The grounds which led me to recommend the mode of settlement in question, are so fully detailed in my letter of the 22nd July 1806 to your address, that to enter into them at large upon the present occasion were only to swell the public records unnecessarily. I shall therefore content

Principles of settlement of the Land Revenue of the Assigned Territory.

myself with taking the liberty respectfully to refer to that despatch.

3. Among the principal benefits which I expected to derive from the proposed arrangement, were the ascertainment of the real capability and resources of the country and the removal of abuses, the *former* of which, under the farming system, it is ever the interest of the renter to conceal, while he frequently derives from the continuance of the *latter* advantages of a most pernicious tendency. I also hoped that, by bringing European gentlemen into direct and immediate intercourse with those of our new subjects who were yet unacquainted with our character, their minds would be conciliated and a groundwork laid for the introduction of our financial and judicial system.

4. Hitherto the attainment of these advantages has been but limited and partial. But that circumstance does not discourage me, or induce me the less to consider it as my duty, to solicit the sanction of Government to its continuance.

5. That we are not yet thoroughly acquainted with the resources of the country, may, I think, be attributed to the following causes :—

1st—To the settlement of the several villages not having been concluded upon the spot, under the personal management of a European gentleman.

2ndly—To the obstinacy and perverseness of many of the zumeendars. Of the lands belonging to persons of this description, the settlement could not be made with accuracy, from their resisting a measurement of the cultivated part of their estates, which, together with the total want of authentic village records for the guidance of the persons employed, greatly tended to perplex the business.

Principles of settlement of the Land Revenue of the Assigned Territory.

3rdly—To the difference and distrust, which to a certain degree *still* prevail among the landholders and which induced several to abscond at the time when their presence was required for the formation of the settlement.

4thly—To the very inconvenient practice of there being several *muckuddums* or managing ryots in one and the same village, which tends to divide responsibility—to confuse the business and to create unnecessary detail.

5thly—To the want of power in the *aumil* who was frequently obliged to yield to the perverse combinations of the *muckuddums* and to accept a much less sum than the lands were actually known to produce.

6. It appears to me that those evils would be, in a great measure, remedied if the settlement of each village or estate were made upon the spot by the Superintendent of the Assigned Territory or his representative, in person, and if he were invested with sufficient authority to enable him to enforce the attendance and obedience of the contumacious zumeendars, and above all, if he were attended by an escort sufficiently strong to command respect and to display the *power* of Government, in a part of the country where as yet its *lenity* only has been exhibited. I think it therefore my duty to submit my sense of the expediency of this measure, and to recommend that the gentleman charged with its execution be authorized to conclude a settlement for 1, 2 or 3 years as local circumstances may appear to him to require and, if necessary, to simplify the details of the village concerns by reducing, wherever he saw occasion, the number of the *muckuddums*, it being, of course, understood that this suggestion is only to relate to their removal from the *management* of the land, and by no means to extend to the diminution of their share.

Principles of settlement of the Land Revenue of the Assigned Territory.

7. In the event of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council being pleased to honor this suggestion with his approbation, his orders on the subject would probably be received at a time when the assets of the country might be ascertained with facility and with a considerable degree of accuracy, as it is likely that the khurreef crop (with the single exception of the sugarcane) will shortly be either reaped or ready for reaping and that the ground intended for the cultivation of the rubbee will be in such a state of preparation as will admit of its average produce being estimated.

8. I think it my duty to observe that I believe a much larger sum than has been collected during the present year might be obtained from a farmer with unexceptionable security. I cannot, however, consider the pecuniary benefit which would be derived from the adoption of that arrangement as a sufficient compensation for introducing a system which would remove us from a direct intercourse with the land-holders, perpetuate abuse and keep us in ignorance of the real resources of the country, which must be more considerable than our collections seem to indicate, from their giving rise to an advantageous proposal on the part of a farmer.

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2. *From H. STONE, Esquire, Acting Accountant, Board of Revenue, to G. DOWDESWELL, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Revenue and Judicial Departments,—dated Fort William, the 30th September 1807.*

Hal Tauzi Account of the Collectorship of Delhi for August 1807.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the purpose of being laid before the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, the annexed Abstract *Hal Towjee* Account of the land revenue in charge of the Superintendent of Revenues at Dehlee for *Sawun* 1214 F. S. or August 1807, together with such explanations of the outstanding balances as have been furnished by the Superintendent.

ENCLOSURE TO 2.

3. *Hal Towjee of the Collectorship of Zillah Delhi for the month of Sawun, 1214 Fusly, corresponding with the month of August 1807.*

Sub-Divisions.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			Gross balance.	Remissions.	Net balance to be carried forward in next Towjee.	EXPLANATORY ARRANGEMENT OF THE NET BALANCE.				Detailed explanation of the balances in the last column.
	Net balance at the close of the last Towjee.	Kists for the current Fuslee month.	Total demand.	Collections in the current European month.	Surplus collections in last month's account, the present demand.	Total collections.				In immediate train of liquidation.	Expected by distraint or a sale of lands.	Suspended by authority.	Remaining balances explained in the next column.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Pergunnah Havelee Palum.	284 6 0	...	284 6 0	...	...	...	284 6 0	265 5 9	19 0 3	19 0 3	...	...	...	
Pergunnah Neharahelpoor, &c.	253 15 0	...	253 15 0	...	...	...	253 15 0	...	253 15 0	253 15 0	...	...	...	
Pergunnah Sonah, &c.	8,407 15 9	...	8,407 15 9	...	...	...	8,407 15 9	...	8,407 15 9	...	...	...	8,407 15 9	(1)
Pergunnah Hattin	2,670 0 0	...	2,670 0 0	2,670 0 0	...	2,670 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" Rewarree	1,928 0 0	...	1,928 0 0	...	...	...	1,928 0 0	...	1,928 0 0	...	...	...	1,928 0 0	(2)
Pergunnah Ahmudpoor, &c.	...	2,084 0 0	2,084 0 0	...	...	...	2,084 0 0	...	2,084 0 0	2,084 0 0	...	...	...	
Total . .	13,544 4 9	2,084 0 0	15,628 4 9	2,670 0 0	...	2,670 0 0	12,958 4 9	265 5 9	12,692 15 0	2,356 15 3	...	...	10,335 15 9	

(1) Recommended to be remitted on account of jageers granted since the settlement of the farm:
Rs. 1,207-4-0 Suyyud Rajee Khan's Jagheer, 1214, fuslee; Rs. 1,726-4-3 for 1213, fuslee. Rs. 5,474-7-6 for 1214 fuslee on account of Meer Fuzul Ally and Hossein Ally's Jagheer, referred for the orders of Government by the Resident.

(2) Recommended to be remitted on account of Rewaree cantonments: submitted by the Resident for the orders of Government.

4. *From G. DOWDESWELL, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort William, to the Resident at Delhi,—dated Fort William, the 2nd of October 1807.*

Principles of settlement of the Land Revenue of the Assigned Territory.

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you dated the 15th ultimo.

2nd. The Governor-General in Council approves the principles upon which you propose that the ensuing settlement of the land revenue of the Assigned Territory should be concluded. His Lordship in Council accordingly desires that you will furnish your First Assistant with the necessary instructions for his guidance in the performance of that duty.

3rd. The settlement is of course to be formed subject to your revision and to the final confirmation of Government.

4th. The Governor-General in Council authorizes the Assistant to conclude the settlement for one, two, or three years, as may appear to be most expedient, under such orders as you may deem it advisable, from time to time, to issue to him on that point, and His Lordship in Council is not aware of any objections to the arrangement which you propose to adopt with respect to the *muckuddums*.

5th. You are authorized to furnish the Assistant with such an escort as you may think he may require in the performance of the above-mentioned duty.

6th. The Governor-General in Council having had before him the *Towjee* Account of the Assigned Territory for the month of *Sawun*, I am directed to acquaint you that His Lordship in Council has been pleased to authorize you to order the balances, which have accrued on account of the jagheers mentioned in the explanations which accompanied the *Towjee*, and the cantonments at Rewarree, to be struck off the Public Accounts as irrecoverable.

5. *From A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Dehli, to GEORGE DOWDESWELL, Esquire, Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department, Fort William,—dated Dehli, the 4th January 1808.*

Principles of settlement of the Land Revenue of the Assigned Territory.

I WAS duly honored by the receipt of your letter of the 2nd October, communicating to me the orders of His Lordship in Council, on the subject of my reference of the 15th September, relative to the revenue settlement of the Assigned Territory.

2. In conformity to those orders, I issued to Mr. Metcalfe, the Acting Superintendent of that district, such instructions as appeared to me to be adapted to the circumstances of the case, and to the actual state of the country. These instructions necessarily embraced a much wider range of investigation and of regulation than would have been required in making the settlement of a district situated in the Lower Provinces. Exclusively of the capability and produce of the land, it was necessary to ascertain the appropriation of the produce, the relative situation of the husbandmen or ryots with respect to the managers of villages, whether zumeendars or *muckuddums*, the right of these last to the very large allowances claimed by them, the nature of the tenures by which landed property is held, together with many other matters which are not only materially connected with the ascertainment of the dues of Government and the preservation of the rights of the husbandmen, but also with the police of the country. All these points required regulation. It was also necessary to establish *putwarrees* for the purpose of writing the village accounts, as, without them the petty cultivators must ever be at the mercy of the *muckuddum* or manager of the village. It was moreover desirable to reduce the power and to diminish the enormous allowances held by the *muckuddums*, as likewise to regulate the duties of the *canoongoes*, who instead of being the protectors of the ryots are frequently their tyrants and oppressors.

3. Such were the objects which I thought it my duty to endeavour to attain; but in a country where everything

Principles of settlement of the Land Revenue of the Assigned Territory.

yet remained to be done, it struck me that regulation must be gradual, and that, in establishing a system of order and correctness, some attention must be paid to the character and habits of the people who are to be benefited by the reform. Admirably as the revenue system prevailing in the Lower Provinces of Bengal is calculated to secure the rights of Government and to provide for the comfort and happiness of the zumeendars and ryots, it does not appear to me that the inhabitants of this part of the country are yet prepared to receive the whole of that system. In my humble opinion, therefore, it was desirable rather to leave something yet to be done than by attempting too much at once to run a risk of throwing matters into confusion.

4. But with respect to the redress of grievances, the prevention of oppression, and the putting a check to all unfair alienation from the dues of Government, it appeared to me that not a moment was to be lost, and I accordingly deemed it my duty to provide for the immediate attainment of those objects.

5. I have already had occasion to advert to the exorbitant allowances claimed by the *muckuddums*. These are the principal husbandmen, and are entrusted with the management of the cultivation of the land, and the direction of the internal concerns of the villages or estates to which they respectively belong. It would appear that, as a compensation for their trouble, they formerly were allowed 5 per cent. upon the rent of the villages under their management. In the course of time, however, this has ceased to be a standard, the *muckuddums* of large and powerful villages having proved refractory and extorted from the *aumils*, who were unable to oppose so formidable a combination, a proportion of the produce which equalled and at times exceeded the share of Government, while, on the other hand, the more feeble *muckuddums* of the petty villages being unequal to maintain a contest with the *aumils* were under the necessity of consenting to accept whatever the latter thought proper to allow, which was sometimes 2½ per cent. and sometimes less. With the

view of introducing some regularity into this part of the business, I have authorized Mr. Metcalfe as a measure of temporary regulation, and subject to the orders of Government, to raise the petty allowances to 5 per cent., excepting only in instances of claims founded upon *actual possession* being supported by *written documents*, in which case an immediate report of the circumstances will be submitted to Government and the orders of His Lordship in Council on the subject solicited.

Principles of settlement of the Land Revenue of the Assigned Territory.

6. I deemed it necessary to enter into the above details, with the view of explaining the impressions under which I drew up my instructions to Mr. Metcalfe, but if left unexplained in so far as they have reference to local circumstances, they might have appeared in some respects to involve too much innovation, and in others to fall short of the object. I have now the honor to submit copies (Nos. 1 and 3) of my letters to Mr. Metcalfe, under date the 24th November, and 21st of December (No. 2) from him to my address, the nature of which appears to me to evince in an uncommon degree, a judicious and zealous spirit of enquiry and an anxious desire to introduce reform.

P. S.—Mr. Metcalfe proceeded to Sooneeput on the 21st of last month to enter upon the business of the settlement.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 5.

6. *From A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Dehli, to C. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Acting Superintendent of the Assigned Territory, Dehli,—dated Dehli, the 24th November 1807.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit enclosed a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Secretary to the Revenue Department on the 15th September, on the subject of the settlement of the Assigned Territory, together with a transcript of the reply which I received, approving generally of the suggestions contained in my address, and directing me to issue instructions in the spirit thereof for the ensuing settlement of the district.

Instructions to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe for the settlement of the Assigned Territory.

2. This I have hitherto postponed because it appeared to me that, in consequence of the failure of the rains, it would be impossible to carry into effect the measure recommended by

Instructions to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe for the settlement of the Assigned Territory.

me, *viz.*, that the Superintendent should proceed to the spot, and, on a local inspection of the state of the country, make a village settlement for one or more years, according to local circumstances, as also adopt such other arrangements as he might deem expedient, for the prevention of the impediments, which in this part of the country have hitherto obstructed, both the formation of a proper and satisfactory settlement and the realization of the revenue.

3. To attempt a measure of this nature, at a season like the present, when the severity of the drought has rendered the khurreef unusually unproductive, and almost operated a complete hindrance to the cultivation of the rubbee, would, I conceive, be unadvisable. Under the discouragement occasioned by the state of the land, the zumeendars, none of whom are men of substance, could not enter into any engagements of future operation. All that in my judgment can now be effected is to induce them to agree to pay according to the *Hal-hassil*, or actual produce of the current year, the quantity and value of which may probably be ascertained, as the khurreef has been reaped and the rubbee crop must be completely sown.

4. Upon the whole, on a consideration of the state of the country and the season of the year, I think it my duty to recommend to you to instruct the Tehseeldars to call upon the zumeendars to enter into such engagements as, upon an inspection of the villages, may appear to them to be fair valuation, but such engagements to be expressly subject to your revision. I would further recommend that in the course of a fortnight or three weeks from this time, or whenever it may appear to you that a judgment can be formed of the probable produce of the rubbee lands, you proceed in person into the district to examine the state of the country and satisfy yourself as to the justness of the statements transmitted by the Tehseeldars.

5. It is of course understood that the measure now recommended is not intended to apply to the pergunnahs included in the lease of Rao Tej Sing, the farmer of Rewaree, &c.

6. Although the more immediate object of your proposed circuit is to ascertain the present state of the country, with a view to making a revenue settlement, it appears to me that much benefit may be effected by your making yourself acquainted, while on the spot, with the internal condition of the several villages, the relation between the *muckuddums* or managing ryots and the *other* ryots, the mode of dividing the produce of the land among these different descriptions of persons, &c., &c., in order to remove injustice and abuse, and for the purpose of introducing, at some future and suitable period, as much of the prevailing practice in the Lower Provinces as may be conducive to the attainment of these objects, and adapted to the state of the people and to the habits and opinions of the inhabitants.

Instructions to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe for the settlement of the Assigned Territory.

7. You will of course be attended by a military escort, not only for your personal protection, but for the purpose of rendering your requisitions respected and enforcing obedience to them. It it obvious that many of the zumeendars and *muckuddums* (more especially in Sooneeput and Paneeput) are inclined to be refractory and their having as yet rather experienced the lenity and indulgence of our Government than felt its power, may perhaps have tended to harden them in those disorderly habits, which from the weakness of their former rulers, and their total want of system, were either unobserved or suffered to continue unpunished. It appears necessary upon the present occasion that, as no requisition will be made by you but what is proper and necessary, no instance of non-compliance should be passed over, as its bad effects would be more strongly felt from the circumstance of your making your requisitions *personally* as it were, and upon the spot, so that every instance of disobedience would be combined with the idea of personal disrespect to an executive officer of Government. I request you therefore to apprize me of any such instance as may occur in order that measures may be taken to enforce obedience.

8. As your salary is very inadequate to the extra expense insuperable from a contingent occasion of this nature,

I have no doubt that Government will direct the charges of the deputation to be defrayed.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 5.

7. *From C. T. METCALFE, Esquire, First Assistant, Assigned Territory of Dehli, to A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Dehli,—dated Dehli, the 2nd December 1807.*

Settlement of the Assigned Territory. Application of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe for instructions.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and to acquaint you that I am preparing to proceed to the pergunnahs of Paneeput, Sooneeput and Gunour in conformity to your instructions.

2. I understand the directions contained in your letter to be in substance as follows: 1st.—To instruct the Tehseeldars to make a settlement for the current year according to the actual produce, such settlement to be subject to my revision. 2nd.—To proceed in person into the district, to examine the state of the country, and satisfy myself as to the justness of the statements transmitted by the Tehseeldars. 3rd.—To enquire into the internal condition of the several villages, and make myself acquainted with the relations existing among the different descriptions of the inhabitants, with a view to future arrangements. 4th.—To report to you any instances of refractory conduct which may occur.

3. As my mission to those districts will be the first introduction of the immediate superintendence of an European officer of the British Government, it appears to me to be advisable on public grounds that all the arrangements which I may make should bear the decided character of a new and permanent system, and from motives of a private and personal nature, which are, I trust, excusable, as well as from a desire to promote the public good, I am particularly anxious that my deputation should be attended with beneficial effects. Nothing will tend so much to ensure success as the advantage of your full instructions on all matters in which there is any doubt. I am induced by these considerations to solicit the favor of your further directions, on certain points, which I am about to submit to your consideration. I propose also to take the liberty of delivering my own sentiments freely on those

points, and I trust that you will correct them wherever they may be erroneous.

Settlement of the Assigned Territory. Application of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe for instructions.

4. You have already determined that a settlement shall be made for the present year only, according to the *Hal-hassil* or actual produce by measurement or survey, and I have given the necessary orders for this preparatory proceeding. It now appears to me to be desirable to lay down certain fixed principles for the detailed management of the settlement, after which I shall proceed with confidence to the undertaking.

The following mode appears to me to be an advisable one and is submitted for your consideration :—

First.—To form an estimate of the actual value of the produce of the current year.

Second.—To divide the sum of the estimated value into two shares, *viz.*, the share of the cultivators and the share of Government, and to make the share of Government the gross assessment.

Third.—To grant an allowance to the *muckuddums* as a deduction from the gross assessment and to make the remainder the net assessment payable to Government.

This appears to me to be a simple and fair mode. It is, however, necessary to fix the proportion, which shall be taken as the share of Government, and the allowance which shall be granted to the *muckuddums*, and on these points I beg to be favored with your instructions.

5. It is proper also to provide against the difficulties which may occur in the proposed mode of making the settlement: *First.*—With respect to ascertaining the actual produce. The inhabitants of the villages of those pergunnahs have been accustomed to regard with extreme jealousy any attempts to measure their cultivation, or ascertain the value of their produce. I may possibly find on my arrival in the pergunnahs that the produce of some villages has not been ascertained, and from the advanced period of the season it may not then be practicable to ascertain exactly the produce of

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the khurreef. In such cases I suppose that I may take upon myself to form an estimate according to the best accounts that I can obtain of the present and of the last year's produce, with reference to the proportionate difference in the two years caused by drought in the villages.

Second.—With respect to making the settlement after the value of the produce has been fairly estimated. The larger villages have been accustomed to give, rather than to receive, conditions. They have refused in general to make a settlement with the *aumil*, according to the produce of their lands, and have insisted on what they term their *mamool jumma*, or usual assessment, upon which again they have demanded their *mamool muckuddumee* or usual commission, which in several instances is equal to one-third of the assessment. With reference to these considerations, it is possible that some villages may altogether reject the proposed terms and mode of settlement, and I ought to be prepared to act according to circumstances. There are two ways of rejecting the proposed settlement,—one is a refractory disobedience and contempt of the authority of Government, and the other is a refusal on the part of the zumeendars to sign the *kubooleats* or written engagements, that is, a refusal to agree to the terms proposed without any other improper or disorderly conduct. In a case of the first description, after all the means of conciliation and persuasion have been tried in vain, there seems to be no mode of proceeding left, except that of enforcing the authority of Government; but in such a case I shall report the circumstances to you for your orders. In a case of the second description, I think that it will be sufficient, after a patient and full attention to the objections of the villagers, to fix the assessment according to the equitable principles proposed, to settle the instalments in the same manner as if the villagers had signed the *kubooleats*, and to inform them that such is the assessment fixed by Government, the payment of which will be regularly and positively enforced. It is usual I believe in the other Provinces of the Company's territory, where the proprietors of a village decline making a fair offer, to give the village in farm to any person who may

make a fair offer. I do not propose such a remedy with respect to the villages of the pergunnahs of Sooneeput, &c., because I apprehend that no person would undertake to farm them upon proper terms, where the zumeendars themselves had refused from obstinacy. Where the zumeendars may wish to decline the responsibility of making money payments from want of confidence, or extreme poverty, and may solicit a partition of their crops, it may become expedient to make the settlement with a farmer, under proper regulations for the benefit of the ryots, but it is most desirable, I think, to avoid farming altogether, if possible, and to encourage the people in all cases to undertake to make the settlement for themselves. I beg to be favored with your instructions on the foregoing points.

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8. *From A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Dehli, to C. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Acting Superintendent of the Assigned Territory, Dehli,—dated Dehli, the 21st December 1807.*

I HAVE been honored by the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, on the subject of the measures which it may be most advisable to adopt on the formation of the ensuing settlement of the revenue of the Assigned Territory for ascertaining the true value of the land, and making a just and proper division thereof, between Government, the zumeendars, *muckuddums*, &c., and the ryots or cultivators, as also for preventing any interruption being offered to that important arrangement, either by the resistance of the zumeendars and others, or by their contumacy or ignorance.

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2. In my own opinion, nothing can be more salutary or more conducive to the welfare or prosperity of the agricultural portion of the natives of this part of the country than the introduction of a system which shall at once defend their dues and protect those dues from infringement. Hitherto the peasantry has been but too much in the power of the zumeendars, *muckuddums*, jagheerdars, &c., in a word in that of their *immediate superiors*, by whatever designation they were

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known, the former rulers of the country having been too indifferent to perceive the greatness of the evil, and too feeble to effect a remedy, had they been disposed to make the attempt. The complete tranquillity which prevails in this part of the country presents a fair opportunity of making such arrangements as justice and policy require, by introducing into the Assigned Territory as much of the revenue system prevailing in the Lower Provinces as the nature and habits of the people qualify them to receive.

3. This may I think be reduced to the following points :—

1st.—To ascertain the produce and value of the several villages and to fix with precision the dues of Government, as also to settle the means of enforcing these dues.

2nd.—To regulate the condition of the ryots or immediate cultivators of the soil, by fixing their share of the produce, and preventing their rights from being infringed by their immediate superiors, whether zumeendars, *muckuddums*, *teekadars* or *aumils*.

3rd.—To define the power of the *aumils* or Tehseeldars, and to prevent them from exacting money from the zumeendars, *muckuddums* or *teekadars* (*i.e.*, renters of villages).

4. The first of these, *viz.*, the ascertaining the produce and value of the land, must of course be the foundation of every revenue settlement. There appear to me to be only two modes of effecting this, *viz.*, either by referring to and being guided by the accounts and records, if authentic, of preceding years, or by making a valuation of the land founded upon local inspection, by measuring the cultivated portion of each village, and ascertaining the articles of produce. Upon the present occasion it appears to me that from the want of regular documents to refer to, it would be desirable to have

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recourse to the *latter* of these modes, if practicable. I fear, however, that from circumstances which shall hereafter be explained, its adoption must be postponed.

5. This is usually carried into effect by deputing into each village an *aumeen*, two or more measurers (*i.e.*, *jereeb kushes*) and a *mohurir* on the part of the *canoongo*, or *chowdry* of the pergunnah, together with the *putwarree* of the village, taking the precaution to affix to the pole, rope, or such other instrument of measurement, as may be in local use, the seals of the Cazee and Tehseeldar. When the extent of the land in cultivation and the nature and quantity of the produce have been ascertained, the share of the ryots or cultivators is deducted, the latter being supposed to have defrayed the whole expense of furnishing seed, cattle, implements of husbandry and labor, in consideration of which their share of the crop may, generally speaking, be estimated at one-half, provided the articles of produce be of the nature of *umlee*, that is one of those articles the produce of which is usually divided *in kind* between the landlord and the husbandman. With respect to the other articles of produce, *viz.*, those for which a money rent is paid by the husbandman to his landlord, and which are termed *nukdee*, the business is much more simple, as for such articles there generally exist in every pergunnah an established rate of rent per beegah, the amount of which was originally fixed with reference to the considerations above mentioned (*viz.*, the cultivators being entitled to one-half of the produce, &c.) and to the value of the respective articles. After making this deduction from the produce of the *umlee* articles, and adding to the remaining part of it the value of the produce of the *nukdee kind*, estimated at the established pergunnah rate of such lands per beegah, the whole is recorded, and the record containing the particulars is termed the *khusereh* of a village. The record is then made the foundation of a *second*, in which the quantity of the *umlee* produced is converted into cash at a fair valuation. This second record, specifying the full value in cash of the whole produce of a village after deducting the husbandman's share of the crop, is denominated the *jummabundee khaum*, or the gross

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jummabundee. This record is in fact a money valuation of the produce of the village, after making the above deduction. In it are comprised the dues of Government, or land tax, and the share of the proprietor termed in the Lower Provinces *malikana* (of which more hereafter) together with certain charges to which the landlord is liable. After deducting the *malikana* and these charges from the gross *jummabundee*, a *third* record is formed, which is termed the *jummabundee pokhteh* or *puckeh jummabundee*, *i.e.*, the nett *jummabundee* which specifies nothing but the dues of Government, commonly termed the "nett jumma" from its being liable to no further deduction whatever. The whole of this process I have myself carried into effect in the course of making revenue settlements, and I think there can hardly be a doubt that the forming such an account from local inspection would, generally speaking, be a fair, just and satisfactory basis of a settlement, more especially of a *first* settlement in a newly acquired country. In applying this reasoning, however, to the case in question (*viz.*, to the settlement of the Assigned Territory for the present *Fuslee* year) it strikes me that two circumstances must render its immédiate adoption difficult and inexpedient, *viz.*, your not having sufficient time to attend to the detail of the executive part, and the scantiness of the present crops in consequence of the drought, a circumstance which may probably render the produce too inconsiderable to bear the expense. Of this, you will be better able to judge, when in the mofussil than I can at present. In the event of your thinking it either impracticable from want of time, or inexpedient from the poverty of the present produce, to have recourse to the mode in question, I can only recommend to you to endeavour to obtain the best possible information as to the present value of the lands, from the Tehseeldar, *canoongoes* and *putwarrees*, by the latter of whom, if entertained, the village accounts of the ryots are always attested.

6. But to whatever of these modes you may have recourse to ascertain the true value of the land, it forcibly strikes me that you will find no difficulty in ascertaining the condition of the ryots or cultivating husbandmen, and

in removing such oppressions as they may appear to labor under.

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7. It has been observed that the husbandman is, generally speaking, entitled to one-half of the produce. This appears to be a fair division of the crop when it is considered that *he* contributes *every* thing, and the landlord *nothing* towards raising the crop. From the ryots' share it does not appear that any deduction should be made, except the expense of entertaining a village *putwarree,* whose duty it is to attest all the *pottahs* or leases granted to the ryots, and all the records and accounts relating to the produce or rent of the land; all other articles of charge, such as the expense of *nuzzuraut* or appraising the crops, guarding the grain when stowed in the *khullians* or barns, entertaining *gomashtas,* &c., being defrayed by the landlord.

8. It would therefore appear that after a fair division has been made of the crop, or after the husbandman has paid his rent in cash (if a money payment was the stipulation) the landlord has no further claim upon him. The fact, however, is that the husbandman is frequently exposed to vexatious demands and exactions, the principal of which, I believe, to be the following :—

1st.—Increase of *umlee.* Engagements or payments in kind being stipulated, they are sometimes called upon to convert the landlord's share into cash, at an arbitrary and unfair valuation, instead of their being left to their own option.

2nd.—Increase of *nukdee* stipulations or money-payments. They are not only obliged to pay the amount specified in their *pottah* or lease, but called upon for various additions known by the name of *aboodb.* In some cases these impositions, though over and above the *assil* or original jumma, may not be disproportionate to the value of the land. They are nevertheless

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highly objectionable on account of the *mode*, which from its irregularity subjects the ryots to vexatious, arbitrary and undefined demands.

3rd.—The refusing to grant receipts to the ryots is another grievance. It renders them liable to be twice called upon for the same payment.

4th.—The custom of the ryots reaping the grain in cases of *umlee* engagements, without the sanction of the landlord, or of removing it when reaped from the field or barn without giving the landlord security for the value of his share, is too frequent, and is always attended with loss to the ryot, because it places him in the power of the landlord who generally demands more than the land really yielded or than was actually stored in the barn.

5th.—The ryots are always exposed to arbitrary demands on account of bribes, *bhets* (or *nuzzurs*), *salamees*, diet money, and even deputation money, in cases of the zumeendars being deputed to the *sudder cutcherry* of the pergunnah to make a representation.

9. The above are the principal grievances to which, as far as my experience enables me to judge, the ryots or husbandmen are generally exposed. The information is not of a speculative or doubtful nature, but is the result of local observation obtained in the course of my being employed in making village settlements. Whether the same evils exist in the villages of the Assigned Territory, as yet, I know not. At all events I think it my duty to solicit your attention to the subject, because I consider the relief of the ryots as a very essential object of your present deputation. Another important object is the regulation of the zumeendars and *muckuddums* or managing ryots, and rendering them orderly and subordinate.

10. To accomplish the latter of these objects it is necessary to secure to the *muckuddums* and zumeendars their

fair and just rights, but in doing this effectually to check every attempt on their part to take more, either by exacting from the ryots or by withholding the dues of Government. This naturally leads to the very important question of fixing the share of the produce of the land to which persons of this description are entitled.

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11. In the Lower Provinces this share is declared to be equal to one-tenth part of the land tax or nett *jumma* of Government. In the Ceded Provinces it is consistent with my personal practical knowledge that even the *muckuddums* get a much larger share of the produce, their portion being frequently a fourth part (or *chohareh*) and some times a third part (or *tehareh*) of the gross produce of the land. The share of the zumeendars or *muckuddums* in the Assigned Territory is unknown to me, although I have reason to believe that it is much more than it ought to be. I do not think it is impossible to fix their shares without a previous knowledge, first of the share which they have hitherto received, and secondly of the *grounds* upon which they claim such share. With reference to the remarks on this subject contained in the 6th para. of your letter, I think it necessary to request that you make it one of the first objects of your attention to ascertain from the several zumeendars, *muckuddums*, managing ryots, &c., the amount of the share of the produce which they have hitherto enjoyed, and the proportion which the amount of such share bears to the nett *jumma* of the village, held by such zumeendar, *muckuddum*, &c. In doing this, you will call upon these persons to state the period during which they have held the allowances in question, and the grounds upon which they deem themselves entitled to them. As it is certain that while the regal authority was yet in full force, no such large allowances as are here described were held by persons in charge of villages, whatever their denomination may have been, there can hardly be a doubt that, taking advantage of the weakness of Government, they infringed its rights, and appropriated to themselves what in fact had belonged to it, as the ruling power. When questioned on the subject of the grounds of their claims, they will probably

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assert them to be *mamoolee*, that is, to be of a prescriptive nature, and founded upon established practice. It appears to me, however, that, notwithstanding the respect which is generally shown to a claim founded upon actual possession and prescription, the origin of the unreasonably large allowances held by some of the zumeendars, *muckuddums*, &c., of the Assigned Territory is so very exceptionable that the mere sanction of time is not sufficient to legalize them, and that, unless a written document be produced in support of their claim, every allowance of this nature which exceeds one-tenth of the nett *jumma* of Government ought to be reduced until the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council on the subject can be obtained for our guidance. In all cases therefore of this description, that is, when a larger allowance than one-tenth of the *jumma* is claimed by a zumeendar or *muckuddum*, and when no written instrument is produced in support of the claim, you will acquaint the claimant that it cannot be allowed, and that it must be reduced to ten per cent. upon the *jumma* of Government. You will, however, further acquaint him that in the event of his still deeming himself entitled to the larger allowance, the question will be submitted to Government, and its orders on the subject solicited. Should a *muckuddum* or zumeendar, whose claim to a large allowance is thus considered inadmissible, deem himself aggrieved, you will explain to him the grounds of the rejection and assure him that, as the firmest reliance may be placed upon the justice of Government, to which a reference will be made, he may rest assured that, in the event of his plea being well founded, it will ultimately be admitted. Should he, after this explanation, decline to enter into any engagement, or to continue in the management of the village, you will endeavour to make the settlement with some other person.

12. The preceding paragraph relates to such *muckuddums* or others as hold *too large* allowances. There is another description of persons of this class, whose allowances appear to be *too small*, *viz.*, such of the petty *muckuddums* as only receive 2½ per cent. upon the nett *jumma*. It appears

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from the information furnished by the *canoongoes* that the allowances formerly enjoyed by them was 5 per cent. and that they were reduced to one-half by an abuse of power in the *aumils*, who though unable to contend with the *muckuddums* of large villages, whom they were forced to leave in the enjoyment of those heavy allowances which they took from the dues of Government, availed themselves of the weakness of the petty *muckuddums* to appropriate to themselves one-half of their shares. To redress this injury appears to me to be worthy of the justice of the British Government. In the event therefore of your being satisfied from the result of your local enquiries that this is really the case, you are authorized to restore to these *muckuddums* the allowances which they formerly held, provided the amount do not exceed 5 per cent. upon the nett *jumma*. You will, however, at the same time distinctly explain to them that the arrangement is of a *provisional* nature only, and subject to the confirmation or rejection of Government.

13. The subject of the two preceding paragraphs naturally leads to another of a most interesting nature, with which it is materially connected, *viz.*, that of land tenures in this part of the country. In the course of this letter I have used indiscriminately the terms zumeendar and *muckuddums*, although strictly and properly speaking the former appellation be only applicable to such persons as are actually and *boná fide* proprietors of land, and the latter to the principal ryot, who has the management of the cultivation and produce of one or more villages. Whether a proprietary right to land, similar to that which prevails in the Lower Provinces, *viz.*, a right which gives to the owner the absolute disposal of his land, including even the power of selling it, actually exist in the Assigned Territory is still a matter of doubt. For my own part I am rather inclined to think that, to the extent now described, it does *not* exist; but that the ruling power has been considered as possessing the right to the soil, while the *muckuddum* was merely the principal occupant of a village, entrusted, on the part of the executive officers of Government, with the management thereof. It has, however, happened

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in the course of time that the *muckuddums* of large villages made encroachments upon the power of those officers (*i.e.*, the *aumils*) while the helpless *muckuddums* of petty villages were the victims of their rapacity. Be that as it may, if no regular proprietary right to land exist, it may be deemed a wise and politic measure on the part of Government to *create* that right, in order with it to create an interest in the soil, and thereby raise the value of the land, and render its improvement a source of profit to the owner. That I may be enabled to bring this interesting question more fully before Government, I request you to procure, during your stay in the interior part of the country, such information as you may be able to obtain on the subject of landed tenures, and of the sense which the *muckuddums*, &c., themselves entertain of their own rights. You will also be pleased to state your own sentiments as to the propriety or otherwise of the existing system, and the arrangement which in your opinion it might be advisable to substitute in lieu of the objectionable part of it.

14. But, although this question must lie over for the present, it strikes me that some part of the conduct of the *muckuddums* admits of immediate regulation, *viz.*, their refusing to furnish the ryots with either *pottahs* or receipts, their obliging the ryots to commute their (the *muckuddum's*) share of the crop at an unfair valuation, and often involuntarily, and their deducting (if it be true that they deduct) their *inaum* as it is called from the *mofussil jumma* of their respective villages.

15. Lest I should be misunderstood, I shall just observe that, in entering into the details relative to the formation of a revenue settlement stated in the 6th para. of this letter, it is, as already hinted, far from my intention that you should enter into such minute investigation upon the present occasion which would divert your attention from the grand object of your proceeding into the district, *viz.*, to secure the dues of Government, to relieve and protect the weak, and to check the strong and oppressive. I deem it, however, my duty to communicate to you what had come under my actual

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observation when employed on deputations of a similar nature, because it occurred to me that it would be of service to you in issuing instructions to your *aumils* in the mofussil. I have, moreover, reason to believe from the result of my enquiries that similar abuses exist in this part of the country.

16. On reaching the pergunnah where your operations are to commence, I would recommend your calling upon the *aumil* to report to you what he may have done in pursuance of the orders which you have already issued to him, and to lay before you the proposals which he may have received for the several villages. The *jumma,* specified in these proposals, will, of course, be less than that of last year, in consequence of the drought. Whether the degree of diminution be warranted by the failure of the season, you will be able to judge from the state of the country, and the result of your local enquiries. But, even though you should be of opinion that, supposing the former assessment to have been proper, the difference between it and the present *jumma* is not unreasonable, I think it would not be advisable to accept a proposal without first ascertaining the proportion which its *jumma* bears to the share of the produce appropriated, or intended to be appropriated, to himself by the zumeendar, *muckuddum* or renter, by whom the proposal may have been tendered, and as far as may be practicable the grounds of such intended appropriation.

17. In supposing that I thought the present settlement should be made for one year only, you have interpreted my meaning justly. Under the circumstances of a very unfavorable season and (its natural consequence) a scanty crop, it appears to me that no other measure could have been adopted without loss and inconvenience. It is evident that when considered as a *property* the value of a village can by no means be justly estimated by the produce of *one* year (and that moreover a *bad* year) since its *general* produce, *communibus annis,* and its susceptibility of improvement are points which materially affect the question of general valuation, but it is also true that a zumeendar, who has no command

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of money, and whose confidence in the permanency of the arrangement may not yet be completely established, would probably be guided in framing his proposal by the *hal-hassil*, or actual assets. If therefore a settlement were made at present for a longer period than one year, it strikes me that the rent likely to be obtained for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years of the lease would be inconsiderable and inadequate. To myself this reasoning appears to be just, and it is founded upon my own personal experience, and my acquaintance with the notions of native landlords. Should you, however, from local observations, find the case to be otherwise in the part of the country which you are now about to visit, what I now recommend is not intended absolutely to restrict you from using your own judgment should you, for example, be able to form a settlement of a village for a period of three or four years, and so to adjust the rent that that of the first year only were regulated by the present scantiness of the crops while those of the *succeeding* years had reference to what you had ascertained to your satisfaction to be the general *value* of the land, it might then be advisable to conclude such a settlement, since it would not be liable to the above objections. Generally speaking, long leases may no doubt be considered as encouraging to the lessee and favorable to agriculture.

18. The preceding observations relate principally to the mode of ascertaining the value of the land, preparatory to concluding the settlement. Another question of importance still remains to be considered, *viz.*, the class of persons with whom it might be expedient to conclude it, a subject which is materially connected with the reference contained in the 5th paragraph of your letter respecting the means to be resorted to in the event of the zumeendars, &c., proving refractory.

19. Generally speaking, a preference should I think be given to the persons by whom the villages were held last year, if willing to come forward and to make adequate proposals. In the event of their being unwilling to enter into such engagements as the result of your local enquiries leads you to think adequate, you will then endeavour to let the land in

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farm at the rent which you deem a fair valuation. In doing this you will be careful to avoid fictitious or *furzee* engagements. Of these there are two sorts, *viz.*, one in which the name of the supposed farmer or lessee is altogether fictitious, there being in fact no such persons in existence. Proposals of this nature are frequently tendered by persons who, either from pride or from some other motive, are desirous of concealing the share they have in the transaction. The mode, however, is very exceptionable, because it tends to destroy responsibility. The other species of fictitious or *furzee* engagements consists in giving in a false name; that is the name of a person who, though actually in existence, is not the actual lessee, but one of his servants or dependants. It is generally practised by rich Bankers or other monied men, with the view of subletting the farm to another person, a mode which is highly pernicious, because, exclusively of its dividing responsibility and perplexing business, it is a source of oppression to the ryot, by exposing him to heavier demands than would otherwise be exacted from him, since from *him* must be taken the profits of the *real* as well as of the *nominal* farmer. I think it therefore my duty to recommend to you to decline accepting any proposals which may be tendered by Dehlee Bankers, &c., *and* in the event of your letting villages in farm to make choice of persons acquainted with agricultural business, who will reside on the spot and attend *themselves* to the concerns of the farm. By this the measure will be simplified and you will only have *one* person between your Tehseeldar and the ryot. Should it be found impracticable to let lands in farm (which in some instances may be the case from the causes stated by you) I know no resource but that of holding the land *khás*, and placing it under the immediate management of the *aumil*. This mode, however, is by no means desirable, because independently of the risk of embezzlement with which it is attended, it tends to distract the attention of the *aumil*, and to involve him too much in detail. It ought, therefore, only to be resorted to in cases of very great inadequacy in the proposal tendered for a village. The proposer should at the

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same time be informed that should he have any claim to prefer to a share of the produce, on the grounds of his being zumeendar, such claim will be taken into immediate consideration. This provision supposes the case of a person declining to accept of terms, which he himself thinks inadequate, but without any appearance of refractoriness.

20. In the event of a person calling himself zumeendar of a village refusing to attend, or to depute a representative to attend on his part, it can only proceed from a spirit of refractoriness and disobedience, which should be immediately and effectually checked. In the first instance of this nature which may occur, you are accordingly requested to direct the contumacious zumeendar to be distinctly informed in writing that he is required to attend you in person or by vakeel, on or before a certain day, and that in the event of his neither complying with the requisition, nor assigning a satisfactory reason for non-compliance, his right to the land in question will be considered as forfeited, and will not be restored without the orders of Government.

21. With respect to such zumeendars or *muckuddums*, as claim unreasonable allowances, I have already expressed myself at large in the 11th para. of this letter. I have not therefore anything further to remark on that subject until I receive your report.

22. In proceeding upon your intended circuit you should I think be accompanied by an escort sufficiently considerable to command respect without having an appearance of military coercion. It should, in my opinion, consist of a company under the command of an European officer. But should you in the course of your official duty meet with such obstruction or resistance from the inhabitants of any of the villages as may require immediate coercion, and demand an additional force, such additional force will be forthwith detached on your making the application, which you are requested to do in the most distinct manner, stating the nature and grounds of the resistance, and the force and means by which it is expected to

be abetted. Unless the just and proper authority of Government be supported against such wanton acts of resistance, it would fall into contempt, and the refractory will be encouraged to persevere in their misconduct.

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23. In preparing this letter I have been led to make frequent repetitions, being more solicitous to leave nothing unsaid, than strictly to attend to method. With the view of preventing the subject from suffering needless and inconvenient interruption, I have deemed it better to introduce in a separate paper certain suggestions which I recommend to your adoption from their appearing to me to be calculated to relieve the husbandmen, as well as the under-renters, from vexatious exactions and to introduce some degree of regularity into the mode of making the collections in the mofussil. You will perhaps find from the result of your local enquiries that more is required for the attainment of the object than is contained in these suggestions. But as in every attempt to introduce reform consideration must be had to the nature and habits of those, the promotion of whose happiness is the object of the measure, it appears to me more advisable to innovate gradually than suddenly, and rather to leave something yet to be done than to attempt to introduce more of the revenue system of the Lower Provinces than would be adapted to the irregular habits of the zumeendars, *muckuddums* and others in the Assigned Territory. In this respect, however, you will of course use your discretion. When I consider your known prudence and judgment, and when I advert to the great advantages which you will derive from local observation, I think it much more safe and advisable to recommend than to direct.

24. From the result of your deputation, advantages of the most essential nature may, I think, be expected. I do not mean to imply that it will contribute much to the increase of the revenue of the current year. Benefits of a more permanent and interesting nature, will, I trust, be derived from it. The relative situation of the landlord and the husbandman with respect to each other and that of the former with respect to

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Government, will be ascertained. The rights of the husbandman and the dues of Government will be defined and secured. The capability and resources of the country will be investigated and made known, abuses will be removed, wrongs will be redressed, order and regularity will be introduced, confidence will be established. In promoting the attainment of these important objects, you will no doubt be involved in much troublesome detail, and embarrassing investigation. But the end is so interesting that I am persuaded you will not regret the personal trouble with which your exertions may be attended.

25. To yourself or to Mr. Fraser the accomplishment of the objects in question would probably be attended with less difficulty than to any other. Either of you would enter upon the undertaking with great and peculiar advantages. From the attention to business and from the ardent zeal to grant redress, which you have both evinced in the discharge of the Judicial Branch of your duties, and from the good which you have already operated by that attention, you must, ere now, have gained the attachment of many and secured the confidence of all. The community therefore will naturally and justly be prepared to consider your deputation as an era of relief and redress, and in this I am persuaded it will not be disappointed.

P. S.—Should any part of this letter appear to you to be obscure, I request that you will point it out in order that it may be forthwith explained.

ENCLOSURE TO 8.

9. *Suggestions recommended to be adopted in the Assigned Territory for the purpose of correcting abuses, which are believed to exist, and for regulating the conduct of the ryots and zumeendars, or muckuddums, with respect to each other, and preventing their rights from being infringed.*

1. A *putwarree* to be appointed to each village, or cluster of small villages, whose duty it will be to attest the accounts respecting the produce and collection of the villages to which they respectively belong.

2. A written notification to be affixed to the *Sudder Cutcherry* of every pergunnah, declaring the terms upon which the ryots may obtain *pottahs*, entitling them to cultivate. The notification to state the share of the crop to which the ryot will be entitled in cases of *umlee* engagements and the rate per beegah at which *nukdee* articles may be cultivated in the pergunnah.

Settlement of the Assigned Territory. Instructions to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

3. After this notification has been given, it shall be the duty of the zumeendar, *muckuddum*, or renter, to grant *pottahs* whenever they may be applied for by the ryots.

4. In cases of *umlee* engagements the ryot is not to be obliged to purchase the landlord's share of the crop on any other terms than at the market price of the day.

5. No ryot, who has either entered into an *umlee* engagement or received a *nukdee pottah* of a conditional nature (*i.e.*, agreeing to make a deduction in the event of a bad season), to be allowed to reap his grain without the knowledge and sanction of his landlord, who, on his part, is required to facilitate, to the utmost of his power, the appraisement of the crop, in order that the reaping it may not be unnecessarily delayed.

6. No ryot to be allowed to remove his grain from the *khullian* or barn where it may be stowed, without the sanction of his landlord, unless he shall have given to the latter satisfactory security for the value of his share thereof.

7. All impositions of every description under the denomination of *Aboodb*, which are demanded from the ryot by his landlord, over and above the *assil*, or original *jumma*, to be ascertained, and if of an oppressive nature to be abolished. If, on the other hand, they are fit to be continued, they are to be consolidated and included in the *pottah* or lease, to prevent the ryot from being exposed to vague, indefinite or oppressive demands.

8. For every payment of revenue, whether by the ryot to his landlord, or by the latter to Government or to its

Settlement of the Assigned Territory. Instructions to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

representative, written receipts are to be granted. The ryots' receipts to be written by the *putwarree* of the village.

9. No landlord to be allowed to exact from his ryot anything of the nature of *Bhet* (*i.e. nuzzur*), *salamee*, diet money, deputation money ; or to make any demand upon him, save and except what is specified in the written engagement, which may have been entered into ; it being understood that all the articles of exaction here stated are to be abolished, and neither to be demanded by the *aumil* or Tehseeldar from the zumeendar or *Teekadar*, nor by the latter from the ryots.

10. Whenever it may be necessary to issue a *tullub chittee*, or summons, upon a zumeendar or renter for a balance of revenue, it is never to be served by more than two persons, or to be in force for a larger period than 15 days. Should *one* person only be sufficient, and should circumstances admit of a shorter period for the summons to be in force, that mode to be invariably observed. In the event of persons being employed in serving it, the daily pay of each, including food, not to exceed two annas. When it may be necessary to employ horsemen, the daily pay of each, including food, never to exceed four annas.

DEHLI ;
The 21st December 1807.

A. SETON,
Resident at Dehli.

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10. *Order dated 22nd February 1808.*

On the 22nd instant the Resident of Dehlee was informed that the Governor-General in Council was pleased to confirm the instructions with which he had furnished his Head Assistant for his guidance in forming the impending settlement of the land revenue of the Assigned Territory.

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11. *From A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Dehli, to GEORGE DOWDESWELL, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, Fort William,—dated Dehli, the 24th November 1808.*

ON the 4th January I had the honor to submit to you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General

Settlement of the Assigned Territory by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

in Council, a copy of the instructions with which I furnished the Acting Superintendent of the Revenue for concluding the settlement in conformity to the orders contained in your letter of the 2nd October 1807 to my address. I now have the honor to report what has been done in consequence.

2. Mr. Metcalfe, the Acting Superintendent, proceeded in person into the interior of the pergunnahs to which the instructions in question related, *viz.*, Havelee Palum, Sooneeput, Paneeput and Gunour, and called upon the zumeendars, *muckuddums*, &c., in the actual occupancy and management of the lands, to enter into engagements for the revenue thereof. In effecting this Mr. Metcalfe had many difficulties to struggle with. The season was very unfavourable, confidence was not perfectly established, and in some parts disorders prevailed, which demanded the interposition of the Police. These difficulties, however, were happily surmounted by the ability, perseverance, firmness and very conciliating manners of Mr. Metcalfe, who concluded for the current Fuslee year 1215 a settlement which has already been laid before Government. He afterwards formed a triennial settlement of those pergunnahs from the years 1216 to 1218 inclusive, on a progressively increasing *jumma*, the nett amount payable from those pergunnahs in the year 1215 being Rs. 1,24,462, that for 1216 Rs. 1,59,118, that for 1217 Rs. 1,72,545, and that for 1218 Rs. 1,85,385. In the year 1214 the *jumma* was Rs. 1,18,723.

3. On a future occasion I shall have the honor to address Government at some length on the state of those pergunnahs, and to transmit copies of some very interesting letters on the subject from Mr. Metcalfe which will evince the great and successful attention which that gentleman paid to the business. For the present, I shall content myself with observing that a seperate and distinct settlement was made for each village or estate, and in all practicable cases with the zumeendar, *muckuddums* or other persons in the actual management and occupancy of the land. In cases in which that mode was found impracticable the land was rented to

Settlement of the Assigned Territory by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

responsible and respectable farmers and a provision was made for the preservation of the just rights of the *muckuddums*, &c. Among the difficulties which Mr. Metcalfe had to encounter was the adjustment of the allowance termed *muckuddumee*, which differs in its nature from the *malikana* of the landholders in Bengal, being virtually given as a consideration for the labor and responsibility of management, and not as an index of proprietary right. Formerly this allowance was under no regulation or fixed principle. It appears to have been large or small in proportion to the success of the unceasing efforts made by the *muckuddums* or *managers* to contend with the *aumils*. When they prevailed, which in latter times was generally the case in large villages where the *muckuddum* was supported by numbers of armed adherents, the allowance was frequently so large as nearly to swallow up the whole produce, being sometimes as high as 37 per cent.; while on the other hand, in petty villages, where but a feeble resistance was made to the (often unjust) demands of the *aumils*, it was sometimes so low as 2½ per cent. If the former was unreasonable, the latter appeared to me to be inadequate and altogether insufficient to engage the attention of the manager or give him an interest in the land. I was, however, unwilling to innovate too suddenly, and I therefore instructed Mr. Metcalfe to adopt the middle course of reducing all *muckuddumee* allowances above 10 per cent. to that rate and raising to 5 per cent. such as were *under* 5, it being expressly explained to the parties that this was merely a temporary expedient, and only to remain in force until the pleasure of Government could be known. I might, indeed, have raised the allowance of the *muckuddums* of the petty villages to 10 per cent., which in my own mind would be a juster proportion than 5. But as it was only for a temporary trial, and as the petty *muckuddums* were satisfied, it appeared to me that the still keeping their rate lower than that of those who had drawn more than 10 per cent., was likely to reconcile the latter to a measure which, though certainly a reduction, still kept them upon a footing *superior* to the others. The large allowances of the powerful *muckuddums*

had unquestionably been originally obtained by improper means, but still they had been enjoyed for some time, and the mind of man is loath to relinquish an advantage, which has in some measure received the sanction of time. Such were the considerations which induced me to adopt that arrangement, with respect to the *muckuddums*, or as it is here termed the *naukari muckuddumee.*

Settlement of the Assigned Territory by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

4. In my letter of the 25th April to your address, I had the honor to submit to you, for the consideration and orders of Government, my sense of the expediency of introducing a village settlement into the Mewaut *pergunnahs*, and in your reply of the 28th May, you acquainted me that His Lordship in Council had been pleased to approve of the suggestion. In conformity to that sanction, the settlement was concluded in the *pergunnahs* by Mr. Fraser, whose thorough acquaintance with that part of the country and knowledge of the character of the inhabitants rendered him eminently qualified for the undertaking. The settlement has been partly concluded for one year, partly for two years, and partly (on a progressively increasing *jumma*) for three years.

5. His Lordship in Council will have been pleased to observe from my letters of the 5th and 31st ultimo, to your address, that circumstances did not admit of my introducing the village settlement into Rewarree. With reference to those letters, I have the honor to observe that the land revenue of the district has been farmed to Rao Tej Sing, for one year, at a *jumma* of Rs. 81,571 and the *sayer branch* or duties at Rs. 18,501, which with the rent of his own *Muccurraree* (Rs. 25,001) makes the total *jumma* payable by the farmer, amount to Rs. 1,25,073, *viz.* Rs. 1,06,572 for the *Mâl* and Rs. 18,501 for the *Sayer*.

6. You will be pleased to receive, enclosed, an account settlement of the Assigned Territory, formed upon the principles stated in this letter, as also a *kistbundee*, exhibiting the revenue instalments of the current *Fuslee* year 1216.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 11.

Settlement of the Assigned Territory by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

12. *Triennial settlement of the several Mehals composing the Assigned Territory for the Fuslee years 1216, 1217 and 1218.*

MEHALS.	1216 FUSLEE.				
	Assessment.			Deduct *Muckuddumee* allowances.	Nett assessment.
	Settled.	Estimated *jumma* of unsettled villages.	Total.		
Settlement concluded with the zumeendar and renter—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pergunnah Sooneeput	55,629 4 0	•	55,629 4 0	4,441 13 0	51,187 0 0
Ditto Paneeput	46,085 15 0	•	46,085 15 0	2,352 0 0	43,733 15 0
Ditto Gunoor	10,920 0 0	•	10,920 0 0	•	10,920 0 0
Ditto Havely Palum.	46,483 0 0	•	46,483 0 0	•	46,483 0 0
Pergunnah Sonah	29,918 8 0	2,370 0 0	32,288 0 0	•	32,288 0 0
Ditto Cotla Indore (or Noh).	45,336 0 0	8,634 0 0	53,970 0 0	•	53,970 0 0
Pergunnah Bohura	10,545 0 0	•	10,545 0 0	•	10,545 0 0
In Istimrar—					
Ahamudpoor, &c.	25,001 0 0	•	25,001 0 0	•	25,001 0 0
Bamnowlee	400 0 0	•	400 0 0	•	400 0 0
Burahee, &c.	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0
Munowlee, &c.	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0
Pergunnah Hattin	30,001 0 0	•	30,001 0 0	•	30,001 0 0
Chutterpoor	2,075 0 0	•	2,075 0 0	•	2,075 0 0
Hurchundpoor, &c.	1,042 0 0	•	1,042 0 0	•	1,042 0 0
Pergunnah Nuzuf Gur	15,000 0 0	•	15,000 0 0	•	15,000 0 0
Ditto Pulwul	45,000 0 0	•	45,000 0 0	•	45,000 0 0
	3,71,438 11 0	11,004 0 0	3,82,442 11 0	6,793 13 0	3,75,648 14 0
In farm—					
Pergunnah Rewarree	81,571 0 0	•	81,571 0 0	•	81,571 0 0
Rohutt Mundora, &c.	•	2,296 0 0	2,296 0 0	•	2,296 0 0
	4,53,009 11 0	13,300 0 0	4,66,309 11 0	6,793 13 0	4,59,515 14 0

Settlement of the Assigned Territory by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

Triennial settlement of the several Mehals composing the Assigned Territory for the Fuslee years 1216, 1217 and 1218—concld.

Mehals.	1217-18 Fuslee.				
	Assessment.			Deduct *Mucuddumee* allowances.	Nett assessment.
	Settled.	Estimated *jumma* of unsettled villages.	Total.		
		1217.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Settlement concluded with the zumeendar and renter—					
Pergunnah Sooneeput	61,357 15 3	•	61,357 15 3	4,881 13 0	56,476 2 3
Ditto Paneeput.	49,104 15 0	•	49,104 15 0	2,517 0 0	46,587 15 0
Ditto Gunoor .	11,947 0 0	•	11,947 0 0	•	11,947 0 0
Ditto Havely Palum.	50,136 0 0	•	50,136 0 0	•	50,136 0 0
Pergunnah Sonah .	28,331 0 0	6,797 8 0	35,128 8 0	•	35,128 8 0
Ditto Cotla Indore (or Noh).	46,301 0 0	11,554 0 0	57,855 0 0	•	57,855 0 0
Pergunnah Bohura .	11,310 0 0	600 0 0	11,910 0 0	•	11,910 0 0
In Istimrar—					
Ahamudpoor, &c. .	25,001 0 0	•	25,001 0 0	•	25,001 0 0
Bamnowlee . .	400 0 0	•	400 0 0	•	400 0 0
Burahee, &c. . .	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0
Munowlee, &c. . .	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0
Pergunnah Hattin .	30,001 0 0	•	30,001 0 0	•	30,001 0 0
Chutterpoor . .	2,075 0 0	•	2,075 0 0	•	2,075 0 0
Hurchundpoor, &c. .	1,042 0 0	•	1,042 0 0	•	1,012 0 0
Pergunnah Nuzuf Gur	15,000 0 0	•	15,000 0 0	•	15,000 0 0
Ditto Pulwul .	45,000 0 0	•	45,000 0 0	•	45,000 0 0
	3,85,008 14 3	18,951 8 0	4,03,960 6 3	7,398 13 0	3,96,561 9 3
		1218.			
Pergunnah Sooneeput	66,665 12 0	•	66,665 12 0	5,291 13 0	61,373 15 0
Ditto Paneeput .	52,105 3 0	•	52,105 3 0	2,656 0 0	49,449 3 0
Ditto Gunoor .	12,436 0 0	•	12,436 0 0	•	12,436 0 0
Ditto Havely Palum.	54,179 0 0	•	54,179 0 0	•	54,179 0 0
Pergunnah Sonah .	30,561 0 0	6,797 8 0	37,358 8 0	•	37,358 8 0
Ditto Cotla Indore (or Noh).	50,646 0 0	11,554 0 0	62,200 0 0	•	62,200 0 0
Pergunnah Bohura .	12,525 0 0	600 0 0	13,125 0 0	•	13,126 0 0
In Istimrar—					
Ahamudpoor, &c. .	25,001 0 0	•	25,001 0 0	•	25,001 0 0
Bamnowlee . .	400 0 0	•	400 0 0	•	400 0 0
Burahee, &c. . .	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0
Munowlee, &c. . .	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0	•	4,001 0 0
Pergunnah Hattin .	30,001 0 0	•	30,001 0 0	•	30,001 0 0
Chutterpoor . .	2,075 0 0	•	2,075 0 0	•	2,075 0 0
Hurchundpoor, &c. .	1,042 0 0	•	1,042 0 0	•	1,042 0 0
Pergunnah Nuzuf Gur	15,000 0 0	•	15,000 0 0	•	15,000 0 0
Ditto Pulwul .	45,000 0 0	•	45,000 0 0	•	45,000 0 0
	4,05,638 15 0	18,951 8 0	4,24,590 7 0	7,947 13 0	4,16,642 10 0

DEHLI REVENUE OFFICE,
The 1st October 1808.

A. SETON,
Resident at Dehli.

ENCLOSURE

Settlement of the Assigned Territory by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

13. *Statement of the Kistbundee of the several Mehals*

MEHALS.	DEM				
	Kist of Ausin.	*Kist of Kautuk.*	*Kist of Aughun.*	*Kist of Poose.*	*Kist of Maug.*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pergunnahs Paneeput, Sooneeput and Gunour.	6,487 12 6	14,478 0 6	14,478 0 6	14,468 2 0	6,488 13 6
Pergunnah Havely Palum	5,272 8 0	5,289 0 0	5,271 8 0	5,208 0 0	110 0 0
Ditto Bohura . .	1,427 8 0	1,427 8 0	1,427 8 0	1,427 8 0	.
Ditto Cotla Indore .	4,548 2 0	4,548 2 0	4,548 2 0	4,548 2 0	.
Ditto Sonah . .	5,168 8 0	5,168 8 0	5,168 8 0	5,168 8 0	.
Ditto Rewarree . .	8,157 0 0	8,157 0 0	8,157 0 0	8,157 0 0	.
Ahamudpoor	2,084 0 0	2,084 0 0	2,084 0 0	2,084 0 0	2,084 0 0
Bamnowlee	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	.
Burahee, &c. . . .	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	.
Munowlee, &c. . . .	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	.
Pergunnah Hattin . .	3,750 0 0	3,750 0 0	3,750 0 0	3,750 0 0	.
Chutterpoor, &c. . .	260 0 0	259 0 0	259 0 0	259 0 0	.
Hurchundpoor, &c. . .	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	.
Pergunnah Nuzuf Gur .	1,875 0 0	1,875 0 0	1,875 0 0	1,875 0 0	.
Ditto Pulwul . .	5,625 0 0	5,625 0 0	5,625 0 0	5,625 0 0	.
	45,785 6 6	53,791 2 6	53,773 10 6	53,700 4 0	8,682 13 6

DEHLI REVENUE OFFICE,
The 1st October 1808.

(2) TO 11.

composing the Assigned Territory for the year 1216 Fuslee.

Settlement of the Assigned Territory by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

ANDS.

Kist of *Faugoon.*	*Kist* of *Chayet.*	*Kist* of *Bysack.*	*Kist* of *Jait.*	*Kist* of *Aussar.*	*Kist* of *Sawan.*	*Kist* of *Bhadun.*	Total demand for 1216 *Fuslee.*
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6,530 0 0	15,056 7 0	18,322 3 6	16,325 11 0	.	.	.	1,12,635 3 0
225 0 0	7,008 8 0	8,105 8 0	8,326 0 0	1,417 0 0	250 0 0	.	46,483 0 0
1,208 12 0	1,208 12 0	1,208 12 0	1,208 12 0	.	.	.	10,545 0 0
6,373 6 0	6,373 6 0	6,373 6 0	7,148 6 0	875 0 0	.	.	45,336 0 0
.	2,311 2 0	4,622 4 0	2,311 2 0	-	.	.	29,918 8 0
.	16,314 5 0	16,314 5 0	16,314 6 0	.	.	.	81,571 0 0
2,080 0 0	2,084 0 0	2,084 0 0	2,084 0 0	2,084 0 0	2,084 0 0	2,081 0 0	25,001 0 0
67 0 0	67 0 0	66 0 0	.	.	.	.	400 0 0
.	667 0 0	667 0 0	667 0 0	.	.	.	4,001 0 0
.	733 0 0	734 0 0	734 0 0	.	.	.	4,001 0 0
.	5,001 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.	.	.	30,001 0 0
	346 0 0	346 0 0	346 0 0	.	.	.	2,075 0 0
.	174 0 0	174 0 0	174 0 0	.	.	.	1,042 0 0
.	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.	.	.	15,000 0 0
.	7,500 0 0	7,500 0 0	7,500 0 0	.	.	.	45,000 0 0
16,484 2 0	67,344 8 0	74,017 6 6	70,639 5 6	4,376 0 0	2,334 0 0	2,081 0 0	4,53,009 11 0

A. SETON,

Resident at Dehli.

Settlement of the Assigned Territory.

14. *Order dated 23rd December 1808.*

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve and confirm the settlement made of the Mehals subject to the superintendence of the Resident at Dehlee for the periods of time specified in the settlement account which accompanied his letter.

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF REWARI, 1808.

1. *From A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Dehli, to GEORGE DOWDESWELL, Esquire, Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department, Fort William,—dated Dehli, the 24th May 1808.*

Settlement of the district of Rewári.

I HAVE the honor to transmit enclosed, for the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter (No. 1) to my address from Mr. Metcalfe, the First Assistant to this Residency, who for some time past has been in charge of the office of Superintendent of the Assigned Territory, stating his sentiments with respect to the future settlement of Rewarree, hitherto the farm of Rao Tej Sing, whose lease will expire with the current *fuslee* year 1215.

2. The point of reference for the consideration of Government is whether it would be advisable to let in farm such portion of Rewarree proper as does not compose the *istumrar* (or life-rent) of Rao Tej Sing, or to make a village settlement thereof with the proprietors of the several estates and to receive the rent through the medium of a Native Tehseeldar.

3. In discussing this question Mr. Metcalfe appears to me to have reasoned with his usual accuracy, and to have

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Settlement of the district of Rewári.

stated the advantages and disadvantages of the adoption of either of those plans with a fairness and precision which evince his having given to the subject that degree of attention which its importance claims. The result of his reasoning appears in substance to be this that a village settlement would be attended with many advantages, but that he is apprehensive the beneficial operation of the measure would be checked by its novelty, by the reluctance of the landholders to enter into engagements immediately with Government, and by its involving the Superintendent in a variety of minute details, which by absorbing his attention might be likely to prove detrimental to his other duties.

4. In admitting with Mr. Metcalfe that the introduction of a village settlement made directly with the landholders might, from its being a deviation from received *custom*, be unwelcome to some of them, I confess it does not appear to me to be an objection sufficiently powerful to induce the relinquishment of a plan attended with the advantages stated by Mr. Metcalfe in the letter to which these observations relate. Every improvement is in fact an innovation, and the difficulty must one time or other be surmounted. No time appears to me more favorable than the present for the introduction of the plan in question, as the country is neither disturbed by foreign war nor by domestic troubles. So that, supposing even the landholders to experience a degree of temporary dissatisfaction, it could not be attended with consequences of a serious nature, or tend to disturb the tranquillity of the district. That the plan would require much more of the Superintendent's attention than would be the case if the lands were farmed I admit. But it strikes me that the time and attention of that officer could not be more usefully employed than in attending to the representations which the introduction of such a system may be supposed to give rise to. It is by the beneficial effects of that attention, by the redress or the prevention of injustice and oppression, that we must expect to reconcile the inhabitants of this part of the country to the innovation.

5. For these reasons it appears to me that, to continue the farming system would be to protract evil, and that, were the district again rented to Rao Tej Sing, every objection now urged to the conclusion of a village settlement might be urged with equal force at the expiration of his next lease.

Settlement of the district of Rewári.

6. Under this impression, on the justness of which His Lordship in Council will decide, I think it my duty to submit it as my opinion that it would be advisable to conclude a village settlement of the land revenue of such part of Rewarree as is not included in the *istumrar* of Rao Tej Sing, for a term not exceeding three years, from the commencement of 1216 *fuslee*, and that it would be expedient to conclude it with the several landholders. It will appear from Mr. Metcalfe's accompanying letter (No. 3) to my address that the present year's rent of the lands in question is Rs. 81,571.

7. With respect to the *sayer* or duties, I would recommend that the farmer be called upon for a statement of their nature, rates and produce, after which Government might authorize the abolition of such as were exceptionable and direct the remainder to be regulated.

8. Considering the local influence of Rao Tej Sing, I think it would be advisable to appoint him Tehseeldar. In that capacity I think his influence might be useful. But as a farmer, I am of opinion its operation might be pernicious.

9. As the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is now in possession of the grounds upon which each of the suggestions now submitted appears advisable or otherwise, you are requested to solicit and transmit His Lordship's final orders on the subject.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 1.

2. *From C. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Acting Superintendent of the Revenues of the Assigned Territory, to A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Dehli,—dated Dehli, the 21st May 1808.*

THE lease of the farm held by Tej Sing under a triennial settlement concluded in 1213 *fuslee* will expire at

Settlement of the district of Rewári.

the end of the present season, and it becomes necessary to make a new arrangement for the ensuing years.

2. For that part of the farm which is situated in Mewaut, *viz.*, *pergunnahs* Sonah, Bohra and Indore, you have already provided by issuing your instructions to Mr. Fraser to conclude a village settlement. It only remains therefore to fix a plan for the settlement of Rewarree.

3. The first question which arises is whether it would be expedient to make a village settlement or to let the *pergunnah* in farm. The advantages of a village settlement, made personally by an European public officer, seem to me to be chiefly as follows. It causes and maintains a direct intercourse between the officers of Government and the lower classes of people, it does away with the former irregular and unsettled mode of collection, and establishes fixed and simple regulations. When the objects of a village settlement are completely gained, it must be attended with incalculable advantages to the community. Under the farming system many abuses will prevail, and it is difficult to check them; on the other hand, there is more regularity and less difficulty in collecting the revenue from a considerable farm, and the attention of the public officer is not required to the constant superintendence of the minute details of village management. In order to secure the success of a village settlement the European officer in charge of the district should have it in his power to bestow the most unremitting attention upon the lands; otherwise the Tehseeldars or native Collectors may practice every abuse, and instances I imagine might be found, and not unfrequently, where the people under a Tehseeldar, in a district where a village settlement has been concluded, are much less happy than those living in a district under a farmer. There is also something in the habits of the people of this part of the country which opposes the introduction of a village settlement. In general I have found them not well disposed to make any adequate engagements at an early period of the year and rather inclined to delay a

settlement until an advanced period of the season. They do not seem at first to like our mode of settlement even for one year, much less for a longer period. In some parts of the Doab, where village settlements have been concluded, the greatest part of the country is in the hands of *Teeckadars* or petty renters, in consequence of the disinclination or inability from poverty of the zumeendars to enter into engagements. The difficulties, however, are such as may naturally be expected to arise in the introduction of an entirely new system and the change of old manners, and as the advantages of making their own settlement are obvious, it may be supposed that the people will soon seek what at present the greatest part shrink from. It is worthy of enquiry whether there may not be some circumstances applicable particularly to Rewarree, which may make the introduction of a village settlement more difficult and less likely to succeed there than elsewhere, and it perhaps will be found that there are some such. For instance, a considerable part of the *pergunnah*, and that, I am informed, the best and most productive, is held by Tej Sing in *istumrar* for his life, and his influence over the *pergunnah* is in consequence supposed to be so considerable that no person has ever applied to me for the farm of the remaining part of Rewarree; and those with whom I have conversed on the subject have expressed an opinion that it would be ruin to any person to take a farm of the *pergunnah* as long as Tej Sing may possess the *istumrar*. The same influence would, no doubt, be exerted, as far as it could secretly be carried, to oppose the introduction of a village settlement, which would obviously operate against Tej Sing; and he would doubtless throw every obstacle in the way in the beginning, and, as much as he could, obstruct the progress and retard the advantages of the new arrangement. I do not mean to say that these difficulties would be insuperable. They would doubtless be overcome, as his counteraction would only be under-hand, and as he could only carry it to a certain length without risking the loss of all that he possesses. If a village settlement were to be concluded, it would, in all probability, be found expedient to employ Tej Sing as

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Tehseeldar, both in order to make use of his local influence and knowledge as well as to prevent the operation of these qualities against any other Tehseeldar that might be sent.

4. I am not able to say whether or not any considerable increase might be expected in the revenue under the operation of a village settlement. It is supposed by common observers that the *pergunnah* yields much more than the farmer has yet paid. Be that as it may, it is obvious that to any increase of revenue must be opposed the expense of the establishments which would become necessary. Further difficulties may be supposed to arise from the situation of Rewarree, which is surrounded by foreign and independent territories, except on that side which is bounded by Mewaut. The district may possibly on this account be less calculated to receive benefit from a village settlement, and, being comparatively remote from Dehli, would be less under the inspection of the Superintendent. On the other hand, if a village settlement is to be introduced into Rewarree, the sooner the better.

5. The general result of the considerations which have occurred to me, leads me to think that it would be, on the whole, advisable to give another lease of the *pergunnah* to Tej Sing, provided that he makes such offers as it is advisable to accept. Three years I think would be a sufficient term: if you are of the same opinion, I beg leave to recommend that I may be now authorized to call upon Tej Sing for proposals. Whatever plan is adopted, it is very desirable that it should be entered upon immediately. I am aware that a great deal may be said in favor of a village settlement, and that in most cases you prefer that mode, and although in the present instance I have ventured to express an inclination towards a settlement of another nature, I am far from feeling confident that I have taken the right side of the question. I am happy, however, in the reflection that my errors will be corrected by your judgment, and I beg to assure you that no exertions shall be wanting to carry into effect any plan which you may be pleased to adopt.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 1.

3. *From A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Dehli, to C. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Acting Superintendent of the Revenues of the Assigned Territory,—dated Dehli, 22nd May 1808.*

Settlement of the district of Rewári.

I HAVE been favored with your letter of yesterday stating your sentiments on the subject of the present state of the district of Rewarree, and the most eligible plan for the future settlement thereof.

2. Previously to addressing Government on the subject, I think it desirable to ascertain, with some degree of precision, the proportion which the part of the district composing the *istumrar* of Rao Tej Sing, the present farmer, bears to the remainder, as also whether any and what portion of the latter (*i. e.*, that which is *not istumrar*) is claimed by Tej Sing as his property.

3. I request therefore that you will at your earliest leisure favor me with such information on these points as you may be able to obtain.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 1.

4. *From C. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Acting Superintendent of the Revenues of the Assigned Territory, to A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Dehli,—dated Dehli, 22nd May 1808.*

THE *istumrar* of Tej Sing contains 81¾ villages and the remainder of the *pergunnah* paying revenue 296, including waste. The rent of the *istumrar* is 25,000 rupees. This year's rent for the rest of the *pergunnah* is 81,571 rupees. When Tej Sing obtained the *istumrar* in 1213, he delivered in an account of the villages composing it, which valued the real produce of them at something more than 31,000 rupees, but that has generally been supposed to be an under-valuation.

2. Tej Sing has no claim to property, but there is a claim set up by him in the name of Rao Heera Sing, one of the supposed hereditary *chowdries* of Rewarree, to the

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zumeendaree of 12 villages, under which claim Rao Heera Sing is said to be entitled to one-fourth of all the produce of each of the 12 villages, another fourth of which is understood to belong to Government and the remaining half to the cultivators. Tej Sing is nominally the *gomashta* or servant of Rao Heera Sing, but in reality he has been hitherto the sole director and manager of all his affairs. The zumeendaree claim above-mentioned was rejected, I am informed, during the administration of Mon. Perron.

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5. *From G. DOWDESWELL, Esquire, Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department, to the Resident at Delhi,—dated Council Chamber, the 10th June 1808.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you of the 24th ultimo, and to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is entirely of opinion that it is preferable that a settlement should be made directly with the village zumeendars of that part of Rewarree which is not included in the *istumrary* of Rao Tej Sing than that the influence of that, or of any other person, should be continued over the zumeendars, which it is to be apprehended may be frequently rendered an instrument of exaction and injustice. On the same grounds, the Governor-General in Council is desirous that you should reconsider whether it be necessary to employ Rao Tej Sing, after the expiration of the current *fuslee* year, in the capacity of Tehseeldar, or whether some other arrangement cannot be adopted for the collection of the public revenue from the zumeendars which may not be liable to the objections above noticed.

2. The Governor-General in Council authorizes the adoption of your suggestion for concluding the settlement on the principle above noticed for the period of three years.

3. His Lordship in Council entirely approves the enquiry which you propose to make with respect to the *sayer* duties, which will of course form the subject of a further report from you to Government.

6. *From A. Seton, Esquire, Resident at Dehli, to George Dowdeswell, Esquire, Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department, Fort William,—dated Dehli, the 5th October 1808.*

Settlement of the district of Rewári.

I was duly honored by the receipt of your letter of the 10th June, containing the instructions of Government for my guidance in making the settlement of the district of Rewarree for the current *fuslee* year 1216, and immediately directed Mr. Metcalfe, the First Assistant to the Residency, to hold himself in readiness to proceed thither in person for the purpose of carrying those instructions into effect upon the spot. A copy of my letter to him upon that occasion is now submitted enclosed.

2nd. On the receipt of that letter Mr. Metcalfe called upon Rao Tej Sing for the necessary information, proclaimed throughout the district that he was about to proceed thither in person to conclude a revenue settlement on the spot with the several zumeendars, *mokuddums* and other actual occupiers of estates, and desired such of them as were willing to engage for the *mál* or land revenue thereof to prepare proposals and to present them to him in person or by *vakeel* on his arrival in the district. As, however, Mr. Metcalfe was, soon after, directed to proceed to Lahore on business of a diplomatic nature, I entrusted the conclusion of the settlement of Rewarree to Mr. Fraser, the Second Assistant to the Residency, and furnished him with instructions for his guidance, drawn up in the spirit of the orders of Government, recommending to him to proceed into the district and make a village settlement, as soon as he should have completed that of the Mewaut *pergunnahs* in which he was then employed. Had circumstances admitted of Mr. Fraser's superintending the local management of the settlement, there cannot be a doubt, from his zeal, judgment, knowledge of business and very conciliating manners, that, no less successful in Rewarree than in Mewaut, he would have rendered the arrangement equally acceptable to the land-holders as beneficial to Government. As, however, his having been attached to the diplomatic mission about to proceed to the westward prevents him from proceeding to Rewarree, as there was no other Assistant at

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Dehli, as circumstances did not admit of my repairing thither in person, and as I was loath to entrust to a native a business of so delicate a nature as the appreciating the resources and capability of a district, and the introducing for the first time a village settlement, I have deemed it expedient to postpone the execution of that measure for one year more, and to continue Rao Tej Sing in the management of the district as farmer until the expiration of the current *fuslee* year 1216. In adopting this expedient I shall of course introduce such modifications and restrictions into his lease as local circumstances appear to me to require, and shall at the same time take measures for preventing the nett *jumma* of Government from falling short of that of the preceding year.

3rd. I entertain a respectful hope that, in consideration of the difficulties which I had to struggle with from the advanced period of the year, from the unfavorableness of the season, and from the want of Assistants, His Lordship in Council will be pleased to approve of this arrangement, although a considerable deviation from His Lordship's orders of the 10th of June. Situated as I am, I really can devise no other plan but what would probably be attended with great loss to Government. After relinquishing the idea of immediately introducing the village settlement, no choice was left but that of letting the district in farm for one year, and to have bestowed the farm upon any person but Tej Sing would in my humble opinion have been attended with considerable risk both to the public revenue and to the police. At the commencement of the ensuing *fuslee* year the village settlement can be introduced under the local and personal superintendency of one of the Assistants to the Residency, so that the measure now adopted is merely a postponement of the plans of Government with respect to the district.

Enclosure to 6.

7. *From A. Seton, Esquire, Resident at Dehli, to C. T. Metcalfe, Esquire, Acting Superintendent of the Revenues of the Assigned Territory, Dehli,—dated Dehli, the 29th June 1808.*

On the receipt of your letter of the 22nd May I addressed Government on the subject of the plan to be

adopted in future relative to the settlement of revenue. Having now received a reply to that reference, I transmit copies of both for your information. You will observe that the suggestion relative to a village settlement of the *mál* or land revenue is approved of and the articles of *sayer* collection are to be ascertained and reported upon, but that Government entertains doubts as to the propriety of employing Rao Tej Sing as Tehseeldar under the new system.

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2. In recommending the eventual continuance of Rao Tej Sing as Tehseeldar, I was actuated by a belief that the bad effects of his influence during the formation of the setttlement might be counteracted by your presence and personal exertions, and that after its conclusion the zumeendars and others with whom it might have been made would, with the aid and protection of Government, be able to establish a sort of counter-interest of a defensive nature. As, however, an apprehension is entertained by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council that it may still be attended with pernicious consequences, I request to be informed whether you are acquainted with any person who appears to you fit to be trusted with the management of the district in capacity of Tehseeldar. There cannot be a doubt that the circumstance of Tej Sing's having a large estate in a *pergunnah* greatly lessens his eligibility to be employed, since he may naturally be induced to take measures of a nature not altogether justifiable to attract into his own estate the cultivators of other lands, and in various modes to favor his own villages and ryots at the expense of those of other landholders. I request therefore that you will make enquiry and report the result. In the meantime, the district must for the present continue under the charge of Tej Sing.

3. But, whatever interest Tej Sing might have in increasing the value of the *istumrar*, it does not appear that he can have any in concealing the value of such lands as are the property of others, and the settlement of which is to be made with the zumeendars, although the zumeendars themselves must naturally be averse to such disclosure. I

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request therefore that you will repeat to him a requisition which I made some time ago (*viz.*, on the 14th April last) for the production of the accounts of the *mofussil* collections made during the years 1213 and 1214 in such part of Rewarree as is not in *istumrar*. The production of these documents will give you a general idea of the value of the land, and enable you to appreciate the offers which you may receive. My requisition was limited to those two years because the year 1215 was too unproductive to be taken into consideration, and a portion of 1216 was still unexpired. By including that year also in your requisition your information would, however, be more complete and satisfactory.

4. Under the conviction that no revenue settlement can be made satisfactorily unless it be concluded on the spot, I recommend to you to proceed to Rewarree for that purpose, as soon as your other avocations will admit of it; and that, as far as circumstances render it practicable, you visit the several parts of the district. I further recommend your issuing a proclamation throughout the district notifying your intention to proceed thither shortly for the purpose of receiving on the spot such proposals as may be tendered to you by the landholders. I should hope that *all* the proposals may be of this description, or at least that they may be tendered by *mokuddums* or others who may be supposed to be acquainted with agricultural business and to have a local interest in the soil; for although the occasional employment of monied men from Dehli, as petty farmers, may be attended with the advantage of bringing money into that part of the country, and thereby improving its cultivation, yet, as every instance of that kind, by introducing an intermediate agent between the zumeendar and the Tehseeldar, is a deviation from the principle upon which Government is desirous that the village settlement should be farmed, it should in all practicable cases be avoided.

5. The management of the police is so intimately connected with the settlement of the land revenue, that it in fact makes part of the arrangement. From the former situation of the district, and the irregular habits of the inhabitants, it must,

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I imagine, for some time at least, be necessary to keep up a number of *sowars*. But previously to coming to a decision as to the reference to be made to Government on this head I request that you will ascertain the actual strength of the establishment entertained by Rao Tej Sing, and do me the favor to report the result. I should imagine that if the men were properly selected and well commanded, they might be somewhat reduced in point of number, and still be rendered more efficient than ever. It occurs to me that, by uniting the superintendence of the collections with that of the police, and placing the general control so combined in trustworthy hands, much advantage might be derived, and if the plan were deemed feasible, I know not that a fitter person could be found than Captain James Skinner, late of the Mahratta service, if he would consent to accept the situation. That he would render the *sowars* efficient, and prove a most active and vigilant Superintendent of the police, there cannot be a doubt; of his being qualified to manage the collections, which is an employment foreign to his habits and pursuits, there might indeed be some doubt, if his duty would not be limited to receiving the amount and remitting it to Dehli, since the settlement will have been concluded by you. I am not aware of any legal objections to the adoption of this suggestion, and if in other respects it were deemed expedient, it would be attended by the great advantage of having constantly on the spot a man of honor and activity by whom every species of oppression and injustice would be prevented, and through whom the real state of the interior of the district would from time to time be reported to the officers of Government. I request to be favored with your sentiments on this subject, with reference to the second paragraph of this letter.

6. Meantime, as I should imagine that, although the season of collecting is over, Rao Tej Sing may nevertheless be considered as bound to keep up his *mofussil* establishment until the end of the current *fuslee* year, two months of which are still unexpired, it does not appear that a little delay in fixing upon the future plan of police can be attended with any

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inconvenience. As, however, Tej Sing himself may see the matter in a different point of view and consider himself no longer bound to keep up his establishments, I request that you will refer to his engagements with Government and report the result. In the event of his not being under any obligation to maintain his establishments after the month of *Assar*, that is to say, in the event of his lease expiring with that month, some arrangement must be immediately adopted for the maintenance of the police and the protection of the country.

7. In conformity to the orders of Government, I request you will immediately call upon Rao Tej Sing for a statement of the *sayer* collections, specifying their general nature, rates, produce and charges.

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8. *Dated 28th October 1808.*

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resident be informed that the Governor-General in Council approves and confirms the instructions issued by him to his First Assistant with regard to the settlement of the district of Rewarree in the current *fuslee* year.

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9. *From A. SETON, Esquire, Resident at Dehli, to GEORGE DOWDESWELL, Esquire, Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department, Fort William,—dated Dehli, the 31st October 1808.*

With reference to the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 5th instant, on the subject of the district of Rewarree, I have now the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, that I have concluded a settlement with Rao Tej Sing, for the farm both of the land revenue and the *sayer* of the district (with the exception of the Mewaut portion,* which has already been settled by Mr. Fraser) for the current *fuslee* year 1216, at the *jumma* of the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 81,571 for the *mál* or land revenue and Rs. 18,501 for the *sayer* or duties. Exclusively of these sums, the annual *jumma* of Rao Tej Sing's *mukurrary* is Rs. 25,001.

**viz., pergunnahs* Noh, Sonah and Bohra.

2. The circumstances of difficulty which appeared to me to render it expedient to have recourse to this measure having been already submitted to His Lordship in Council, I have only now to observe that, in one essential respect, the present lease differs in a manner favorable to Government from that which has just expired. In the triennial engagements entered into with Rao Tej Sing in the *fuslee* year 1213 there was an express stipulation that in the event of failure of season the farmer should be allowed a deduction. Upon the present occasion he has engaged to pay the *jumma* unconditionally; which, considering the advanced season of the year, and the very unpromising state of the crops from the want of rain, I regard as a very desirable circumstance. It may also be necessary to observe that, after some difficulty and much discussion, the farmer consented to waive his claim to a deduction in consequence of the ground occupied by the cantonment at Rewarree. In conformity to the orders of Government, communicated in your despatch of the 25th September 1807 to my address, the farmer was allowed an annual deduction of Rs. 2,792 on this account, and he endeavoured to obtain a similar indulgence in settling the *jumma* of the current year. At length, however, he admitted the unreasonableness of expecting a permanent deduction from a cause which could only occasion temporary loss, since the cultivation which he described as annihilated could, properly speaking, be only considered as transferred from one part of his farm to another. Settlement of the district of Rewári.

3. It was much my wish previously to concluding the settlement to have modified the rates of the *sayer* branch. The same considerations, however, which deterred me from introducing a village settlement induced me to postpone for the present any alleviation on the *sayer*.

4. I have only to add that, from the information which I have obtained respecting the interior of the district and its resources, I think it probable that the introduction of the village settlement will be attended with little difficulty.

Establishment of a Government Farm at Hissar, 1815.

crops of *mote, bajra* and *jowar* were on the ground. Cultivation is, however, very partial, the sole occupation of the inhabitants being that of pasturage. The riches of the country consist in large herds of cattle. The inhabitants manufacture *ghee,* which they export in every direction, particularly, however, to the Western States, which is of the highest importance to my future plans.

"The inhabitants are very few in number (about 400), and many of the villages around are deserted. This circumstance has tended to aid my operations by yielding a free selection of ground for every purpose of the establishment. The natives are almost entirely Mossulmans styled Ran Ghurs, originally Rajpoots, who were converted to Mossulmanism.

"They seemed rejoiced at the prospect of protection now held out to them, and the principal families in Hissar entreated my permission to re-occupy their deserted villages around, which I immediately granted.

"The ancient city of Hissar is entirely in ruins, and the present inhabitants occupy the interior of the Fort. They, however, expressed their willingness to re-occupy the city, which could easily be cleared, and the Board will be happy to learn that *mahajuns* and bankers from Bikaneer, Raj Gurh, Betindah, Bangeree and other places met me at Hissar and earnestly begged permission to settle in the town. I have little doubt that it will daily increase in importance, and we may indulge a hope of its again becoming an emporium for trade to and from the westward.

"The importance of its position relatively to our purchases of horses for the remount of our Dragoons and Cavalry, camels and bullocks to replace casualties in the establishments, until the Government studs shall render such no longer necessary in the two latter branches, will at first sight be manifest to the Board. I calculate on bringing down the old Northern Horse (*sic*) by the direct road from Moultan through Bikaneer to Hissar without touching on any of the Seikh States, the exactions and dishonesty of whose Chiefs have been a main cause in putting a stop to the trade in horses.

"The immediate vicinity of Hissar to Betindah and the Luckey Jungul will also, I trust, ensure me a choice of its produce. I should even hope that many of the breeders will bring their stock and settle under my protection around Hissar, where they will no longer be subject to the plunder of the Seikhs. The Board is probably aware that our finest breed

of camels comes from Bikaneer; the existing prices will no doubt be materially reduced from purchases being made so near to the fountain-head.

Establishment of a Government Farm at Hissar, 1815.

"Hissar therefore seemed to me to be peculiarly recommended by its geographical position; by its ancient celebrity, and our knowledge that amongst the natives of India as much regard is paid to such as to their ancient customs; by its fertility even beyond that of any other part of Hurrianah, and by the concurring testimonies of all resident authorities that epidemical disorders are unknown there; by the actual appearance of its cattle, which are very fine indeed; by the *numerous* large *pucka* wells in and around the place, the water of which is excellent, and all of which can be opened at a very trifling expense (those required by me being already nearly finished); and not least by its strength. On this head I shall beg permission to trouble the Board, as it formed a subject of discussion, I believe, previous to determining on the present institution and as no person has heretofore reported on it.

"The *Fort of Hissar*, which was built by Feroze Shah, was originally of stone; its foundation and a great part of the wall is still so, and where such had fallen to decay it has generally been repaired by bricks.

"In a short time hence the entire wall will be in a state of perfect repair. The walls are from 30 to 40 feet high, and the repairs required are inconsiderable. I propose that horse merchants and others should gradually defray the expense, and am aware that they will willingly agree to do so. In four months I expect to see the whole completed.

"The circumference of the Fort is about 6,400 feet; its shape an irregular hexagon, having three gates, *viz.*, on the eastern and western faces, and on the northern side a citadel built by a chieftain named Mahummud Ameen Cawn, and formed by cutting off a part of the original fort. This is the highest part of the fort and commands the whole completely. I have ordered it to be thoroughly repaired, the bastions to be cut down and prepared for the reception of cannon, and a good ditch to be dug round it. The expense will be trifling, the walls being now extremely good and materials being in superabundance on the spot.

"When finished I shall consider this place to be impregnable against any native force, and 150 men could garrison it.

"At about 1,500 yards from it I have laid the foundation of the stabling. With the view of giving absolute and permanent

Establishment of a Government Farm at Hissar, 1815.

security to the whole, I have erected the stabling in the form of an oblong square, with bastions at the extremities and a good ditch all round.

"The buildings are of *pucka* masonry, bricks being found ready-made close at hand. The stabling will be flat-roofed and the outer walls raised above the roofings so as to have a good parapet wall of *pucka* brick all round. The bastions will be made to carry one gun each, and this work will in itself be perfectly secure against all the Cavalry in India: it is moreover commanded by the Fort.

"The square is so wide as to admit of very fine paddocks for young cattle inside. The extent of ground will be about 600 yards in length by 140 in breadth.

"Outside the wall I have ordered extensive paddocks to be prepared for exercising the cattle and for cultivating all sorts of grain and grasses which are likely to be useful for the general purposes of the farm.

"On the northern side commences the famous grazing ground already alluded to in the direction of Agrowah. All the grass in this direction has been preserved by my order, and my people are now cutting it; when cut, it will be gradually removed into the interior of the Fort and formed into large stacks.

"A stack equal to 12 months' consumption will be constantly kept here; other stacks will also be kept for the convenience of horse merchants.

"By these arrangements, all of which are in considerable forwardness, I am sanguine that the Board will agree in the absolute security of the stud establishment, and of its success there are decidedly the very best grounds to be sanguine. In regard to the Ordnance cattle branch, I have the pleasure to say that I have purchased nearly one-half of the stock required of the very first description, many being of the real Sindee breed and the cross-breeds of the Nagore bulls upon the Sindee and Hurrianah cow, which give the finest produce I ever beheld, showing bone, muscular strength, height and lightness of shoulder beyond any description of bullocks I have seen. This cross I shall endeavour to introduce throughout the whole of the Ordnance branch of the service.

"I have heard of the arrival of some Ungowlee cows at Patna, and immediately directed the Commissariat Officer to forward them to me, having understood, when at head-quarters, that they were intended for me.

"I have only to add on the *situation* of my establishments that the stabling is built due *east* of Hissar, between it and Hansee, with our posts of Agrowah, Toorshaum, Futteabad and Balsamand on its flanks. I am hence at a loss to consider by what means greater security could have been obtained in any part of our territories."

Establishment of a Government Farm at Hissar, 1815.

Extract from a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Superintendence by the Secretary to Government in the Military Department,—dated the 14th November 1815:—

"*Para. 1.*—I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 10th instant, giving cover to a copy of a despatch from Major Lumsdaine, Supervisor of the Hurrianah Establishment, on the different subjects contained in which the Board of Superintendence are desirous of being made acquainted with the decision and orders of Government.

"*2nd.*—Hissar, from its relative position, from the excellent quality of the grass which it is represented to produce in abundance, from the extent of grazing ground in its immediate vicinity, and lastly from the security which will be afforded to the whole establishment by its proximity to the ancient fort, which it appears from Major Lumsdaine's statement can be repaired at a trifling expense, appears to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to recommend itself as the most appropriate position for the establishment of the proposed farm in the district of Hurrianah, and from the great advantages which it is represented to possess, to afford the best promise of complete success to the undertaking. His Lordship in Council therefore can have no hesitation in giving his entire concurrence to Major Lumsdaine's judicious selection of this spot for the future depôt for the Hurrianah establishment under his supervision.

"*3rd.*—Independently of the immediate advantages expected to be derived from the establishment of a Government farm for cattle at Hissar, His Excellency in Council contemplates with no less degree of satisfaction the fair prospect which will be opened for this once celebrated town becoming at no very distant period, under the influence and protection of the British authority and the liberal encouragement which will be afforded to merchants and others resorting to it, a place of considerable traffic.

Establishment of a Government Farm at Hissar, 1815.

"*4th.*—The measures which are in progress under the superintendence of Major Lumsdaine for the repair of the Fort of Hissar, to the extent and in the manner described in his letter, are approved by His Lordship in Council. The position selected for the stabling and the plan on which it is proposed to be constructed do credit to the judgment of that officer.

"*5th.*—The Governor-General in Council requests that Major Lumsdaine may be called upon to furnish, for the information and eventual sanction of Government, an estimate of the probable expense which will be incurred in the repair of the Fort of Hissar, in the construction of the proposed stabling, and in the preparation of the several paddocks to which he adverts.

"*6th.*—His Lordship in Council also requests that Major Lumsdaine may be desired to state in detail for the consideration of Government the arrangement he appears to have in contemplation, by which the expense of the repairs of the Fort will be gradually defrayed by the horse merchants and others, and the grounds on which he is led to suppose they would willingly assent to do so."

ORDERED that the foregoing extracts from a correspondence on the subject of the establishment of a Government Farm at Hissar for rearing Ordnance cattle, camels for the public service and stallions for the general purposes of the stud, under the supervision of Major Lumsdaine, the Deputy Commissary-General, be recorded for information in the Revenue Department, and for any orders which may be deemed necessary.

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2. *From W. H. TRANT, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government, Fort William, to the Resident at Delhi,—dated Fort William, the 22nd December 1815.*

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to transmit to you the accompanying extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, and to request that you will take such measures, in concert with Major Lumsdaine, as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining the land required for the Government Farm at Hissar.

CHAPTER IV.

DESPATCH OF STALLIONS AND MARES FROM PUSA TO THE HISSAR FARM AND PROPOSED GRANTS OF LAND TO ENCOURAGE HORSE-BREEDING.

1. EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT UNDER DATE THE 29TH DECEMBER 1815.

From Captain G. H. GALL, Secretary, Board of Superintendence, to C. W. GARDINER, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Military Department,—No. 633, dated 11th December 1815.

Despatch of stock from Pusa to the Hissar Farm and proposed grants of land to encourage horse-breeding.

I AM directed by the Board of Superintendence to forward to you, for the purpose of being submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Stud, dated the 30th ultimo, and to acquaint you, for the information of His Lordship, that with reference to the 5th and 8th paragraphs of the Superintendent's letter they have directed him to send orders for despatching without delay the 3 stallions and 50 mares intended for Hissar under charge of Inspector Gimson, that advantage may be taken of the present favorable season of the year which is already far advanced. The Board trust this measure will be approved by His Lordship in Council.

2. With respect to the 12th paragraph relative to the donation of land to individuals for the purpose therein specified, the Board are desirous of further information from Major Lumsdaine, to whom copy of the Superintendent's letter will

Despatch of stock from Pusa to the Hissar Farm and proposed grants of land to encourage horse-breeding.

be transmitted with the desire of the Board that he will ascertain and report upon the practicability of carrying the proposed measure into immediate effect, or within what period it may be effected should local circumstances not allow of its being adopted in this early stage of the Hurrianah institution.

3. The Board direct me to request you will submit their recommendation to His Lordship in Council that a copy of Mr. Moorcroft's letter be transmitted to the Resident at Delhi with the Board's opinion thereon, in order to ascertain from that gentleman how far the Superintendent's plan of giving a portion of land to any person who may bring a good mare for breeding is feasible, and free from objections in relation to the present state of the Hurrianah country and to revenue considerations.

4. The Board beg leave to call the attention of His Lordship in Council to the 13th and 14th paragraphs. It appears to be a desirable object to encourage the emigration of the Bhuttee and Pathan as well as other horse-breeders into our Province, whose settlement in the breeding districts would not fail to be highly advantageous to the general management of the institution.

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2. *From W. MOORCROFT, Esquire, Superintendent, Honorable Company's Stud, Calcutta, to Captain G. H. GALL, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,—dated Calcutta, 30th November 1815.*

THE number of the best breed and most valuable mares at the stud, consisting of English and Arabians and of those proceeding from a mixture of English and of Arabian stock, amounts to between 80 and 90.

2. It might be unwise to risk the safety of mares of such considerable value by giving them to farmers, at least until by active supervision they shall have been brought into habits of regular care and attention to the animals in their charge.

3. And it might perhaps be not altogether prudent to send the whole of these mares to a new country until its healthiness and cheapness shall have been thoroughly ascertained by actual trial.

4. But in strict accordance with desirable experiment in a country reported favorable as with the orders of the Government (*sic*), it may be submitted that a portion of them be despatched to Major Lumsdaine and a smaller portion be retained at Poosah to be worked against each other in respect to productiveness, to healthiness and to cheapness.

Despatch of stock from Pusa to the Hissar Farm and proposed grants of land to encourage horse-breeding.

5. I therefore submit that fifty of the above mares with three good stallions be forwarded to Hissar, and the remainder of the said number with two stallions be retained at Poosah for their use and that of the mares of the public which may be sent to them.

6. If after a given period, say two years, it shall appear that the number of foals reared at Hissar be greater, the expense of their maintenance less and their quality better and more healthy than those produced by an equal number of parent stock of equal quality employed at Poosah, it would then be justifiable and advisable to remove the whole of the brood-mares to Hissar should it be deemed proper to retain the form of a home stud.

7. But that this experiment be fairly made, the stallions and mares should be fairly and conscientiously selected.

8. If this scheme be approved, I request to be favored with the sanction of the Board to make the selection and arrangement for forwarding the portion of animals appropriated to Hissar as speedily as practicable under the care of Inspector Gimson, now at Hajeepore and delegated by Major Lumsdaine for that purpose.

9. Major Lumsdaine is anxious to have some mares again out on the new zumeendaree plan in Hurrianah. Elsewhere has been shown the expediency of fully completing one system in one country, already tried and approved, before the experiment be extended to another untried, our present stock of mares being wholly inadequate to furnish both with material and scanty even for one district; and adverting to the locality of Hurrianah as a border, the dexterities of the Bhuttees as thieves and the as yet unassured confidence in the peasantry,

Despatch of stock from Pusa to the Hissar Farm and proposed grants of land to encourage horse-breeding.

I should regard the measure of giving out mares upon the adoption of that system as of doubtful, and indeed of hazardous, policy at present.

10 *and* 11. But, as the zeal of Major Lumsdaine ought to experience every safe encouragement practicable in meeting the asserted disposition of the peasantry and in promoting the general cause, I would submit the substitution of another plan contemplated in 1811-12 in regard to that country and accompanied by little outlay and perhaps exhibiting a greater prospect of permanency.

12. This consists in giving a certain portion of land to every individual, whether stranger or inhabitant, who shall bring a mare for breeding approved by Major Lumsdaine, shall enter into the zumeendaree contract, and engage that when his mare shall die another befitting the purpose shall be substituted at his own cost, the constant appropriation of one approved mare to the terms of the contract forming the condition by which he shall hold possession of his land instead of money, rent or other kind of service.

13. The small price reported to be given to Bhuttee, Pathan and other horse-breeders living under the Sikh dominion for their foals leads to a belief that if the terms were industriously notified and diffused, many of this description would gladly come in and settle under British protection.

14. If the scheme proves successful, the Government will incur scarcely any other expense by it than an occasional supply of stallions, which, if purchased, as submitted in my letter of January 1815, from the repositories of London, will average probably not more than from £ 50 to £ 60 per head delivered in Calcutta: at all events if it be reported by Major Lumsdaine that there are mares of a tolerably good kind in the neighbourhood, that the native stallions are indifferent and the farmers disposed to put their mares to the Government stallions, it will be proper to place one or two horses at his disposal, besides those mentioned for this purpose, out of the number which may be disposable after the wants of the middle zumeendaree districts be completed.

3. *From C. W. Gardner, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Fort William, to Captain G. H. Gall, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,—No. 634, dated Council Chamber, 29th of December 1815.*

Despatch of stock from Pusa to the Hissar Farm and proposed grants of land to encourage horse-breeding.

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 11th instant, with its enclosures, from the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Stud, and in reply to acquaint you that His Lordship in Council entirely approves the orders which the Board of Superintendence have issued for despatching without delay, under the charge of Inspector Gimson, the three stallions and fifty mares intended for Hissar.

2. A communication to the effect suggested by the Board of Superintendence will be made to the Resident at Delhi from the Territorial Department.

3. The Governor-General in Council has directed me to observe that the plan of assigning land must first be determined on in communication with the Resident at Delhi, before the question submitted in the concluding paragraph of your letter can be taken into consideration, it being the promulgation of that plan which Mr. Moorcroft recommends for the purpose of encouraging the Bhuttee and Pathan as well as other horse-breeders to settle in our provinces.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing correspondence be transmitted to the Territorial Department, whence the Resident at Delhi will be called upon to state his sentiments whether the plan suggested by the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Stud, of giving a portion of land to any person who may bring a good mare for breeding, is feasible and free from objections with reference to the present state of the district of Hurrianah and to considerations of a financial nature.

Despatch of stock from Pusa to the Hissar Farm and proposed grants of land to encourage horse-breeding.

4. *From W. H. TRANT, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government, Fort William, to the Resident at Delhi,—dated Council Chamber, 19th January 1816.*

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of an extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Military Department under date the 29th ultimo, and to request that you will state your sentiments on the plan suggested by the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Stud for giving a portion of land in the district of Hurrianah to any person who shall bring a good mare for breeding.

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5. *From C. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Resident at Delhi, to W. H. TRANT, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government, Territorial Department, Fort William,—dated Delhi, 10th February 1816.*

I HAVE had the honor of receiving your despatch of the 19th ultimo, and in reply beg leave to state that I am not aware of any objection to the plan suggested by the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Stud for giving portions of land in Hurrianah to persons bringing mares for breeding.

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6. *Order by Government in the Territorial Department,—dated 1st March 1816.*

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing letter from the Resident at Delhi be sent to the Military Department in reply to the reference from that Department under date the 29th December last.

CHAPTER V.

REPORT ON THE REVENUE SYSTEM OF THE DELHI TERRITORY, 1820.

[NOTE.—The marginal headings are printed as shown in the original manuscript.]

1. *From T. FORTESCUE, Esquire, Civil Commissioner, Dehlee, to HOLT MACKENZIE, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department,—dated Fort William, 28th April 1820.*

Report by Mr. T. Fortescue, Civil Commissioner, Delhi, on the Revenue System of the Delhi Territory.

I HAVE now the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd April 1819, and enclosure.

2. Before I proceeded to reply in detail, I was desirous of visiting the interior of this territory; but, as the season of the year did not admit, at the receipt of the orders of Government, of my then prosecuting a tour, the delay in the transmission of my present report on the Revenue System has been unavoidable.

3. During this interval I have availed myself of every opportunity to see and converse with the people, and whilst occupied in the tour, which I have just completed through every *pergunnah* of this territory, I employed the whole of every day in receiving and making enquiries from the inhabitants. Those who had anything to communicate came to me of course, and those who had no such errand came either out of respect or curiosity. I saw and conversed with all descriptions and ranks, both single and in numbers, in their own villages as well as in my tent.

Mr. Fortescue's report on the Revenue System of the Delhi Territory.

4. It was my object by every conciliatory measure to render the people perfectly at ease and uninfluenced in their intercourse with me; and, as I had then to converse most frequently without the intervention or presence of a third person, or even my own Native officers, I have some foundation for the assertion that I have had the means at least of ascertaining the circumstances and sentiments of the inhabitants, however I may be found to have failed, notwithstanding my earnest and continued efforts, to discern and to delineate these important particulars.

5. I have had two main objects in view,—local facts and native opinions. The former, though somewhat tedious and perplexing to attain to, are yet, when reached, not difficult of explanation or comprehension; the latter, though apparently less fixed and determinable, are notwithstanding, when proceeding from practical and experienced men, confronted and uninfluenced by my own or other opinions more uniform and tangible than might be supposed. I have likewise ascertained the feelings and impressions of our public officers, whether Revenue, Judicial or Customs, though I have ever found it requisite to receive them with the utmost circumspection, and, I might add that, with the exception to their observations often directing and suggesting enquiry to me, I have very rarely conceived it safe to rely upon them.

6. What I now venture to lay before Government is the result of my individual research, and I have to regret this the more as the subjects discussed are so extensive and important that I wish I could have submitted the opinions of others who have resided here for years. Notwithstanding my early and repeated calls on the Assistants in charge of districts for information and their sentiments on the variety of the matter which your letter embraces, I have nothing to offer from any of them. Mr. T. S. Metcalfe alone has acknowledged my letter, but his reply is in part only, and being confined to a few and obvious points, I do not consider it of advantage to trouble the Government with a transcript.

7. I will proceed to go through a description of the particulars relative to the Revenue System, and afterwards (paragraph 159) take a more general view of the subject.

8. The revenue derived from the *Sayer* or Customs within this territory will form the subject of a separate report now in progress of completion. I shall, therefore, not allude to it further in this paper than by giving presently an abstract of the receipts for last year. Customs.

9. With respect to the Department of *Abkary* and Drugs, the receipts have always been small, as will appear presently in the abstract, though no effort seems to have been omitted to render it as amply productive as a reasonable and judicious taxation could effect. The people in this territory are fortunately little addicted to inebriating pleasures, nor am I at present sensible of any improvement or the necessity of any alteration in this department. No tax prevails on *taree*: so little is produced here as not to render it an object of control. *Abkary* and drugs.

10. The accompanying statement (marked A)[1] shows in detail the state of the territorial assets of this territory for the past year or 1226 Fuslee (or 1818-19 A. D.), from which the following result appears in abstract :— Assets.

REVENUE.

Rs.	A.	P.	
19,26,903	12	8	Is the amount of revenue regularly settled for.
1,92,788	5	9	Unsettled or *Khaum*.
21,19,692	2	5	Total of settled and unsettled *Khalsa* villages.
2,51,969	10	0	Is the amount of settled Jageer villages attached and reported to Government.
7,703	3	0	Unsettled ditto.
2,59,672	13	0	Total of settled and unsettled Jageer lands attached.

[1] Not printed.

Assets.

REVENUE.

Rs.	A.	P.	
2,59,672	13	0	Brought forward.
23,79,364	15	5	Total of *Khalsa* and Jageer lands, settled and unsettled.
7,01,952	5	3	Total *Sayer* collections.
41,451	3	9	Total receipts from *Abkary* and Drugs, &c.
31,22,768	8	5	Grand total of receipts.
3,12,279	9	2	The receipts from the Noh Salt concerns brought to credit in the Agra district.
34,35,048	1	7	Grand total of territorial assets of this territory for the past year, exclusive of Judicial.

Villages.

Rs.	A.	P.	
2,304	0	0	Villages settled for.
397	0	0	Ditto unsettled.
2,701	0	0	Total of settled and unsettled villages.
181	0	0	Jageer villages, attached and settled.
15	0	0	Ditto attached and unsettled.
196	0	0	Total of Jageer villages, settled and unsettled.

Villages. Assets.

Rs.	A.	P.	
2,897	0	0	Total of villages, *Khalsa* and Jageer, settled and unsettled.
404	0	0	Villages released in Jageer.
3,301	0	0	Grand total of villages.

Separate Engagements.

Rs.	A.	P.	
1,249	0	0	Separate village settlement, including *Dakhlee*, &c., or the revenue on *Khalsa* lands.
157	0	0	Ditto ditto of the Jageer villages attached.
1,406	0	0	Total of village settlements for which *pottahs* and *kubooleeuts* have been exchanged.

11. The term of assessment of these villages, which has been fixed, varies from one to twenty years. Some villages have had two and three settlements expire; others are completing their term annually, while some have 17 and 18 years to run. Time is thus afforded for framing the assessments leisurely, and the public officers are kept in practice and occupation without having too much on their hands at once.

12. From the information I have obtained, the settlements, in respect of time, appear to have been influenced by local circumstances and considerations which fairly dictated the policy of the measure, as well as the terms—some being at a fixed and equal *jumma* for the whole period, and others at a gradual and increasing assessment per annum. Other points respecting the settlement will be noticed hereafter in the course of this address.

Account of the villages.

Property therein.

13. In all villages of old standing, that is, those prior to the introduction of the British power into this territory (for a period of 100 or 150 years say) the right of property in the land is unequivocally recognized in the present agricultural inhabitants, by descent, purchase or gift.

14. Each village is imagined to have belonged to one caste or clan of persons, as Jauts or Goojurs, &c. The smaller villages have more generally preserved their integrity in this respect than the larger, which incorporated other sorts, and in this way often derived their numeral superiority and strength.

15. In deserted villages which have been re-peopled since the introduction of the British Government, though the proprietary right has not been distinctly stated to be in the parties inhabiting them, it is yet pretty well understood to belong to them.

Nominal divisions of the villages.

Panas. *Tholas.*

16. The villages are usually divided into an indeterminate number of superior divisions called *Panas,* seldom exceeding four or five, which are again sub-divided into *Tholas,* of no fixed number, and these are again subject to still smaller separations. The grand division into *Panas* and the sub-division of *Tholas* are those which are reported to have happened early after the first establishment of the village, and they are supposed to have been generally maintained undisturbed.

17. This primary distribution is conceived to have been accidental, and resulting from the number or the interest of the persons entitled originally to share. The divisions by *Panas* and *Tholas* are now more nominal than practical with respect to the definition either of the extent of the proprietary right in the lands or to the proportion of the public demand, although occasionally those terms do denote specific shares to particular families, clans or classes, and regulate the quota of the aggregate *jumma* or public demand chargeable.

18. The lands appertaining to the village are almost universally divided amongst the descendants of the original stock or those holding in right of them, as above described. Some adjustments have taken place long prior to the memory of those living, and thus separated families or clans—others have recently happened, and further division may again occur. These divisions of the lands depend upon the pleasure and convenience of the parties interested. **Proprietary division of the village lands.**

19. The divisions are effected either by integral allotments of the land to be divided or by fractional parts of the aggregate quantity of each description of land according to its quality. By the former method the shares are compact; by the latter they consist of many particular spots situated in different quarters, and a proprietor will thus possess a share consisting of a few *beegahs*, or perhaps but a small fractional part of one made up of *Rubbee*, or *Khurreef*, of pasturage and firewood land, &c.

20. The possession by the sharer of the lands thus divided off is determined either by agreement or by a kind of lottery, as putting billets with the names or descriptions of the lots and of the sharers into two separate jars, from each of which a paper is drawn, uniting the sharer and his share.

21. In some villages, though comparatively few, the lands are undivided; yet this circumstance neither alters nor affects in any way the right of property in them. Proprietors can proceed to a division amongst themselves whenever they please. When the lands are undivided each sharer usually continues to cultivate the same fields. **Village lands undivided.**

22. A proprietary entire share in a village is considered large at 200 or 250 *pukka beegahs*, and an ordinary small share is about 7 *beegahs*. Shares are even so small as two *beegahs*. The *pukka beegah* is 49½ yards square. A zumeendar is of the first rate who has four ploughs, and some have only one bullock. Several of the latter unite their means and cultivate.

23. If a sharer dies without he'rs, his lands are at the disposal of the rest of the sharers of his division, whether **Inheritance.**

Pana or *Thola*. Sons inherit in equal proportions; females do not, though indulgence may be shown them. A widow may be permitted to occupy the lands of her deceased husband, provided she get them cultivated and pays her proportion of the public demand. The other sharers will even assist her. She may be entrusted with the management of the lands during the minority of the male issue in the same way. If she re-marry a man, resident of the village, he acquires not the property by virtue of the marriage; though she have no previous issue that might claim, yet he may become the owner in the manner explained in paragraph 30 and in other ways; but matters of this kind turn chiefly upon the temper and disposition of the other sharers towards the family.

24. The sharers are, however, bound by an acknowledged principle of morality and duty to take care of the widow and children, especially to get the females married, and this obligation more particularly devolves upon relatives. Daughters of the village do not marry therein. Husbands from other villages wed them.

25. A sharer cannot dispose of his landed property by bequest or gift, nor introduce a stranger without the general acquiescence of the *Pana* or *Thola*, or other division to which he belongs, nor sell it until the sharers thereof in succession up from each superior division have rejected it on the terms proposed, and to themselves meet. In farming, mortgaging, placing in trust, deposit or management and the like, the tacit will of the brotherhood is sufficient; but neither these modes of temporary relinquishment, nor the absolute estrangement of it for ever by sale are prevalent. Every effort, by the first-mentioned methods, as well as of dishonesty even, has been tried to meet necessity or misfortune before the sharer could be brought to abandon his connections, home and inheritance.

Exceptions.

26. Many exceptions occur to the above principles and facts, where neither birth nor family has attached to the soil. Yet these, when traced to their sources, are justly termed

exceptions and spring from such like causes as an abandoned and desperate character dreading the reproach of the brotherhood, or the punishment of the law, or one whom misfortune has overwhelmed and divorced from his patrimony. Inheritance. Exceptions.

27. Disproportion of population or means, with reference to the inheriting sharers and their stock in the different landed divisions of the village, often lead to amicably cultivating other sharers' lands.

28. Neither the above circumstance, however, nor any other short of an actual or implied demonstration of the will of the party to abandon his land, is sufficient to divest him of his property in it. No length of occupancy by another, nor of absence by the inheritable owner, is a defeasance. Mortgages are ever open to equitable redemption, and the mortgagee has no power to foreclose.

29. Though out of possession from inability, inclination, or even idleness, the owner will often receive something of the produce gratis in acknowledgment of the right from the occupant, who cannot make permanent alterations, plant trees, construct wells, &c., without the proprietor's permission or the consent of the brotherhood. The hereditary *Puroheit*, or spiritual guide of the family, will, in right of the hereditary sharer, when absent, continue to receive his accustomed quota of alms from the produce, whoever may be the cultivator of the land, and the brotherhood, as customary trustees of the property, as well as heirs to it on the death without issue of the inheriting owner, share alike in the moral obligation and personal interest of watching over these particulars.

30. But it may so happen that an outlaw, or one forced to quit the village for some offence, or a disorderly and troublesome person (either to the ruling power or the other sharers), is deprived of his property; or, on the other hand, that an occupant of long residence, under circumstances in his favor, such as an understanding that the lands were deserted, that they would become his by residence, or that he had laid out money on them, and the like considerations, may gain the

right of property. Questions of this kind were, as all others connected with land and rents, settled by the village assemblies, in what they held to be, and I believe to have been, an equitable manner.

Illustration of *Panas* and *Tholas*.

31. To explain the divisions of a village and inheritable shares in it, suppose the ancient first proprietor or incumbent to have left on his death four sons, each would inherit equally, and four *Panas* would thus be created. On the demise of one of these persons with four sons also, each would be entitled to a quarter of his father's *Pana*, which would give rise to four *Tholas* in each *Pana*, and so on.

Designation and rights of cultivators, not original proprietors.

32. Besides the actual owners of the soil, amongst whom the village lands are either divided or undivided, as above described, and with whom alone rests the right of property as heirs to those of remoter days, whose original title has been acknowledged and practically asserted by successive generations up to the latest date, there are four classes of cultivators, the old residents, the itinerants, the hired and the partial cultivators. The native terms are *Ryot, Pahee, Kumera* and *Kumeen*, though these appellations, particularly the first and third, do not exclusively apply to land tilling, either in this territory or in other parts of the Company's provinces.

Old residents.

33. The old residents attain to the highest rights in the village subordinate to those of the proprietors. They are usually ancient family residents of the village and have cultivated the same lands. They have come thither from various causes, as for security from connection with some of the inhabitants, by invitation or other inducement of profit or convenience. So long as they continue to discharge their proportion of the public assessment due from the extent of land that they occupy, they are not liable to ejectment nor are their descendants who inherit from them. But if they fail in this, or abandon the land, and no individual sharer should have an exclusive right, it reverts to the division or *Thola* or *Pana* as the case may be. These cultivators are little distinguishable from the proprietors in other respects, except that they do not necessarily acquire rights of ownership,

though even this point is scarcely questioned in respect to residents of very lengthened occupation and under the circumstances stated in paragraph 30.

34. The condition, however, of these persons is much affected by the state of the village. Should the extent of land therein be limited, compared with the number and means of the proprietors, and these should wish to possess themselves of the lands, they will force the resident cultivator to contribute at least as fully on all scores as themselves towards the liquidation of the public *jumma,* or else to abandon the soil. If, on the contrary, there is more land than the zumeendars can make use of, they will continue to allow the resident terms equal, or nearly so, to those granted to itinerant or *Pahee* cultivators, the advantage to the proprietors in this case being the same as in that by perfect *Pahee* cultivation in their village, *viz.,* the proportion of the public *jumma* which they can discharge from the contributions of those non-proprietors and the surplus from their own that may be thus saved to them.

Itinerant or *Pahee* cultivators.

35. The itinerant or "Pahee" cultivators are always residents of a different village. The scarcity of good uncultivated land in their own village and the abundance of it in the one to which they proceed is generally the cause of this species of cultivation. There are, however, at other times more interested reasons, as the desire to avoid in their own village contributing as zumeendars while they reap as "Pahees" in the neighbouring villages. In this way they secure a larger surplus to themselves from the land they cultivate, while they abandon their own to the profits of pasturage and cattle. This is often objected to by the other sharers, who have, perhaps, to make good the deficiency of the absentee's quota of the public assessment; and it has not unfrequently happened, in consequence, that the party leaving his own village has been compelled by the other sharers to pay his quota notwithstanding. This point has involved some discussion, the proprietors requiring the return of the absentee or his continuing to pay his quota if he do not,

because he was a party to the general agreement and assessment of the village *jumma* with Government.

36. These cultivators can relinquish, and the owners of the land can prohibit the *Pahee* cultivators at pleasure, mutually, though from the desire to profit by the cultivation of the super-abundant lands the proprietors generally favor these people, and they usually get terms equal to a contribution of a fourth less of their produce than established cultivators.

Hired cultivators.

37. The hired cultivators or *Kumeras* are of all castes and classes, being mostly of the description of daily laborers whom we have in India under the denomination of *coolies* or the like. They are employed chiefly by those who are above actual labor themselves and in good circumstances. They are permanently or temporarily engaged. In the former case they earn from three to four rupees per month, or they agree to receive $\frac{1}{6}$th or so of the produce of the land with half seer of grain per day and at each harvest certain clothing. In the latter case they get their clothes and food per day with a rupee or two at the end of the month.

38. Sometimes they are considered as a kind of exclusive property, belonging to the owners, and a species of fixture on the land which they have been accustomed to cultivate, that is, no other sharer can entice them away, though they are at liberty to remove. In such cases their houses and families are under the implied care and protection of the owner whose lands are perhaps cultivated wholly by them and whose interest it is to retain and augment their numbers by every suitable inducement.

39. When these persons are not in the condition just described as appertaining in a measure to a particular family or tract of land, and their services are not wanted out of the season of cultivation and harvest, they obtain a livelihood by other employments, such as cutting grass, firewood, &c. They are found to be a useful description of people and are encouraged to settle by the proprietors. There are no slaves employed here in the cultivation of the land.

40. The *Kumeens* or partial cultivators, are those whose occasional leisure from their primary occupations permits them to cultivate a few *beegahs* of land. They are either the professional men of the villages, as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., or the servants of it, as sweepers, messengers, &c. Partial cultivators.

41. The term *Kumeen* denotes inferiority, and is applied to this part of the community by the landowners, who conceive themselves to be of the first rank and the others of low condition. The terms on which these people cultivate are more or less favorable as they are influenced by the degree of their professional services afforded to the owners. The *Kumeens* often contribute to the realization of the public demand on the village by paying their share of one or more of the three last species of taxation imposed by the proprietors, as will be noticed hereafter in the *choubacha* plan (*vide* paragraph 115).

42. The *Kumeens* are almost always paid for their professional assistance by the proprietors at a stated allowance of grain from each plough. Their designations, with the allowance which they usually receive, are as follows :—

English names.	Native names.	Lowest allowance.	Highest allowance.	Average allowance per plough.
Blacksmith . . .	Lohar .	20 seers .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ maund .	1 maund.
Carpenter . . .	Burhye .	20 „ .	2 maunds .	1 „
Potter . . .	Coomhar .	10 „ .	1 maund .	20 seers.
Washerman . . .	Dhobee .	10 „ .	1 „ .	20 „
Barber . . .	Naee . .	10 „ .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ maund .	1 maund.
Bearer . . .	Kahar .	10 „ .	1 „ .	20 seers.
Water-carrier . .	Suqqa .	20 „ .	2 maunds .	1 maund.
Tailor . . .	Durzee .	20 „ .	20 „ .	15 seers.
Musician . . .	Dome .	5 „ .	1 maund .	20 „
Cotton-stuffer . .	Dhoonia .	10 „ .	10 maunds .	10 „
Cloth-stamper . .	Chepee .	10 „ .	10 „ .	10 „
Cloth-dyer . .	Rungreze .	10 „ .	10 „ .	10 „
Priest . . .	Brahmin .	$\frac{1}{2}$ seer .	1 seer .	$\frac{3}{4}$ seer.
Messenger . . .	Bullahur .	5 seers .	20 seers .	10 seers.
Do. . . .	Dhanuck .	5 „ .	1 maund .	10 „
Sweeper . . .	Khakrobe .	} 10 seers	1 „ .	20 „
Guide . . } Police informer	Douraha .			
Shoemaker, cobbler, leather-dresser.	Chumar .	1 maund .	20 maunds .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ maund.

43. All these persons are necessary to the body of agriculturists, not that every individual amongst them is employed in each village, but that more or less of their profession are requisite to each cultivator. The last mentioned, or *Chumar*, gets, besides what is above stated from each plough, $\frac{1}{10}$th of the produce of those fields in the cultivation of which he assists, and $\frac{1}{20}$th only of it if he confines himself to other duties.

44. The above allowance is usually given from the gross produce before the *Batch* or division of the grain is made. It forms a charge of from 8 to 15 maunds on each plough. The average may be 10 maunds, but the quantity and receipt of the allowance are regulated greatly by the state of the produce, whether it has been full or scanty.

Moquddums.

45. Amongst the crowd of proprietors, the managers and leaders of the villages are the *moquddums*. These have been from time immemorial the persons through whom the rents of the villages have been settled and collected, and who have adjusted the quota of each sharer. They are supposed to have been originally either selected by the proprietors or to have raised and elevated themselves to the office from their superior knowledge and address in making terms for the village with the officers of Government. The office is not necessarily hereditary, though usually descending to one of the sons of the family from the superior opportunity which they have of inheriting the information of the parent. Nor is the number fixed or limited, though seldom exceeding 8 or 10. Neither does the comparative extent of the landed property or share, whether large or small, influence the eligibility to office. Superior talent has been the ordinary criterion. An old or inefficient *moquddum* may be discarded or unheeded, as another may become one, from having lost or acquired an ascendancy in the practical display of ability in village affairs.

46. The *moquddums* were rewarded either by the other sharers granting them a certain proportion of their own grain, by rating their cultivation less than their own, or by allowing

them the produce of one plough untaxed. Besides this, the *moquddum* used occasionally, if opportunity offered, to impose upon the other sharers by stating the *jumma* required by the ruling power at a sum beyond that really fixed, and then dividing the surplus amongst themselves ; and they would similarly, in concordance with the *Putwarree*, enhance the statement of the village expenses and pocket the difference.

47. On the part of the Government the *moquddums* were generally allowed from 2 to 20 per cent. on the revenue of the village paid up by them, and often ready money presents of from 10 to 20 rupees at the conclusion of the two harvests.

48. Thus these men assisted in first adjusting the *jumma* with the officers of Government, next in regulating the quota of each sharer, and then in collecting and paying the amount to the State. They were also referred to on all occasions by the other sharers and the public officers to settle disputes, and they were looked upon as the responsible and efficient organs on every occasion of intercourse between the village and ruling power.

Village expenses called *mulba*.

49. The aggregate of the village expenses is usually liquidated in the same manner as the public assessment. The items are chiefly the following :—Feeding of zumeendars of other villages on visit or travel ; feeding the village's own *moquddum* or its zumeendars when absent on the business of the community, whether with the Revenue officers or elsewhere ; feeding religious persons sojourning as *Fakeers*, *Brahmins*, *Byragees*, *Jogees*, *Sunnyasis*, &c. ; payments of *dustuckana* or *tullabana* to horsemen and peons sent by our officers for revenue or other purposes ; allowances to the village watchmen (*chowkeedars*) when ordered to be entertained by the Magistrate ; remuneration to individuals for the losses sustained by them in furnishing their cattle and carts when forced by Government, our public officers or others ; *butta* on the rupee required by Government in payment of

Village expenses called *mulba.*

the revenue; repairing tanks and wells, leather buckets (*doles*) and ropes, &c.; fines, including those imposed for the value of plundered or stolen property when traced within the boundary of the village; presents to *Domes* (songsters), *Bhauts* (bards), *Nuts* (jugglers), *Rangars* (dancers); charity to distressed persons; interest on money borrowed to pay the revenue; expense of ceremonies to implore rain and favorable seasons; *Putwarree's* expenses; oil and lights, &c., for the village *choupar* (or place of assembly); pay to the village *Fukeer* attending the village *choupar*; burial expenses of a *moquddum* or other respected or principal person, and the like expenses of condolence to the sons of deceased neighbours, &c.; festival (as *Holee*, &c.) expenses; *Thakoor Dowara* (a place of worship) expenses; marriage expenses to neighbours passing; expenses in feeding *Punchayats* assembled on the business of the village.

50. These expenses are greatly influenced by the position of the village and the habits of the sharers.

51. The total charge varies from 2 to 10 per cent. on the public assessment. The *moquddums* with the *Putwarrees* used to make this a source of profit by charging more than was expended and sharing the overplus (see paragraph 46).

52. The expenses of the villages are decreasing daily as hospitality is falling off, the villagers becoming more independent and the *moquddums* having less influence and employment.

53. The item of charge for reimbursing the loss by hackeries and cattle is one introduced by our system; was before unknown and is reported to be very severely felt occasionally.

Putwarree.

54. The *Putwarree* is usually a *Bunneea* or grain-dealer. His remuneration is in the village expenses, sometimes by a percentage of 12 annas per cent., or a present at each harvest of 5 to 20 rupees, and being excused the *Pag* and *Koodhee* taxes where the *Choubacha* system of internal

assessment prevails. Sometimes the *moquddums* themselves are the accountants, and at times the parties are their own *Putwarrees.*

55. When the *Putwarree* is a *Bunneea* also, he most frequently manages the sale of the crop produce, makes advances, holds balances and keeps the accounts and pecuniary transactions of the aggregate of the village with the public officers and between the proprietors themselves.

56. The *Bunneea* was formerly necessitated by the sharers to become the banker, cash-keeper and accountant; but at present he lends himself less to the interests of the sharers, being, by our system, more at liberty to employ his time and capital as he pleases.

Canoongoes.

57. The *canoongoes* are officers of Government. There were one or more families of them in each *pergunnah.* Those employed were paid by a percentage of 2 to 20 per cent. on the collections, or a ready money allowance of from 100 to 200 rupees per annum. Most of them had lands also; at present their lands are generally continued to them. No percentage is granted, but a ready money allowance is paid to some who have appeared to merit it. They are almost universally entertained for the several *pergunnahs,* though they are employed indiscriminately throughout the territory wherever business for them arises. They are intelligent, industrious and absolutely requisite.

Mode of assessing the public revenue.

58. No such thing exists in this territory as a plurality of villages comprising the zumeendary of an individual, nor of a single village even appertaining in proprietary right to one person; neither are the numerous landowners, whether divided off distinctly amongst themselves and in the separate possession of their shares as individuals, families, or religious persuasions, separated by interest or action.

59. The largest and the smallest proprietor found in the village are on a perfect equality as to the principle of dividing

all profit and loss at the period of making their *batch* or appropriation to each of his quota of the public demand, though inequalities may arise afterwards.

60. Whatever the internal arrangements and economy of the villages when closely scrutinized, the proprietors present one united front and are operated upon as one mass.

61. There are therefore no estates or *mehals* (unmeaning terms here) which are represented by one or a few zumeendars; nor can one of the acknowledged sharers in the landed property of the village appear and treat with the Revenue officer for himself individually, though his share should be perfectly admitted and distinct.

62. There is no person here in the *khalsa* or revenue lands so elevated as to be styled *Rajah*; nor are the terms *Talookdar, Putteedar, Naukar* or *Malikana* known as connected with any proprietary right or claim.

Measurements.

63. All the cultivated lands in this territory have been measured at different times, some twice and some thrice, so that there has been very accurate data for forming the assessment, and scarcely any possibility of assets escaping the cognizance of the European officer, though with reference to the former habits and condition of the proprietors of many villages, as well as the recent establishment and local circumstances of others, the terms of the settlements concluded have not always been a full assessment according to the land surveys.

64. Now at times estimates of the extent of the land or of the produce is enough to determine the assets with sufficient accuracy (*sic*); but in doubtful cases the *Purtal* or correcting survey by re-measurement is resorted to.

Assessments.

65. The produce of the whole village as belonging in detail to each proprietor is classed by *beegahs* according to the

several species of grain, and aggregated into first, second, third and fourth quality by regular appraisers, who are themselves zumeendars, most frequently employed out of their own *pergunnahs* to prevent undue influence.

66. The caste and persuasion of the proprietors are also matters attended to in fixing the assessment, some being reputed more industrious and less expensive than others as the *Aheers, Malees, Chouhans, Jauts,* who are Hindoos, and whose females work in the fields ; while *Rangurs* and *Goojurs,* who are both Hindoos and Mussulmans, and whose women seldom or never (especially those of the former class) assist in the cultivation, are more slothful and dissipated. Generally speaking, three-fourths of the agriculturists of this territory are *Jauts* and the remainder of all descriptions.

67. Many other considerations, too minute and unnecessary to dwell upon, influence the adjustment of the amount of the public demand and assist the assessing officer, such as the number of ploughs, wells, state of the land and inhabitants, and the general condition of these, whether they have been and are still improving or otherwise.

68. When villages are *Khaum* or unsettled for with the proprietors or a farmer, the several procedures above detailed are resorted to for fixing the public demand on the standing produce at the periods of the two harvests, and, though this is generally a gainful system *pro tempore* to the proprietors, as it is a losing one to Government, yet it rarely happens otherwise than that the cultivation falls off and both parties are sufferers.

***Khaum* villages.**

69. In *Khaum* lands the Revenue officers sometimes proceed to an adjustment of each sharer's quota separately with the aid of the *Canoongoes, Meerdhas* and *Moquddums* and collect accordingly.

Particulars regarding Settlements of certain villages.

70. The following are instances of different settlements which it will be useful to refer to in a subsequent part of this address :—

Rukba or measurement of the Village of Naultha, Pergunnah Paneeput, in 1222 Fuslee.

Land fit for cultivation, 9,320 beegahs. Land unfit for cultivation, 3,663 beegahs.

Total beegahs . . 12,983.

		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.
Khurreef	Jawar	3,998	5	⅛	6,977	6	0
	Museena	24	6	1	24	0	0
	Boree	472	8	⅜	1,653	8	0
	Zurduck	0	18	4	3	10	0
	Kungnee	12	10	2	25	0	0
	Shalee	4	12	3	13	13	6
	Mukie	384	7	12	2,881	0	0
	Bundinjum (*sic*)	0	8	3	1	4	0
		4,898	8	0	8,006	13	6
Rubbee	Goondum	1,226	11	4	4,902	3	3
	Nakhood	211	1	⅛	316	9	3
	Surshuff	61	8	2	122	13	3
	Gojree	14	5	⅜	35	10	0
		1,512	5	0	5,377	3	9
	Total of harvests	6,410	13	0	13,384	1	3

NOTE.—The totals are as shown in the original Manuscript.

71. According to this measurement, the assessment was fixed for 10 years from 1222 to 1233 Fuslee at Rs. 13,270 per annum, and has seven years to run.

72. This estate had been twice measured, once in 1218 Fuslee, when the produce would have given somewhat more than the present amount, and again in 1219 Fuslee, when the result would have been less.

Particulars regarding Settlements of certain villages.

73. The village paid no regular revenue to the former Government, but when its army was powerful the proprietors came down with 2 or 3,000 rupees.

74. Our two first settlements of any amount were for three years each from 1216 to 1218 Fuslee at an even *jumma* of Rs. 6,050 per annum and from 1219 to 1221 at 10,100, 11,500 and 12,000 rupees.

75. In this instance the revenue has been doubled in three years, and more than quadrupled beyond what was occasionally yielded by it to the late Government.

The Rukba or measurement of Village Chicherana, Pergunnah Rohtuck, in the year 1222 Fuslee.

Land fit for cultivation, 6,053-9 *beegahs*. Land unfit for cultivation, 1,716-15 *beegahs*.

Total *beegahs* . . 7,770.

		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	*Rate per md.* Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Khurreef	Jowar .	2,986	18	0	7	2	0	4,480	5	6
	Bajera .	275	6	0	1	0	0	275	0	0
	Kungnee .	1	6	0	1	4	0	4	10	0
	Booree .	196	6	0	3	8	0	687	2	0
	Zurdah .	10	11	0	3	0	0	31	10	6
		3,476	1	0		...		5,476	12	0
Rubbee	Goondum .	311	6	0	4	0	0	1,245	2	6
	Jow .	40	1	0	3	0	0	120	2	6
	Chunnah .	123	13	0	1	2	0	184	0	0
	Tumbakoo .	7	4	0	4	0	0	36	13	0
		484	4	0		...		1,586	1	6
		3,954	5	0		...		7,061	13	6

NOTE.—The totals are as shown in the original Manuscript.

76. Had the village been assessed at the average of the rates of the *pergunnah* as above, which are the rates of the contiguous *pergunnah* of Soonput, the *jumma* would have been double its present amount, which is but Rs. 3,75,000 for

Particulars regarding Settlements of certain villages.

the largest year's revenue of the pending settlement for five years ending with this year. But the people had not been used to such high rates and full payments.

Rukba or measurement of the Village of Boorowlee, Pergunnah Rewaree, in 1217 Fuslee.

Land fit for cultivation, 6,627-7 *beegahs*. Land unfit for cultivation, 1,977-13-6 *beegahs*.

Total *beegahs* . . 8,605-0-6.

Sort and land under cultivation.			Rate per *beegah*. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khurreef	Bajra, 1st .	1,427 13 0	1 4 0	1,784 9 0
	Bajra, 2nd .	822 6 0	1 0 0	822 5 6
	Bajra, 3rd .	166 13 0	0 12 0	125 12 0
	Mote, 1st .	432 15 0	1 4 0	540 15 0
	Mote, 2nd .	226 5 0	1 0 0	226 4 0
	Mote, 3rd .	109 12 0	0 12 0	82 3 6
	Jowar, 1st .	16 10 0	1 8 0	24 12 6
	Jowar, 2nd .	50 18 0	0 10 0	31 13 6
	Jowar, 3rd .	31 3 0	3 0 0	93 7 6
		3,284 15 0	...	3,732 1 0
Rubbee	" " .	335 15 0	4 8 0	1,510 14 0
	" " .	44 15 0	2 8 0	111 14 0
		380 10 0	...	1,622 12 6
		3,665 5 0	...	5,356 13 0

77. There were besides the above 180 *beegahs* sown which produced nothing, called *Tookhmsokht*.

78. There were 40 ploughs in the village and 21 wells. After small deductions on account of *Milk* lands, 98-8, and old collections of *Goosaeens*, 256-5, the revenue was fixed at Rs. 5,000 per annum for 3 years from 1217 *Fuslee* to 1219 *Fuslee*.

79. The first assessment of Rs. 5,000 for three years was formed on the actual ascertainment of the extent of the land by measurement and its produce. The same settlement was renewed at the end of the lease for a further period of five

years (from 1220 to 1224) and again continued on the conclusion of that term at the same *jumma* of Rs. 5,000 for the third settlement for 10 years from 1225 to 1234, and has eight years including the present still to run.

80. At each successive settlement of this village, no augmentation of assets had occurred. The village was up to its full cultivation and no increase by ordinary means is probable.

81. Prior to the measurement and settlement of 1217 the village had been in farm for Rs. 2,803.

82. The proportions of produce which the proprietors and other cultivators receive are various, being $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ and depending upon a variety of circumstances, such as the quality and situation of the land, the caste often of the zumeendars, whether good or bad cultivators, the labor and expense of raising the crops, and whether these are *Baranee* or *Chahee*, that is produced by the periodical rains alone or at all by irrigation, as a greater proportion must remain to the cultivator in the latter than in the former case. Proprietors' proportion of produce.

83. In forming the assessment in this territory a primary difficulty has been and continues to be obviated by measurements: the subsequent details do not differ from those in other parts of the country, and they are too well known to need notice here. In *pergunnahs* where order and any system of revenue or government has prevailed, the former *pergunnah* rates have continued; yet these are always subject to variation. As a common mode of gross calculation they are applicable, but they are lowered or raised perpetually according to circumstances. *Pergunnah* rates.

84. The prevalent impression is that these rates are ordinarily too high, because under our system of applying them more of the produce is rated or brought to account than when those rates were promulgated and practised.

85. The conviction for many years on my mind from enquiry and practice is that neither the usual *pergunnah* rates nor the nominal one-half produce (borrowed too from the native Government) is tenable.

***Pergunnah* rates.**

86. No such minute and exact scrutiny took place formerly as at present. The revenue of our time always exceeds that of the late Government, and amongst the sharers of the territorial assets which did not formerly reach the public treasury the zumeendar was a principal one. He would still be happy and ask nothing further than one-half of his produce, by *Buttie* according to the former system, yet the result would soon establish to our Government that we did not acquire the other half.

87. I have had repeated opportunities of learning the precise produce of an estate, and in no instance was it possible, under ordinary circumstances, for the zumeendar to cultivate and prosper on such terms, much less with an adherence to the addition which we have superadded to all native engagements of "no remission or relief" for the ordinary accidents of seasons.

88. Whether in measurements or estimates, we must always throw in something, giving a step or two in each *beegah*, or 5 or 10 maunds in each hundred.

89. The *pergunnah* rates, when they have existed, or those which are assumed, must necessarily press hard or be easy upon the zumeendar according to the price of grain in the market. He is, however, seldom or never a capitalist, and, although the *Bunneea* or dealer may profit by storing, delaying and marketing, the proprietor is scarcely ever but a loser from the fluctuations of price; although he may occasionally gain, yet his profit is never found to be a counterpoise, in any degree, to his sufferings when he loses.

Under-letting, or *kutkunna*, by the zumeendar.

90. The great uncertainty of the extent of the land produce in this territory, and the fearful consequences of our novel system of fixed money settlement for a lease of years, has led to the practice of the zumeendars making over the terms and period of the engagements for their village to a farmer, or *kutkunnadar* as he is called, who agrees to pay regularly the public instalments, to give them no trouble and to grant them a certain adjusted proportion of the crops by *Buttie*. By this plan the zumeendars secure themselves from all extreme consequences and are better pleased with the

certainty of a specific share of the produce than the chances of great profit in some years and heavy losses in others.

Nukdee and *Buttie* settlements.

91. Previously to the British rule, *nukdee* or ready money settlements were scarcely known anywhere. *Buttie* (or division of the crops) was the plan of regulating the receipts from the zumeendars, and this method they infinitely prefer to money settlement for two reasons, that they can plunder most in this way, and that they are secure against extreme distress.

92. In *khaum* estates or those unsettled and managed by the Revenue officer, *Buttie* or a money commutation takes place when the crop is ready. The zumeendars in this case contrive, notwithstanding every precaution of watchmen, &c., to steal and live upon the grain for a month or two before the Government share is determined, and while adjusting, either by actual measurement or estimate, the extent and produce are usually rated very moderately to induce the zumeendars to purchase the Government share, and to obviate the loss and difficulty which would necessarily ensue by allowing it to remain on the ground and in getting a market for it.

93. The zumeendars like the *Buttie* system, from the circumstance also of its being subject to less fluctuations, which they have not the means to provide against; for, though our settlements are always (or thought to be) made so as to afford an excess in ordinary years, yet from the want of funds the zumeendars cannot bear up against a bad season or two, though the following ones may produce more than a full reimbursement. They are not likely to be pressed by this mode. Their profits and losses go hand in hand with the Government's (or the *kutkunnadar's*) and their accounts are closed at the end of each harvest. The more they labor and cultivate the more must be their proportion, whereas in money settlements with a bad season their whole produce is scarcely sufficient to pay the public revenue, and in this case, with the sale of all their other property, they are perhaps unable to prevent balances, and yet, when favorable seasons do come, they somehow expend all the surplus.

Nukdee and *Buttie* settlements.

94. Were it feasible, that is, were the zumeendars really disposed to honest and fair dealing, the *Buttie* system would be infinitely the safest to both parties. The zumeendars would avoid all pressure from unfavorable seasons, and the Government would, in the long run, on average of years, be as well if not better off than by the *nukdee* settlement.

95. The *kutkunnadar,* who takes upon himself all profit and loss, does so generally with the consent of the European officer and is a man of some capital, who, knowing that if he can stand occasional losses, he must in the long run, or lease, on the principle of insurance, be a gainer. He is an useful agent to both zumeendar and the Government, the former by his capital he assists with seed, implements, &c., to increase the produce, his own and their profit, and he pays up the revenue promptly to the latter. Thus he saves both parties much trouble and leaves off with having augmented the resources of the village.

96. The *kutkunnadar* does what Government would do could it superintend so minutely as he can, but this is impossible. He engages with the proprietor for a certain proportion of the crops, and is able to watch, collect, share and sell it at the best market, with an attentive watchfulness towards all those little circumstances that a merchant knows so well how to turn to account. On the other hand, he can do no injury to the proprietors by attempting to raise balances against them with the view of purchasing for himself or others their shares, because the state of property here at present precludes the possibility of such an occurrence.

97. During my late tour through this territory the dissatisfaction of the zumeendars at *nukdee* or money settlement, was almost universal, the inconvenience to which they had been in consequence subjected from bad seasons being of a species unknown to them formerly; yet when I adverted to their want of honesty in the *Buttie* plan they were as candid to acknowledge it.

98. I apprehend that some mistakes have been made here as well as in our other Provinces in over-assessment;

but in these doubtful cases the public demand is made more with reference to the actual assets than the precise sum stipulated for.

99. Bearing in mind the irregular contributions of the *Khalsa* villages under the late rule, the terms which the proprietors obtain in the numerous rent-free estates all about us, the division of the produce which generally prevails in neighbouring States, and our ready money engagements, without allowance for bad seasons, it is not surprizing that the zumeendars should consider, as they stated to me, that their present payments are unusually large and oppressive. But, on the other hand, comparing the village assessments generally with the assets on the principles of the Regulations for the other Provinces, they do not appear to be excessive, though, were there zumeendars here as on the opposite side of the Jumna, between those paying rent and the Government, I am of opinion that so large a proportion of the produce would not reach the public treasury.

Method of the sharers apportioning the public demands among themselves.

100. When the *jumma* or public assessment of a village has been adjusted by the European officer with the *moquddums* or other proprietors who choose to attend him for that purpose, and it has been agreed to by them on their own part and that of the whole brotherhood of sharers, they proceed to allot each individual's proportion of the public demand in an assembly, most frequently of the whole society, convened with this view. Their ways of effecting the object are various. Three principal and distinct plans, however, seem to prevail, called *Jhoondee*, *Begehree* and *Choubacha*, and these I will describe.

By *Jhoondee*.

101. The first method, by *Jhoondee*, is according to an ancient division of the lands of the village into lots, consisting of a fixed number of *beegahs*, which is separately designated a *Jhoondee*. The size of the *beegah* by which the proprietors designate their *Jhoondee*, as well as the number of their *beegahs* to a *Jhoondee*, vary extremely in different villages, and appear so arbitrary and unmeaning as to admit of no scale of description. The *Jhoondee*, however, usually contains from 5 to 10 *pukka beegahs;* the aggregate of them in a

Apportionment of public demand:—

village is from 50 to 500, and a sharer possesses from 1 to 10. When the public assessment is regulated by these, its amount is divided equally on each *Jhoondee,* and the revenue is paid by the proprietors of them accordingly, whether they cultivate or not.

By *Biswa.*

102. Similar to this *Jhoondee* plan is that called *Biswa,* in which the whole village lands have at some time been divided into 20 shares, according to which and the number in each person's possession, as in the *Jhoondee* plan, the owners now discharge the public demand.

Thekree.

103. Like the *Jhoondee* is also the plan called *Thekree,* which consists of the anciently apportioned lands of the village into 37 and one-half shares, assessed as above (*sic*).

By *Ghurree.*

104. In the same way is the *jumma* divided and discharged by the method of *Ghurrees,* 24 hours being equivalent to 60 *Ghurrees* of time, and each person contributes one-sixtieth part of the assessment for every *Ghurree* occupied in the irrigation of the lands from the Grand Canal or *Shah Nuhur.*

By *Begehree.*

105. The second plan, *Begehree,* is by the number of *beegahs* belonging to a sharer, taxing them with an agreed rate according to the number under cultivation only, or with reference to the value of each species of produce which they bear. In either case measurement is most frequently adopted, though sometimes *Buttie* or division of the crops is resorted to.

By *Choubacha.*

106. The third method, by *Choubacha,* is determining that each plough shall pay a certain sum, ranging from 10 to 50 rupees. Each *Pag* (or *pugree*) or male head, above 12 years old, so much, from Re. 1 to Rs. 3; each *Koodhee,* or separate family hearth where victuals are dressed, a fixed amount, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4; and each *Pukka Aug,* or head of female cattle, a limited tax, as one rupee for a buffalo, 8 annas for a cow, 4 calves equal to 1 buffalo, and an anna or so on smaller animals.

By the plough.

107. The *Hull* or plough often stands alone in lieu of the land as expressed by *Jhoondee* or the *Begehree* plans, and it is taxed accordingly. The other three items of the

Choubacha arrangement are resorted to at pleasure, and are most generally adopted to equalize and to make up small deficiencies of the primary grand *batch* or division by *Jhoondee, Begehree* or "Plough." Apportionment of public demand:—

108. Occasionally, when fixed arrangements cannot be adhered to without great distress to some, or from the impracticability of raising the Government share of the *jumma* owing to the scanty produce of some sharers, the whole body of proprietors will collect their total grain into separate heaps, and from these at a rateable proportion, so as to be lenient to those who have had bad crops, divide off sufficient to discharge the public revenue. This grain the *bunneea* or some other person purchases at a fixed or market price. By setting aside the Government demand on grain.

109. These plans of realising the public assessment internally prevail or vary in different quarters according to custom, convenience or pleasure, it being the primary object to tax each person proportionably to his means, and so as to render every species of property or profit liable to an even contribution.

110. When the settlement of Government with the village has been fixed for a term of years, the proprietors have occasionally, with the consent of the European officer, leased the village on the same terms to a responsible *Kutkunnadar* as mentioned in paragraph 90, who engages with them to divide the crops at a rate agreed upon, which is done in order to secure them against extreme loss and distress.

111. Sometimes the proprietors determine amongst themselves by any of the preceding plans what each shall contribute for the fixed period, and the profit and loss is theirs individually.

112. At other times the internal arrangements of the proprietors are annual or half yearly, either previous to sowing or after the harvests have been reaped.

113. Occasionally the proprietors will determine a scale of collection on account during the year and adjust the difference at the close. Should more have been realized than requisite for the liquidation of the public assessment and

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village expenses, the balance lies in the *bunneea's* hands, and is carried on to the next year; if less, the deficiency is borrowed from him.

114. If one mode of realizing the public demand has not succeeded, the proprietors will try another; particularly, if neither the fixed contributions by *Jhoondee* or *Begehree* or "Plough" is sufficient, a recourse is had to one or more of the taxes on "Heads," "Hearths" or "Cattle," in which the *Kumeens* and all other residents of the village are included, though not cultivators.

115. In villages in easy circumstances, or where the non-cultivators are powerful, as in large villages or towns (*Qusbahs*), the tax on "Heads," "Hearths" and "Cattle" is unfrequent; but where the assessment and village expenses press closely upon the assets and means of the zumeendars, or where those persons are much in the power of the proprietors, the whole community alike is subject to these three items of the *Choubacha* plan to answer the public demand.

Collection of the public revenue.

116. The collection of the public revenue is made by the Tehseeldar's officers or *canoongoes* employed on the occasion, who, as the *kists* or instalments become due, issue the demand or *dustuck* upon the whole village through a peon who repairs to the *moquddums* or other forward proprietors, and these discharge the amount by realizing it according to their own internal *Batch* or sub-division on themselves.

Instalments.

117. The *kists* or instalments vary in number and amount according to local usage, convenience and the produce of the land.

118. When a village falls in arrears, and with the ordinary coercion of the *moquddums* or leading men, of repeated *dustucks*, calls and detentions of some days by the Revenue officers, the Government dues are not paid up, the causes are sought for and most frequently found to be either internal disputes or real defalcation of assets.

119. On these occasions the *moquddums* will name the sharers who are in arrear, according to the internal arrangement. They will explain and prove the causes. The *Putwarrees*,

the *canoongoes* and other Revenue officers, as the occasion dictates, hear the defaulter's allegations and determine what is to be done. If the defaulter is so from his own fault or obduracy, the demand upon him is insisted upon; and, although our Revenue officers do not seize or sell property to realize it, yet the pressure of the *moquddums* and others of the village is such that the defaulter will himself, or they for him, dispose of his property in some way in order to satisfy the claim. Should accidents beyond the reach of the defaulter have reduced him to that condition, another sharer may be prevailed upon to assist him *pro tempore*, or a number of them to contribute to this end, or as a last resource the arrear lies over to be discharged from better harvests.

120. In extreme cases when arrears are supposed to proceed from dishonesty of the *moquddum* or others or when the village is held "khaum," it is not an unusual process for the Revenue officers with the *canoongoes*, aided by the village *Putwarree* and *Meerdhas*, to enter into the detail of each sharer's lands, their produce, &c., and thus to ascertain and determine the real state of the village affairs, and to recover the dues of Government as may seem most befitting. Collections in *khaum* estates.

121. It may occur perhaps to a novice in Revenue affairs that there would be no difficulty in the sharers clubbing to defraud the Government by an imaginary or connived *Batch* which should charge one sharer with more than he could contribute, and yet, by establishing the fact that he had agreed to discharge the sum, thus endeavour to exonerate themselves from it, while in reality they divided it amongst them. But the history and state of one village are easily discovered from its neighbours, and the little contending factions and animosities that prevail in them do in effect preclude such combinations or apprehension of their consequences.

122. The lands here are known by the two denominations of *Bangur* and *Khadur*, the former being generally the high, dry and sandy soils, the latter the moist and low lands. In the former are produced the best *Khurreef*, in the latter the best *Rubbee* crops. But the produce chiefly of this territory is *Khurreef*, or about $\frac{3}{5}$ths *Khurreef* and $\frac{2}{5}$ths *Rubbee*. Description of soil.

Khurreef grain.

123. The *Khurreef* crops of grain are the following:—*Jowar, bajra, mote, moong, mash, loobia, mukie, kungnee, mundooa, khowid, shalee, surkh* and *sofaid.*

Khurreef Zubtee.

124. The *Zubtee* crops:—*Bunshikur, goor, pounda, moong, loakhi, neel, shukurkund, urbee, rutaloo, zurduk, singhara, toorub, shulgum, churmee, lukee,* &c.

Rubbee grain.

125. The *Rubbee* grain crops are the following:—*Goondum, jow, chunna, bojeer, gochnee, gogra, surshuff, toreea, muttur, mussoor, urhur.*

Ditto Zubtee.

126. *Gol muzfur, badeean, tookhm balunga, kohoo, usufghol, kasnee, methee, raee,* tobacco, *ujwaeen, peaz, lushun, falez, kushneez, turkaree,* &c.

Produce.

127. The *Khurreef* land in this territory, especially in the Hurrianah country, which is entirely a *Khurreef* tract, is generally very uncertain in its produce, from the depth of the water under the surface rendering irrigation by wells impracticable, and the land depending wholly upon the state of the rains. Should these be excessive the crops are deluged and destroyed. Should they be deficient the crops are scanty, poor, and give little or no return. Thus, in a bad season the seed is scarcely more than returned; little is left for the people to live upon, and nothing wherewith to liquidate the public demand. On the other hand, a favorable year with a due proportion of wet weather will produce such superior and abundant crops as to be fully equal to the payment, not only of the current demand, but of the balances of the two or three preceding years.

128. The *Khurreef* lands here are naturally of a superior quality to those that I have known elsewhere. In a favorable season they will produce 6 to 8 maunds of *joar* per *beegah,* and this natural strength or power of the land seems to be in an inverse ratio to the distance of the water from the surface of the land.

129. Were, therefore, these *khurreef* lands fertilized by wells, reservoirs or canals, and the produce rendered in this manner more certain, weighty harvests would be the necessary

result, and here I may observe that this idea does not appear to have escaped the intelligence and liberality of some of the former Princes of the Mahomedan throne from the visible remains of their mighty works in conducting streams from the principal river or *nalahs* through different quarters of the country.

130. The *Rubbee* crops being raised in land low and moist, where water is nearer the surface, and situated so as to be periodically inundated by the rising of regular streams, or admitting of constant irrigation from wells, are consequently much less affected by irregularities of season, though these crops are on the other hand subject to the sad and destructive influence of cold, hail and frost, as well as insects of various kinds, which often nip *in toto* the fairest promise.

131. The *Khurreef* and *Rubbee* grain crops are frequently ascertained and assessed by estimate, either as to extent in *beegahs* or in maunds, as well as by actual measurement or division of the produce by *Buttie*. But the *Zubtee* crops are always paid for on measurement.

132. In parts of this territory the *Kurbee* or straw stalk of *Bajra*, which in other quarters brings a rupee for about 16 maunds, is left standing in the fields to rot upon the ground after the head has been reaped. The common grass of the jungle being considered superior for feeding cattle and for those purposes to which the *Kurbee* is usually applied, a small quantity of it is only preserved for thatching.

Ploughs, and the quantity of land turned up by one. A camel plough.

133. Ploughs are occasionally drawn by a single camel for *khurreef* crops only, where bullocks could not work so well or prepare so large an extent. A camel plough will enable the owner to sow from 40 to 80 *beegahs* when the land is hard and stiff, and from 300 or 400 *beegahs* when the soil is light and sandy. The land is turned up but once, and produces a *khurreef* crop only.

By bullocks.

134. A plough, with two bullocks, is sufficient to prepare from 30 to 50 *beegahs* of *khurreef* land only, but with *rubbee* cultivation also, but about 12 or 20 *beegahs* (*sic*).

135. *Khurreef* lands are ploughed once or twice, but the *Rubbee* lands repeatedly.

A *beegah* of *Khurreef* land gives the following particulars :—

Name of the crop.	Names of the grain.	What quantity of seed usually allotted to the beegah. From			To		
		Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.
KHURREEF.	Jowar	0	2	0	0	3	0
	Bajrah	0	0	3	0	1	2
	Mote	0	2	2	0	3	0
	Moong	0	2	2	0	4	0
	Oorud	0	3	0	0	4	0
	Lobiah	0	3	0	0	4	0
	Mukhye	0	5	0	0	6	0
	Kungnee	0	1	2	0	2	2
	Marooah	0	1	2	0	2	0
	Till	0	1	2	0	1	2
	Paddy	0	5	0	0	10	0
	Koorbrunt	0	5	0	0	10	0
	Cotton and its seed	0	5	0	0	6	0
	Sugarcane	13 Poolee			15 Poolee		
	Goowar	0	2	0	0	5	0
	Paundah	10 Poolee			11 Poolee		
	Chilly	0	0	2	0	0	3
	Indigo	0	2	0	0	3	0
	Sweet potatoes	0	10	0	9	12	0
	Urbee	10	0	0	12	0	0
	Yam	5	0	0	6	0	0
	Carrots	0	4	2	0	5	0
	Singhara	0	4	0	0	5	0
	Radish	0	0	1½	0	0	2
	Turnip	0	0	2	0	0	3
	Churry	0	10	0	0	30	0
	Paluk and sooah	0	2	2	0	3	0
	Sunny	0	14	0	0	30	0

The probable produce of one beegah.		Amount of Government assessment per beegah.		Price of grain.	
From	To	From	To	Good kind.	Indifferent kind.
Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
1 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 30 0
0 20 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 30 0
0 20 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 30 0
0 20 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 30 0	0 25 0
2 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 30 0	0 25 0
0 20 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 20 0	0 35 0
4 0 0	6 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 20 0	1 0 0
0 20 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 20 0	1 0 0
1 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 20 0	1 0 0
1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 30 0	0 15 0
3 0 0	10 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 20 0	0 30 0
3 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
2 0 0	10 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Treacle.	Treacle.				
5 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	0 25 0	0 15 0
2 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
40 0 0	125 0 0	1/7 part.	1/4 part.	No. 200	No. 50
Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.			Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
2 0 0	3 20 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	0 13 0	0 8 0
0 4 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	Rs. 2-8-0 per seer.	Re. 1 per seer.
				Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
2 0 0	20 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0
10 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
2 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	0 20 0	0 10 0
30 0 0	60 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
6 0 0	10 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 20 0
30 0 0	60 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
30 0 0	60 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
200 Poolee	300 Poolee	1 8 0	2 0 0	Re. 1-8-0 per cent.	Re. 0-3-0 per cent.
0 20 0	2 20 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 16 0	1 0 0
1 0 0	1 20 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	0 20 0	0 10 0

A *beegah* of *Rubbee* cultivation allows of the following statement :—

Name of the crop.	NAMES OF THE GRAIN.	WHAT QUANTITY OF SEED IS USUALLY ALLOTTED TO ONE BEEGAH.					
		From			To		
		Mds	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.
RUBBEE.	Wheat	0	24	0	0	30	0
	Jow	0	24	0	0	25	0
	Bejhar	0	23	0	0	24	0
	Gochnee	0	24	0	0	25	0
	Gozrah	0	24	0	0	27	0
	Sursuf toreeah	1	2	0	0	2	0
	Muttur	0	2	0	0	2	2
	Mussoor	0	1	2	0	2	0
	Chena	0	4	0	0	5	0
	Chunna	0	12	0	0	15	0
	Cussoombah	0	3	0	0	3	2
	Souph	0	2	2	0	3	0
	Balungah	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Cahoo	0	0	2	0	0	3
	Isop Ghole	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Casnee	0	1	0	0	1	3
	Methee	0	2	2	0	3	0
	Rye	0	0	2	0	0	3
	Tobacco	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Ajwaine	0	1	8	0	2	0
	Onion	0	6	0	0	8	0
	Luhsun	4	0	0	5	0	0
	Khurbooza	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Turbooz	0	2	0	0	2	2
	Khira kukree	0	0	2	0	0	3
	Dhunniah	0	3	0	0	3	8
	Byegan	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Torrye	0	1	0	0	0	1½
	Areeah	0	0	1	0	0	1½
	Saim	0	0	1	0	0	1½
	Kuddoo	0	0	1	0	0	1½
	Kurrellah	0	0	1	0	0	1½
	Tindah	0	0	1½	0	0	2
	Petah	C	0	1	0	0	1½
	Bheendee	0	0	½	0	0	1
	Baukla	0	0	1	0	1	1

The probable produce of one beegah.						Amount of Government assessment per each beegah.						Price of grain.					
From			To			From			To			Good kind.			Indiffierent kind.		
Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.
5	0	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	0	20	0	1	10	0
6	0	0	12	0	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
3	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
2	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	4	8	0	0	30	0	1	20	0
6	0	0	10	0	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	0	30	0	1	20	0
1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	20	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
3	0	0	5	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	0	20	0	1	0	0
4	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	10	0	2	20	0
2	0	0	8	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	30	0	0	2	0
0	5	0	0	15	0	3	0	0	4	8	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
2	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	13	0	0	20	0
1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	10	0
1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	13	0	0	20	0
2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	13	0
2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	13	0	0	20	0
2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	20	0	0	27	0
1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	13	0	0	20	0
0	30	0	1	20	0	3	8	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	0
1	20	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	13	0	0	20	0
10	0	0	80	0	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0
5	0	0	30	0	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	0	20	0	1	0	0
4	0	0	50	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
4	0	0	50	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
4	0	0	50	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	20	0	3	0	0
1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	0	20	0	0	30	0
10	0	0	40	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
10	0	0	30	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
1	0	0	20	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	1	30	0	3	0	0
1	0	0	20	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	1	20	0	3	0	0
1	0	0	40	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
2	0	0	30	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
2	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	0	1	10	0	2	20	0
1	0	0	30	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
1	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
5	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0

Wells.

136. The water in the wells in the *khadur* lands is from 10 to 30 *haths* or cubits, and in the *bangur* lands from 50 to 120 below the surface of the soil.

137. The wells are *kutcha* or *pukka*. The former are dug without walls inside, or but a slight coating of a kind of wicker-work to prevent the earth from falling in. The latter are faced inside with masonry. *Kutcha* wells are constructed in adhesive and hard soils. They will last from 2 to 20 years, and cost from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. *Pukka* wells are prepared in loose, sandy soils, where the water is at the greatest depth. The brick and mortar cylinder for the facing is built upon the spot destined for the well, and allowed to remain there for a year or two to season and harden before it is let into the earth and sunk. These wells will last for a century and cost from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,200.

Persian wheel.

138. The Persian wheel with little buckets is sometimes used. Two of these wheels will play at the same time from the same well. They have each two bullocks at work, and will employ 12 pairs in the course of the day and night.

139. There is in many parts of this territory, especially in the *khurreef* lands, a very great nicety and skill requisite as to the depth that wells shall be carried and the quantity of water that should remain in them. After a certain depth the water becomes brackish and otherwise disagreeable; and if the body of water exceed or fall short of a given proportion, it becomes equally unserviceable.

140. Many wells dry up altogether after a certain time or at particular seasons; others get bad and unwholesome, and some have been abandoned totally from their deadly qualities and effects.

141. In general the wells in this territory have become drier than they were some years ago, and this circumstance, with an occasional bad season or two, since our *Nukdee*, or money settlements, and our stipulations with the proprietors that they shall stand to all losses of seasons (particulars unknown to them in former days), have, as before stated—paragraph 99—often given rise to discontent and uneasiness.

142. There is one spring in the town of Sohna which sends up hot water: the temperature increases or diminishes with the cold and hot weather. The people bathe in it for pleasure, and those with cutaneous affections are said to be cured by it. I saw hundreds who were trying its effects. The inhabitants drink the water also; they say it assists digestion and is otherwise harmless. It has no particular flavour, though the smell is rather sulphurous, and when cold in the fields assumes a darkish appearance. Hot spring.

143. Besides the extensive salt manufacture at Noh situated within this territory, the *Kharee* salt is produced in many villages, yielding last year a rent of Rs. 4,444. Salt, *Kharee.*

144. Separate engagements to the number of 27 were taken for the manufacture of this *Kharee* salt by a class of people called "Agrees." The zumeendars receive a small allowance from them for the use of the water and earth, the former oozing through the latter yields the salt. There are two or three villages in which but a few rupees worth of salt is made per annum, but so inconsiderable that no separate account is kept of it. This salt sells never under two maunds for the rupee, and is but little used as being inferior in quality to the other salts abounding hereabouts, though the quantity could be much augmented on demand.

145. The zumeendars here are generally very little addicted to expensive or idle amusements and dissipation. Their profits seem hitherto to be employed, when not required for marriage expenses, chiefly in rendering their habitations more comfortable, constructing wells and clearing away jungle, &c. Savings of the zumeendars.

146. The advantages which this territory will derive from the *Shah Nuhur* or Grand Canal, now repairing, and the probability of a further augmentation of improvement, should the branch of it which formerly ran through Hurriana* be again restored, are already known to Government. It is, therefore, unnecessary to dwell further on the subject here than to observe that every information I Canal.

*Vide my letter, dated 28th January 1820, to the Territorial Secretary.

am able to obtain tends to confirm the belief that the extent of fertility and population, which formerly spread in consequence of those works, may be again most fully realized at no comparative expense.

147. It is moreover a fact that these canals influence the wells to a very considerable distance from them, so that water, which is not brought along the surface to remote fields by them, rises many feet in the wells at the distance of several miles, and thus admits of easy irrigation. The benefits, therefore, which these canals distribute are really beyond calculation.

148. It has often been mentioned to me as a traditionary saying of old times, when the canal flowed by Hansee and Hissar, that when that country was reported abroad to have favorable crops, it was a certain and satisfactory assurance to all the country that there would be plenty everywhere.

Jagirs and *Altumghas.*

149. I have already in paragraph 122 of my report, dated the 4th December last, on the jagheer lands of this territory, and in the body of that document, stated generally what the zumeendars of those villages paid to the Jagheerdars and *Altumghadars*, &c. It is therefore unnecessary to swell the present paper with any detail on this subject.

150. The villages included in these rent-free possessions were, under the former administration, very much in the predicament of those in the *Khalsa* or exchequer lands, the proprietors used to escape payment or suffer plunder in proportion to their own power, or that of the free-holder. In general, the latter was more lenient than the Government officers, because he did not wish to create a disturbance, nor by bringing the matter under the notice of the ruling authority to have, perhaps, the estate sequestered or resumed.

151. It was moreover an object on all sides to cheat the ruling power of the State resources. The public officers used often (for their own benefit and share) to connive at the continuance of the rent-free possessions which (with the same view) the free-holder would let on easy terms to the village proprietors. Thus, under color of permission from the local

authority for the continuance of the rent-free grants, its servants, the free-holders and the zumeendars, arranged terms advantageous to all. Had, however, the lands been resumed by order from the ruling power, known to it to have been properly *Khalsa,* they would have been brought on the public rent-roll and accounted for; and thus all concerned in the quiet fraud would have been deprived of their dividend.

Revenue system of contiguous States.

152. The mode of realizing the public dues from the zumeendars in the adjoining Independent States is generally by *Buttie,* or division of the crops, in which the zumeendars usually obtain from three-fifths to two-thirds.

153. The influence of the British Government is demonstrated more or less in these States from the advances they are making in good-faith and equity of dealing. Indeed, it was often remarked to me by the zumeendars of the villages appertaining to those countries through which I was occasionally obliged to pass, that this improvement was all owing to the English, and in their way would exclaim "how could it be otherwise when so much pains were taken to put down all kinds of plunder and injustice by such an all-powerful Government!"

154. In some States leases for a few years, one to five, at a fixed rent, have been introduced on the plan of our settlements, and other innovations have been made in their revenue processes, as well as in respect to their police.

155. There are, on the other hand, instances of the prevalence still of the former system, in which the zumeendars strive all they can to evade payment and the Chiefs to seize as much as possible. Resistance, compromise and total plunder are the varying and consequent results, but still the contiguity of the British Government has produced some alleviation.

Summary Revenue causes.

156. The monthly statements which have regularly been transmitted to me by the several Assistants in charge of divisions exhibit the following description of cases heard summarily by them:—

1st—Disputes as to the *Batch* or quota payable amongst the sharers.

2nd—Disputes as to injury of crops from cattle amongst the sharers.

3rd—Disputes as to *moquddum's* allowance, and their names being recorded.

4th—Disputes reciprocally against *moquddums* for requiring more, and on their part against the other sharers for not paying just *Batch* or quota.

5th—Disputes reciprocally by the *Kutkunnadars* and *Thekadars* against the other sharers for non-payment according to agreements, &c., and of these against the former for over-demands.

6th—Disputes as to what method of *Batch* shall be adopted.

7th—Disputes between the *Kumeens* and zumeendars, the former complaining of over-demands under the heads *Koodhee, Pag* and *Aug*.

8th—Disputes as to proprietary rights, shares and occupancy.

9th—Disputes by the *moquddums* claiming rent from sharers who leave their own land uncultivated to till as *Pahees* in other villages.

10th—Disputes between villages as to boundaries.

11th—Disputes as to watercourses, wells, &c.

12th—Disputes between *moquddums* and other proprietors as to the charges on account of *mulba* or village expenses.

13th—Disputes as to sharers conniving and giving up their land to a *milk*, or rent-free holder, and thus raising the contribution on the others.

14th—Disputes between the *moquddums, canoongoes,* tehsildars, &c.

157. These are the principal grounds of dispute coming under the notice of European officers and have been about 10 or 12 in a month.

158. The cases of the above character which have been appealed to me are very few, and need no particular remark.

More general account of the Revenue system.

159. Having now described separately the principal points in the Revenue system, I shall endeavour to delineate its general character with a comparison, occasionally, between times anterior and subsequent to the introduction of the British authority into this territory. Many of the facts and observations will appear to have as much, or perhaps more, connection with Police, and this report, with my judicial one, must be received as reciprocally aiding and explaining each other. What is omitted in one may be perhaps found in the other; but both Revenue and Police have hitherto been, and still are, so intimately interwoven that an effort to separate them artificially would tend but to create confusion.

Late Government.

160. A great misfortune which has attended this territory is its having been, from so remote a period, the scene of successive struggles for power and subject to all sorts of ephemeral, weak and corrupt Rulers.

Villages.

161. The inhabitants, without protection from any power, and liable to pillage and murder from all, were of necessity compelled to take care of themselves. It is consequently discovered that the inhabitants of small and exposed villages, unequal to their own security from marauding wanderers, the avarice of the public officers, or the greediness of temporary rulers, were obliged to desert their own habitations, and either to congregate into strong villages or towns so as to form a powerful body or to abandon the country altogether in order to preserve their lives and property.

162. The vast number of deserted villages all over the country at the period of the British conquest (upwards of 600) and the great proportion of them (more than 400) which have since been re-inhabited are demonstrations of these facts.

163. The original inhabitants of these abandoned villages, or their descendants, are still migrating from the larger ones, and returning also from foreign land to re-take possession of their ancient family inheritances.

Famine of 1840 *Sumbut.*

164. The most recent, intense and destructive calamity which has befallen this country was the dreadful famine that happened about 36 years ago, and is known here by the term *Chaleesee* (the 1840th year of the *Sumbut* account in which it occurred). The effects and traces of its ravages are still more sensibly felt in the population, and must continue for centuries perhaps. Other subsequent, though less distressing, scarcities and mortalities have occasionally been experienced.

165. Nothing, however, has been known like the *Chaleesee.* Much the greater part of the population were starved; those who could deserted the country; the few that survived were supplied by the produce of the lands cultivated by well water or by the most shocking alternatives.

166. As an illustration of the effects of the intensity of the visitation, I will mention that a *pergunnah* which prior to that event produced about Rs. 1,50,000 revenue per annum, did not, for years after, yield more than Rs. 7,000; that at the period of the British conquest it afforded only 22 or 24,000 rupees and to this time has recovered but to pay 61,000 rupees per annum.

167. There is a traditionary saying here that every tenth year when the numbers are even, as 40, 50, &c., brings one of want and distress.

Fortified villages.

168. Every village which contained inhabitants at the period of the British rule had its ditch and rampart, with most frequently an inner citadel. Scarcely any land could be cultivated but that protected by the village. Where wells were constructed at any distance for irrigation, round towers were erected from 50 to 80 feet high, into which the matchlockmen mounted by a rope ladder, which they drew up after them, and thus guarded the cattle at work as well as the crops till housed.

Evidences of former prosperity.

169. But there is still the most striking and convincing evidence in this territory of a very opposite state of things prior to the miseries of the anarchy just alluded to and the effects of the *Chaleesee.*

170. The brick-built towns and villages; the numerous stone edifices of ornament and worship; the spacious walled gardens; the costly and airy pleasure houses; the expensive and lasting masonry of deep wells, reservoirs and lengthened conduits; the large, safe and convenient *surraes*, with the *coss-minars* for the accommodation and ease of travellers; and, above all, perhaps, the bold and stupendous undertaking of the several grand aqueducts which fertilized many thousands of *beegahs* and brought crores into the public treasury—are amongst the many irrefragable demonstrations of former abundance, population, security, wealth and happiness.

171. We still hear those times and the names of particular individuals sung with praise and admiration. They are referred to as standards of greatness, wisdom and excellence, and are regarded by the natives with a degree of conscientious and gratifying pride.

172. When dwelling upon these topics, the natives display great sensibility; they manifest inward principles and powers, subdued indeed, but which associate them with these worthy deeds and speak the feelings of a race which has its trophies and glories to celebrate amongst the fame and renown of nations.

Village societies—strength and condition.

173. The inhabitants of the country driven together for their common security owing to the state of the times became, as it were, small Republics, wholly depending upon themselves. They were able in this state of things singly to resist ordinary attacks. By inter-marriages and the necessity of a common cause the interests of several villages were identified, and thus leagued they were strong enough to oppose more regular and formidable foes. We know consequently of individual villages having frequently repulsed assaults from the local troops of the *Amil* and *Foujdar*, and of the forces of many villages united by the *Rooka* (or particular loud cry of the voice) to have been equal to the complete defeat of the best appointed and most numerous forces that the State could send against them: such was the union, spirit and desperate bravery of the people.

174. Attacks on the villages were usually made with all possible haste. If not surprised, they acquired strength hourly, but when overcome, except by capitulation, their fate was sealed.

175. Such being the condition of the villages generally, the revenue which they yielded was uncertain in amount and precarious in realization. Both were in a great measure regulated by the power of resistance; terms were obtained or forced as the power of the ruling authority was likely to prevail should such a struggle ensue. Some villages did not pay anything regularly, but discharged all ordinary demands when troops threatened them with destruction, while others continued to pay their revenues to the utmost of their capacity.

Comparison of past and present Settlements.

176. Since the introduction of the British Government, which has overthrown all resistance, the increase of our assessments in some villages has accordingly been very rapid, as in the instance (paragraph 75) of Naultha, *pergunnah* Paneeput, in which, within three years, the revenues were doubled and raised four times beyond the amount paid to the late Government.

177. On the other hand a very light or under-assessment, with reference to the produce and profits, has been continued in many villages in consideration of the former circumstances, the habits and character, &c., of the proprietors, as in the instance (paragraph 76) of village Chicherana, *pergunnah* Rohtuck, wherein the present year's *jumma*, the last of the pending settlement for five years, is half as little as it would have been at the usual rates of the adjoining *pergunnahs*.

178. The instances in the two preceding paragraphs are descriptive of a common state of things under the late Mahratta Government. But there are others of villages within the late George Thomas' authority which exhibit a still greater contrast, such as the villages of Bulleealee and Bhuklana, the revenues of which were formerly little more than Rs. 525 per annum respectively, whereas at this moment they pay Rs. 7,498, being 14 and 20 fold more now than of old.

179. Some villages paid no revenue at all to their Ruler, as in the Bhuttee country. All they were bound to contribute was the price of a horse or so and a sixth or so of the property plundered by them. In these villages cultivation was thought of and carried on only as requisite for the food of the inhabitants: numerous herds of cattle were (as at present) their chief support and riches.

Comparison of past and present Settlements.

180. The extensive waste tracts and the fine pasturage in this territory rendered the cattle strong and handsome; they were as prized and celebrated as the *ghee*, &c., which they produced, and the vend of them, though more frequently the sale of the *ghee* only, gave wherewith to purchase elsewhere whatever other articles were requisite to existence and comfort.

181. The people led a very idle and warlike life, their lands producing scarcely any *Rubbee* crops. Their time was unemployed for five or six months in the year, when they usually issued forth, horse and foot, to prosecute their plans of plunder and to capture whatever fell in their way, attacking and pillaging some village, retaliating and carrying off the cattle of others, and stripping merchants and travellers of all they possessed.

182. To curb such people, to induce them to abandon their hereditary habits of idleness and depredation, and to turn them to the peaceful, though drudging, occupation of the plough, require time and management.

183. The mode of life of these people has been as honestly and boldly detailed by them to me, as it appears to be now in a state of gradual and mild correction. As a system it is wholly abandoned and deprecated by themselves, though the restless spirit of some few still occasionally leads to particular acts of aggression.

184. Our Revenue settlements with such people have been light, and so regulated as to bind them to the soil and to induce them to give it a preference as a mode of life to

Comparison of past and present Settlements.

that of superintending and existing by large herds of cattle which have lately been brought under taxation with a view to equalize the contributions to the State of those who now choose to follow this occupation.

185. The assessments of the villages above alluded to, as of those recently established, have been so moderate as 3 annas a *beegah*, where 12 annas or a rupee could elsewhere have been the rate, or a fourth of the crop in '*Buttie*,' when the nominal half would have been taken, and whole villages have been let out to the proprietors at a fixed sum of from 20 to 50 rupees for one or three years without reference to their extent or commerce, wholly with the view to draw settlers and to reconcile the people.

186. Thus, at this day, villages originally settled as above now produce largely, as the following instance of some will show :—

	SETTLEMENT. *Years.*					
	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount	700	1,401	1,001	1,630	1,400	2,250

and Rs. 4,000 per annum for the following five years; also a *pergunnah* which in 1218 yielded in detail but Rs. 4,240, paid in 1226 *Fuslee*, or last year, Rs. 29,300, being in eight years above seven-fold. The same moderate scale of taxation is still maintained with reference to the extent and the market value of the produce of the land and the proportion of it which Government would in other quarters be entitled to demand.

187. The utmost watchfulness and caution are requisite with recently established villages and new comers, whether the former inhabitants or perfect strangers; for a real or imaginary pressure on the part of the public officers, or any trifling prejudice, will drive off the cultivators. In some villages in the Hurriana country excess of drought or heat will render the wells and reservoirs wholly unseasonable and compel the people either to fetch their water from another village or to flee elsewhere till the return of the wet weather.

188. Some villages have still remained pretty nearly at their *jumma* before our time, as in the instance (paragraph 79) of village Boorowlee, *pergunnah* Rewaree, of which there have been three settlements completed for 3, 5 and 10 years, without any augmentation of resources or assessment.

189. Prior to the British rule, union of interest and action, as I have explained, were essential and conspicuous in the villages. These were maintained by the delegates or headmen—the *moquddums*—who were many or few in proportion to the extent of the village, its sub-divisions, clans and business: their qualifications for the office were those which could best advance the interests of the Republic on all occasions: they were referred to in disputes and constituted or convened *Punchayets* for adjusting differences. *Moquddums.*

190. In revenue matters, between the interest of the sharers and that of the ruling power, the predicament of the *moquddums* was frequently very trying and involved much personal suffering.

191. If the *moquddums* acquiesced in the payment of a sum which the proprietors disapproved, they were sure to load them with abuse and reproach. Unless they had displayed the most devoted zeal for the village by undergoing imprisonment, stripes, starvation, &c., and had been reduced to the last extremity before yielding, the sharers were not satisfied.

192. On the other hand, the native Government having no other tangible persons to deal with, and knowing that if they did not become responsible no revenue would be realized, tried every device to obtain their acknowledgment for as large a sum as possible.

193. The *moquddums* were, as I have stated (paragraphs 46-47), rewarded by the village and by the Government separately for the services performed to each.

194. The constant employment, however, of the *moquddums* in preserving the internal order of the society and in adjusting its external relations while the other proprietors

Moquddums. were more occupied in their fields and domestic duties afforded them a degree of knowledge, skill and ascendency that enabled them often to outwit both their brethren and the ruling power for their own aggrandizement. Thus, as I have before said, they would impose a higher *jumma* than they had agreed for with the public officers and enjoy the difference, or they would, knowing the aggregate produce of the village, agree with each sharer to receive from him a certain proportion only, by *Buttie*, of his crops, and take upon themselves all the trouble and responsibility of paying and satisfying the Government, by which means they secured a large profit. On the other hand, they would over-rate to the public officers the poverty of the village, and exaggerate its determination and power to resist.

195. The authority of the *moquddums* was also at times very oppressive in other respects, and they became a little aristocracy; but, in general, they were the safeguards of the community and had its welfare at heart. They were necessary to the people, as the only individuals who attended to their interests, and without them the Government could, in general, effect nothing.

196. Since the introduction of the British authority, the exclusive and paramount sway of the *moquddums* in the villages has been, in a considerable degree, reduced, partly owing to the passive results of our system and partly from positive causes.

197. The natives have frequently mentioned to me that the purity and power of the village societies and *Punchayets* have gradually diminished with the familiar establishment of the British rule. On the one hand, they state that they are no longer held by themselves to be their only defence, because they have now neither foreign nor domestic foes to contend against, and because the British Government has provided other modes of dispensing justice. On the other hand, that the influence and authority of the village assemblies and *Punchayets* having ceased to operate from the above causes and a spirit of independence and individual sufficiency gone abroad,

members thereof have become less regardful of their neighbour's opinions, less interested in the general welfare, as connected with their own, and more bent upon their private interests. In short, that partly by the necessary operation of the British power, and partly by the distinct tribunals which we have established, the call for political opinion or civil association has ceased, while individuals having neither the power nor the interest to exert themselves, as formerly, take advantage of their liberty and time to study their own profits.

Internal village arrangements for liquidating the public demand.

198. When the amount of the public revenue has been mutually adjusted between the European officer and the proprietors of the village for the lands appertaining to it, the apportioning of that demand and the realization of it involve the most minute details and lengthened discussions in order to preserve equality. No one claims, in virtue of any right, nor could exert, in effect, any power to dictate. Though superior stratagem or good sense may prevail in leading or determining, all are not qualified for discussion. Some will pin their faith to other's opinions, and what is openly acquiesced in by those who are prominent characters obtains the confirmation of the whole. Yet, during the course of the year, monthly, daily, or hourly, can the matters be canvassed over and over again. If two or three form an idea that this or that should or should not be, the question is either limited to a few and a short debate, or it becomes more and more a matter of general and protracted discussion, as those with whom it first originated may be speedily silenced by the voice of augmenting opponents, or as it acquires advocates in equal numbers on both sides.

199. Thus a question affecting and arising in even the smallest sub-division that is in the village, from whatever cause the creation of that sub-division may have originated, and which nowadays it is neither possible nor important to ascertain precisely, such a question in such an acknowledged division, small or large, would be immediately canvassed primarily therein. If the matter should not be adjusted it would become the subject of debate in the next superior

division, as from a *Thola* to a *Pana*, where it would be terminated by general opinion or carried up to the voice of the village at large.

200. Should a dispute arise in a village which cannot be therein adjusted, the most expert and respected men, as the *moquddums* or others of the neighbouring villages, are usually called in to give their opinions and decide, and to aid in whatever may be requisite to induce or enforce submission to the general suffrage.

201. I do not mean to say that matters are now conducted exactly as above described, though such is stated to have been the perfect method before the British rule and still to be very general.

Improvement as connected with the state of property.

202. The method by which the sharers do now so evenly apportion the public assessment on each other according to their means, though it may retard a rapid increase of cultivation by individuals or in particular quarters of the village, yet by no means obstructs that desirable object generally therein.

203. The best soil is always that which is the first ploughed, and if a sharer does not make the best use of his lands so as to afford what ought to be his quota of the public demand from them, the others will compel him to do so, or to discharge his proportion thereof out of his other funds, or they will cause the land to be tilled, or perhaps cultivate it themselves, with this view. An even and progressive improvement is perhaps better secured in this way than were every sharer separated and left to himself to cultivate as he pleased.

204. The more unshaken the former Native system, the more perfect is the arrangement I describe, and this is chiefly in those villages where the public assessment has (from whatever cause) remained the lightest and the interference of the Government officers has been the least; not that disputes have been less in these villages, for profits and an earnestness for the equal division thereof produce much contention, but that the inhabitants have been less interfered with and left more to themselves.

205. As public officers, Revenue or Police, have meddled with the villages, so more has appeared for them to do: while out of the villages they do not seem to be wanted in them, yet when they get within they cannot be dispensed with. The union of the village and the harmony of its parts seem destroyed by the introduction of a power unknown to them. Its entire equality in every respect and its complete subjection to its own constituted elders is immediately disturbed and dissolved by the touch of one stirring amongst them who is neither their peer, nor their choice, and knows neither their individual interests, propensities nor rights any more than he cares for or can be affected by their discussions, their displeasure or their sufferings. The stipendiary looks to another quarter for pay and distinction. His principles of action are uninfluenced by those which would regulate the proceedings of the village towards itself, and it is not going too far to add that his profits are as often coupled with family broils and personal animosities as the necessity for the continuance of his office depends upon their prevalence and enormity. Our public officers.

206. The assemblies for determining the village matters were and still are termed *Punchayets*. The number embodied has not been limited. In ordinary cases one or two *moquddums* or others, friends or neighbours of the party, sufficed. In weighty affairs, or when the party was not convinced, more were called in, and the question would thus proceed till the sense of a majority set the matter at rest. ***Punchayets.***

207. Injustice or partiality are not charged to these tribunals, as consequent or general, and it is no weak proof in their favor that we found a perfect equality amongst the people in rank and fortune. Though some amongst them had more *beegahs* of land and wealth than others within their society, yet the owners thereof had no proportionate power, nor did excess of either procure any. The chiefs and leaders of the village society, who were the *moquddums,* were of the condition of the sharers generally. They frequently suffered for them. They possessed at times but a small comparative

Punchayets. property and held their situations and ascendency on the opinion that they were serviceable.

208. When awards were made in the presence and hearing of all by equals, neighbours and associates, whose opinions and conduct could not fail to carry great weight with the litigant parties, it is not difficult to imagine their force and the disgrace of resisting them; and, on the other hand, when these judges were all liable to the influence and reaction of the same principles and opinions from the same causes, it is easy to credit the general impression of purity.

209. The determinations of these assemblies or *Punchayets* were effectuated by the same body in various ways,—by requiring the delivery or giving themselves the possession of the thing in dispute; by selling themselves or causing the disposal of some of the party's property, or by compelling or effecting themselves the mortgage of land, house or cattle, and so forth.

210. No instances occur of a proprietor being driven from the village by the oppression or violence of one or any number of the other sharers; on the contrary, it is observable that they tender each other the most friendly and essential aids when in distress. They will supply cattle, till the lands themselves, contribute money when a sharer has been really unfortunate, and they will assist him in the disposal of his produce, in providing seed, bullocks and implements, should they be satisfied with him. This feeling, as I have before stated—paragraph 23—is extended to the widow and necessitous family of a deceased sharer, and its effects scarcely surpassed.

211. On the other hand, the sharers will not spare one whom they do not think well of; they will not receive him; they will compel him to pay his quota by every means, and force him to mortgage, or sell perhaps his cattle and lands.

212. I have not been able to discover myself, nor do the proprietors seem disposed to believe, that our tribunals, whether Revenue or Judicial, are better calculated to secure them their

shares and rights than the awards of their own brotherhood, and I am, with the natives, greatly inclined to the opinion that it would be the best plan to leave the proprietors to adjust their differences in their own way in such cases. *Punchayets.*

213. There is no doubt that apprehensions may be entertained of occasional partiality or dishonesty in their assemblies, which may injure or oppress a suitor, but can we say that the same consequences do not result from false information to us or our incompetency? As I have already stated flagrant abuses could scarcely have place when the matter was discussed in the hearing of the inhabitants, to whom the points at issue had, or would, become familiar, and whose opinion could not fail to influence the personal feeling and conduct of those who pronounced awards.

214. No appeal, under any circumstances, from a village decision to our tribunals would be the most pleasing to the community, as also the certainty that no person in any way connected with the award could, with relation thereto, be called before us.

215. The proprietors, if left to themselves, do not originate the apprehension of any serious or insurmountable difficulty as to the execution of their awards. They have manifested more astonishment at the obstructions which I have supposed (as the non-conformity of a party, his obstinacy and efforts to defeat the award) than alarm on this head. They seem to be sensible of a kind of awe and authority that rest on the opinions and will of the society, which no ordinary person would disregard or attempt to contravene.

216. It is, however, to my mind more than probable that embarrassments would arise, yet I am disposed to believe that the proprietors will be able to suggest the most suitable remedies, and should the power of Government be as seasonably withheld as granted, the course of justice may be in this way as pure and satisfactory as by any other method.

217. *Punchayets* sprung up and proceeded from the people themselves. To be as they were before this must still

Punchayets. be the case, and to bring matters to this predicament the villagers must be perhaps left to feel, as formerly, the weight and the necessity of looking to and taking care of themselves. The late Government had no concern in the tribunals of *Punchayet*. They formed no part of their studied jurisprudence. They arose, on the contrary, from the absence and want of legislation, and we cannot preserve their original integrity but by letting them, as heretofore, rest with the people. An attempt to regulate, by rules and forms, what never knew either, would be a metamorphosis, and so distort that which was beneficial as perhaps to render it pernicious in the extreme. Spontaneous action was the characteristic of *Punchayets*, and so it must now be if its effects, as formerly, are contemplated.

218. It is true, however, that these village societies did exist, that *Punchayets* did regulate all matters connected with their security and rights; and these facts supply perhaps as safe a foundation to work upon as any speculative arguments or results that can be furnished from our old Provinces.

219. When endeavouring to discover the precise rules, exceptions, customs, privileges, the code, or the practice in short, which have kept these societies in subjection and good fellowship, I have filled pages and tried my patience with the notation of particular cases and awards, verbally communicated to me; but they have each been so diversified in procedure and result, according to such a multiplicity of minute, strange and particular points, that the only safe conclusion was that the matter in question had been turned and tossed about in every way, and that if truth had not been elicited and facts ascertained all investigations and trials must be impenetrable labyrinths and useless undertakings.

Office of *Moquddum.*

220. The office of *moquddum* has been described. It was the principal post of honor, influence and advantage in the villages and upheld by the Government. The officers were rewarded both by the brother sharers and by the ruling power for the services they performed to each. Their instrumentality, since the introduction of the British Government, in adjusting

the village settlements and in collecting the public revenue has also been noticed. But, as neither the other sharers nor Government have felt the same indispensable necessity for them as formerly, their trust, authority and agency, as well as their personal advantages and distinction, have nearly ceased.

Office of *Moquddum.*

221. The sharers, no longer dreading violence, have felt the authority of the *moquddums* as a restraint, while the Revenue officers, discovering the impositions that had been practised, were convinced the office might be dispensed with. Both parties were quickly sensible of the annoyance to which they were respectively subjected while relief was easy and instant. But whether on a more comprehensive scale the exceptions to the office might not have been obviated, and whether its advantages have been fully weighed, are perhaps questions yet undecided.

222. Viewing the affair with reference only to the frauds occasionally committed on the sharers and Government, their quarrels amongst themselves for the *moquddumy* allowance, the saving that would accrue of 5 or 10 per cent. on the village *jumma* and the diminution of their baneful influence, there may be objections to the *moquddums*; but dwelling upon other direct advantages and collateral consequences which appear in this paper and will be further noticed in my Judicial Report, I am strongly impressed with the utility of the office.

223. In consequence of no certain allowance as formerly being now attached to the office, many of the old *moquddums* have seceded from gratuitous trouble, whilst others, for the distinction, or with the hope of getting something hereafter, have stood forward.

224. To grant as heretofore the *moquddumy* allowance of a percentage on the revenue, or a fixed sum at each harvest or annually, and to leave the office, as formerly, open to all of the sharers, would perhaps be the simplest, safest, as well as the most ancient, mode of upholding it.

225. In addition to the *moquddums* of each village, one of this class, chosen from the whole, to superintend several villages, would complete that local system of management

Zillahdar. which would most please the natives and to me seems quite sufficient. This *zillahdar* (the name he is known by here) would be the direct and efficient channel of communication between the villages and the Government officers, and with the aid of the *canoongoes*, and *Meerdhas*, &c., the European officer could never want for channels of information nor means to effect in the mildest and most congenial manner whatever was requisite. I have seen several men who have been, and some who are still, employed as *zillahdars*. Their intelligence, their influence with the villagers, and the confidence of these reposed in them leaves little doubt in my mind of the justness of the general belief that they are far the most preferable persons to employ.

Method of Settlement.

226. When on tour in the interior of this territory I frequently talked to the proprietors as to the effect of making a separate settlement with each for the proportion of his own share. Some few who would be immediate gainers by the arrangement, or convinced they would be so, appeared to favor the suggestion, but by far the greater majority rejected it as pernicious. Many felt a degree of apprehension tantamount to the losing of their friends and neighbours; they were convinced that all fraternity and ties in the village would be dissolved, and could discover nothing but distress and ruin as likely to result from such a measure; others thought it to be impossible for the officers of Government to settle with each proprietor, to keep running accounts with him and watch him separately. Then there was a difficulty started as to how the lands should now be divided and an equitable proportion of *jumma* assessed, as some shares were fully, others indifferently, peopled and cultivated, and what was to become of waste and common lands attached to the village, as jungle and pasturage,—in short, there were so many and serious objections urged that I ceased latterly to discuss the plan.

227. The advantages of assessing the village at large with the consent of the proprietors, of allowing them to divide the demand amongst themselves, and of leaving them to make their own convenient arrangements for the realization of it

are so many and obvious, and to my judgment so superior to the idea of separating each sharer, and apportioning his quota of the public *jumma* accordingly, that I do not think it requisite to dwell further upon either question.

228. It may be expected that I should now suggest some rules for the future conduct of the Revenue Department. **Conclusion.**

229. When I attempt to describe the minutiæ of the native system more particularly than I have done, or the plan that has been followed since the introduction of the British power, I am unable to speak with precision or satisfaction, and when I look to the formation of rules for the future, I am in like manner embarrassed.

230. There is nothing written or recorded as rules or codes touching either the late or present system, though there are intelligible and distinguishing principles which have more or less influenced each; yet these are rather to be gathered from events, and if these events or present state of things will bear examination, and, with reference to a more definite and formal method of administration as in our old Provinces, furnish a favorable comparison, there is at least enough to warrant some hesitation.

231. The observations that will appear in my Judicial Report will also frequently bear upon the Revenue system, and I beg to refer to it for several remarks that would otherwise be here introduced.

232. It would be no difficult matter for me, though I conceive it would be unnecessary for the information of Government, to add to this already lengthened paper by stating what printed Regulations of the Revenue Code, if introduced into this territory, would prove useless, harmless, hurtful or beneficial. The detail which I have given in this report will, I trust, furnish the surest ground for speculation and determination on this important question. The subject is so diversified that, without being drawn to an object, I might occupy myself and Government in unnecessary discussion, and

Conclusion. I will therefore refrain from entering on any of the topics suggested by the occasion till it may please Government to call for my sentiments on any particular point.

233. I will, however, add the following remarks by way of conclusion.

234. From what has been stated in this paper it will readily occur to those acquainted with the printed Code for the other Provinces how very inapplicable to this territory many of the enactments would be. To instance merely, as affecting the vital interests of the agricultural community, those respecting *Butwaras* (or sub-divisions of estates) and as to sales of land for the recovery of the public revenue.

235. Suppose a dissatisfied or turbulent sharer, with whatever view of advantage to himself or annoyance to the brotherhood, and wrought upon by the intrigue of a foreigner desirous of acquiring proprietary right, to sue for a *Butwara*, a deadly blow would instantly be given to the immemorial constitution of the village. But would the sharer be then better secured than he now is in the enjoyment of his property?

236. In the second case, would the liability of the land of the sharer to be sold by Government for a balance better tend to prevent the arrear than the present internal arrangements which I have endeavoured to describe?

237. Would, in either case, the interests of proprietors by *Butwara*, or the security of the public demand by sale, be more substantially augmented? Would it, in short, be more for the welfare of the landowners to render them divided, single and unsupported, rather than associated, attached and assisting each other? The first is perhaps to break up security, and to act contrary to the laws of nature, while the latter coincides with that order of things which has rendered mankind necessary to each other.

238. It may be said that it is a prejudicial restraint not to allow every one free liberty over his own property, but is not this property in this territory identified with that of

others? Every sharer has inherited his patrimony in a qualified manner, and has had no power over it hurtful or contrary to the will of his neighbour or the community. Conclusion.

239. It is a point of great nicety and difficulty to legislate for people so widely separated from us, and who have lived under so different a dominion. The utmost subjection and liberty are the opposing characteristics. It is as dangerous hastily to offer the latter boon to the natives as it would be impracticable to reconcile the European mind to Asiatic despotism. A gradual and easy amelioration is likely to prove the most humane as well as certain. The people will then neither suffer from their own wild indiscretions nor by our eagerness to make them sensible of blessings to which neither their habits nor thoughts have yet been sufficiently trained. Let general maxims therefore continue to direct, as they have done, and let experience and necessity dictate the occasion and the wisdom of greater precision; and above all, let the state of things be fully understood and weighed before new rules are formed. I shall, therefore, only suggest—

1st—That the village societies be maintained ;

2nd—That they be left to make their own *Batch*, or adjustment of the public assessment upon themselves;

3rd—That they be left to decide their own disputes ;

4th—That the office of *moquddum* be maintained ;

5th—That an allowance be continued to the *moquddums*;

6th—That the *moquddums* be continued as the channels of communication between the Revenue officers and the villagers ;

7th—That village assemblies, or *Punchayets*, be maintained ;

8th—That *zillahdars* be continued over a certain number of villages ;

9th—That our Revenue officers, as Tahsildars, *Mootsuddies*, &c., interfere, as little as possible, with the internal arrangements of the villages; and

10th—That the same principles of administration be continued, namely, good sense, good intention, and integrity, on the part of the European officers.

2.

Orders of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 13th November 1820.

ORDER—Ordered that the above Report be for consideration.

CHAPTER VI.

REPORT BY MR. T. FORTESCUE, CIVIL COMMISSIONER, DELHI, ON THE CUSTOMS AND TOWN DUTIES OF THE DELHI TERRITORY, 1820.

1. *From T. FORTESCUE, Esquire, Civil Commissioner at Dehlee, to HOLT MACKENZIE, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Territorial Department, Fort William,—dated 22nd July 1820.*

Report on the Customs and Town duties of the Delhi Territory.

I HAVE now the honor to reply to that part of your letter of the 2nd April 1819 which directs me to report on the Customs generally of this territory.

2. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th May 1819, transmitting to me a copy of a report[1] from Messrs. Bayley and Rutherford, together with a transcript of the late Resident's observations thereon. On the receipt of these papers I thought it consistent to inform Mr. Fraser of the report of Messrs. Rutherford and Bayley, and I furnish, with this address, a copy of the remarks of that officer in reply. It does not, however, appear to me requisite to make any further allusion to these documents.

3. The subject of the Customs and Town duties generally within the territory of Dehlee had attracted my notice by report long before my arrival. The indefinite, multiplied and heavy imposts, together with the number and insignificant value of many of the articles, were loudly complained of, not only as vexatious and oppressive to the poorer orders, but as embarrassing and destructive to commerce; that such a

[1] Not traceable in the Punjab Records.

Preliminary remarks.

system was not tolerated in any part of the Company's Provinces, and that all classes were at a loss to conjecture the cause of this territory being denied the common benefits of British rule.

4. I was early aware of the abuse to which the system was liable from the number of Native officers employed in making the collections, many of whom were mere chuprassees on salaries of four or five rupees a month and from the large aggregate of *Chowkees* (or stations) where imposts, particularly Town duties, were leviable, varying one from another in the rates and practice by which they were guided.

5. I was also disposed to consider that the fractional parts of rupees, annas, and even of pies demanded on property of the most minute quantity and of the lowest value must be very teasing, and that there were great and obvious objections to such a system.

6. I had, however, scarcely commenced my enquiries and turned my attention to those articles of minor note on which the collections above alluded to were made when I was struck with the magnitude of the sum realized from each, whilst it did not appear that the inhabitants and merchants complained of innovations or accumulated grievances.

7. These considerations led me to pause. The machinery seemed of a very complicated nature, of old standing, liable to easy derangement, and to give instant dissatisfaction by an injudicious or unguarded interference. I found in short that an astonishingly large revenue continued to be realized by a process that was extremely delicate and refined, yet easily conducted, and in a manner free from irritation and discontent. I therefore determined to let matters rest as they were till I could thoroughly understand the whole and submit a comprehensive report for the information and orders of Government.

8. In the absence of official lists in detail, great time has been requisite to throw the complicated materials into such forms as were most likely to convey a clear and correct impression to Government. Upwards of 9 months have been occupied by several native *mootsuddees* under my direct superintendence

in classing and arranging items. To ascertain the amount realized for a given period on each article, and the total of the Town duties at the numerous places of collection, to translate and find European names, or even to describe particular objects, has been a serious and at times an insurmountable obstacle; yet for conveying a just and intelligible view of the subject all this was requisite. I may also add, as explanatory of delay in completing this report, the novelty of the local subject, my being alone, and the various other duties of my official station. Preliminary remarks.

9. With the view of placing the subject of the Customs of this territory in the completest manner before His Lordship in Council, and of avoiding as much as possible the risk of erroneous speculations, I have thought it the safest (though the most tedious and laborious) plan to prepare in every instance detailed lists and statements of what actually exists. To these I have added the correctest elucidations in my power, and I have also furnished the maturest opinions that I am competent to offer.

10. In going over the several statements I must solicit the patient indulgence of Government, for, notwithstanding every effort to deposit each article in its proper place, to prevent repetition and prolixity, I am still apprehensive that I have but ill-succeeded, and that my dispositions and explanations are very faulty.

11. After having gone through the statements and explanations descriptive of the internal system, so as to give an entire view of the Customs and Town duties within this territory, and to afford the best data for forming a judgment of the principles of connection and reform for internal management, I shall furnish similar statements and explanations with reference to the external commerce of this territory in order to aid the Government in determining the principles likewise for regulating this more enlarged view of the general subject. Mode of treating the subject:—First, internal customs and duties, and secondly, external commerce.

12. By the mode proposed to be followed in the preceding paragraph, Government will be enabled to view the subject of the Customs separately—first, with reference to this

territory more immediately and exclusively; and secondly, as connected with its exterior relations or intercourse with our own and foreign countries.

13. It may be as well to observe that the terms "Customs" or "Government Customs" will be often used to mean Imports, Transit and Exports, collectively as well as individually. The Town duties will be always so particularly expressed and the words "Imposts" and "Duties" will express collections generally.

Description of the "Kurore."

14. The head Custom House within the city of Dehlee is denominated *Kurore.* Here all articles are brought and examined, duties taken and passes granted. The office existed prior to the introduction of the British authority, and in it now centres the whole of the business of the City *Sayer.*

15. Besides this *Kucherry* there were formerly several others for particular departments within the town, which had no relation to the *Kurore,* and were superintended by different officers, such as the *Munasib Nuzzool* and the *Kota parcha,* which are the only distinct offices amongst the old number still remaining, though the *Omlah* of both these now sit with the *Kurore* officers.

Description of the *Moonasib Nuzzool.*

16. This is the department for the registry of transfers by sale, gifts and mortgages of real property, and of some moveable property as stores and timbers employed in building, and for the preparation of authentic documents declaratory of these particulars and of the persons concerned in them.

17. It is not wholly compulsory on the parties to come forward and record these transactions, but the acts are easy to impugn if they do not, and in some cases they are invalid without process, as in the instance of the acknowledged right of pre-emption to neighbours when premises are for sale; neither is it supposed that, after these transfers have been formally completed and certified by the public authorities, they are inviolable, the parties absolved from all future responsibility, or that revision by law is barred.

18. Formerly the Government collections under this head were made at the enormous rate of 50 per cent. on the value of building materials, as beams, stones, &c., and 13 per cent. on the sale of houses, which reduced the receipts from about Rs. 7,000 per annum to Rs. 2,400, inducement being thus given to evade the law; the rate now prevalent is 5 per cent., and the receipts are about Rs. 10,662-13-6 per annum. **Description of the *Moonasib Nuzzool*.**

19. The practice under the late Government was for the *Darogah* to collect the impost as he could.

20. The present mode of proceeding is for persons who want to dispose of their property by any of the ways above specified to present their petition to this effect, upon which a proclamation issues for 20 days, notifying the intention of the parties and directing all neighbours or others having claims to appear within that time.

21. If the transaction is a sale for instance, the price of the property is stated by the seller in the advertisement, and if a party disputing and establishing his right of pre-emption (to the exclusion of other neighbours or distant residents) object to the valuation, it is investigated and ascertained by public officers entertained for this purpose, who are deputed to the spot and determine the point according to the relative value of other property under similar circumstances. If the report furnishes a value much under that set upon it by the vendor, and there is thence reason to suspect an intention of dishonesty between him and an offering purchaser to the injury and exclusion of the neighbour who is willing to give the relative value but not that stated in the proclamation, the case is enquired into, and the owner or purchaser, or both, may be required to make oath to the fairness of the proposed transaction, or otherwise prove it between them: the result determines who shall become the purchaser and the amount of purchase.

22. At times the proclamation intimates only the owner's desire to sell, and then the value is ascertained by the public officers.

Description of the *Moonasib Nuzzool.*

23. To ascertain the value, the masons and *mootsuddees* of the department of the *Kurore,* who are regular servants of Government, in company with the contracting or contending parties, proceed to the spot, measure and appraise the property.

24. When the above preliminaries are adjusted, the deeds are made out, recorded and certified by the *Kurore* officers to the European authority, who attests and delivers them to the parties, and the Government duties are levied accordingly.

25. The right of purchase by the nearest neighbour is always admitted, the preference being first given to him on the right, then on the left, then in the rear, and lastly to him opposite.

26. Formerly the two masons who were not regular servants of the Government were remunerated (in addition to the Government percentage) by a separate *russoom* or fee varying according to their labor, and being ordinarily per cent. on the current value of the ground transferred, which was on all occasions to be measured and prized, and Re. 1 per cent. on the price of the buildings when they had to go over and value them by parts.

27. The above *russoom* is still collected, but it is brought to the credit of Government, and the officers entertained receive in lieu a fixed salary, by which arrangement Government may gain about Rs. 900 per annum.

28. This species of tax extended under the former Government to the towns of Kurnaul, Paneeput and Soneput in this territory, with this difference, however, that at Kurnaul the duty was levied on sales and mortgages at 5 per cent. on the value, and at the two latter places at Rs. 3 on each sale only, whether the value of the property was of magnitude or otherwise.

29. In Rewaree, Pulwul and Rohtuk, and other principal towns in this territory, no impost of this kind existed for the late Government, but the *Cauzees* levied about 10 per cent., or a fixed fee, on sales and mortgages for their own use, which is now abolished.

30. Since our Government the duties under this head have been extended to the following places, *viz.*, Reważee, Sohna, Noh, Bhora, Bhowanna, Horul, Pulwul, Hansee, Hissar, Mohim, Tosham, Burwala, Beree, Bhowanny, Rohtuk, Futtypoor, Huteen, Futtyabad, Nujufgurh and Bahal, where 5 per cent. is levied on sales, mortgages and gifts of real property. Description of the *Moonasib Nuzzool.*

31. The Customs House officers collect the duties under this head at the several places above mentioned, which are, including Delhi, 24 in number, and the total amount of duties realized for last year at all those places was Rs. 12,471-10-4.

32. In the interior (out of the city of Dehlee) the neighbours sign and witness the papers of transfer, which are not sent in to Dehlee for attestation.

33. These establishments appear to me to be productive of much good. They give facility and security to purchasers, prevent the origin of litigation in our courts, and render enquiries issuing therefrom easy and certain. They enable merchants, traders and others to ascertain whether property alleged really exists, and afford many other obvious advantages together with those of good neighbourhood and police, by keeping particular classes and castes together from the privilege of pre-emption, and precluding broils and squabbles from excluding bad or disagreeable interlopers.

34. It is wise, I think, to uphold this native tenacity to neighbourhood. When castes and professions get together, they are united in their internal economy and thus become readily managed by the Magistrate, though when all descriptions of persuasions and callings are intermixed we find nothing tangible. Bearing in mind the religious distinctions and prejudices of the natives, we observe how congenial and well calculated these institutions springing therefrom are to preserve them in peace and prosperity.

35. There have been many more transfers during the British rule than formerly, and the value of property has risen more than fourfold.

Description of the *Moonasib Nuzzool.*

36. This tax, which it will not be overlooked relates only to premises and gardens in towns and the suburbs thereof, and not to fields and landed estates, is of old standing in Dehlee. The people here do not complain of it, though the inhabitants of the other towns do, especially in Paneeput, whence a deputation came to me to implore its abolition or reduction to the former fee of Rs. 3, as stated already in paragraph 28.

37. As, however, the principle of this tax seems to me extremely beneficial, it would be preferable, should the rate be too high, to reduce it even so low as to pay merely the expenses of the establishment rather than to abolish it altogether.

38. I had the honor on a former occasion* to propose amongst other measures the introduction of a similar establishment in our old Provinces, founded on that reasoning which I find fully established from practice in this territory.

* *Vide* page 54, Judicial Report, dated 1st September 1814.

39. The greater the facilities and inducements to the registering of transfers and engagements of all descriptions while the parties are in good humour and the transaction fresh, the better, for they prevent dishonest evasions, subsequent litigation, forgeries, perjuries and a great variety of iniquitous practices.

Description of statement No. 1.

40. *General List of articles liable to duty with the amount of customs and town duties collected and that given in drawback respectively.*—No. 1 is a General List of all articles liable to impost, with the amount collected on each, as import, town duties, export, transit duties, and refunded as drawback, referring also to the particular statement in which a more minute account of each item will be found.

41. This list is in alphabetical order according to the Persian character in spelling the names of the articles, which are translated when it was possible to attain to a knowledge of the European names. This list is a comprehensive index, and will materially assist in determining the question of continuing or rescinding duties on particular articles with reference to the amount realized, and it may be taken as a fair average of years.

42. *General statement of the chowkees, receipts, officers and salaries.*—No. 2 is a statement of all the *chowkees* and ghauts within the Dehlee territory, the aggregate amount of collections at each, and the number of officers employed, with their salaries. Description of statements—No. 2.

43. These statements (Nos. 1 and 2) show total ghauts and *chowkees* 195, at 167 of which town duties are collected; Native officers employed in all 646; their salaries Rs. 46,373-12-0; the total of town duties Rs. 2,12,125-1-2, of imports Rs. 4,29,797-4-3, of exports Rs. 55,273-1-0, and of transit Rs. 22,149-14-2; grand total of receipts Rs. 7,20,345-4-7, from which Rs. 16,400 commission and Rs. 50,655 expenses, about Rs. 9-2-0 per cent., with Rs. 13,964-10-9¼, the amount of drawback, and Rs. 3,606-14-6 paid over to His Majesty, deducted, leave a net receipt within the 12 months from 1st May 1818 to the 30th April 1819 of Rs. 6,35,719-6-0, exclusive of fines Rs. 332-2-6, and confiscations, Rs. 2,251-5-0, making a full net realization of Rs. 6,38,302-13-8. Result of statements—Nos. 1 and 2.

44. The total of the import duties above includes the Town duty impost also in some cases, as on sugar, salt, oil, &c., which pay no separate duty on consumption, but are charged with a certain tax on importation, whether they are exported again or otherwise, without further molestation.

45. The articles within the range of the customs as detailed in the Statement No. 1 divide off easily into two branches, one containing those on which the impost has been revised at different periods, and the other those on which the impost continues as under the native rule. This division I will follow. Division of the customs into those revised and those still remaining as under the native system.

46. The articles on which the duties have been revised I can include in two separate lists, which for distinction I shall call the reformed lists. The reformation took place on the 20th September 1817 for 139 articles, on the 6th October 1817 for 227 articles, and on the 20th July 1818 for 153 articles, in all 519 articles, which comprise the first statement, and in the years 1816-17 and 1818 at different periods for 51 Statements of revised duties.

Statements of revised duties.

articles which constitute the second statement, both of which statements include the number of 570 articles on which the duties have been revised and reformed.

47. The articles not brought within the reformed lists, and yielding duty according to the old or native *régime*, will be described in separate lists as most easy to be understood.

48. I shall in all cases prefix the native names in the Persian character to my English translations, in order to prevent mistakes, to facilitate references, and because, in many instances, I was unable to learn the European appellation.

49. I will now allude to the reformed lists.

50. *Reformed statement of Kirana—No. 3.*—The reformed list (No. 3) contains 519 articles known by the natives under the general denomination of *Kirana* which comprises dried fruits, medicines, drugs, spices, gums, dyeing and coloring ingredients, oils, seeds, &c. The value at which the impost is levied is also shewn, being uniformly 10 per cent. as town duty, including a likewise uniform import or transit duty of 5 per cent. Export on our own produce is also 5 per cent.

51. An order was, however, issued on the 30th September 1817 requiring that an additional Rs. 2-8-0 per cent. should be levied on all articles of *Kirana* on importation from across the Jumna, and from the northward (as the Jind country and that above Kurnaul), which Rs. 2-8-0 was to be and is invariably returned as a drawback on re-exportation, except to a foreign town called Dadree within the possessions of the independent Chief, Fyz Mahomed Khan.

52. No town duty on the articles noticed in this list, with the exception of the following five, is collected on the opposite side of the river, where safflower seeds, opium seeds, mustard seeds, sooparee and turmeric pay but 5 per cent., or half only of the town duty levied in this territory.

53. With respect to the import, transit and export duties on these articles, they are never more than those levied

on the other side of the Jumna, because the rate here in no case exceeds 5 per cent., while in the Provinces 5, 7½ and 10 per cent. are the varying imposts. Statements of revised duties.

54. Besides the 519 articles enumerated in the list there are 43 more now added to it, which have made their appearance in this territory since that list was revised and formed. The rates of duties are calculated on them as on similar classes of articles in the list, and this rule will apply to any further new articles hereafter introduced, with this difference, however, that the value of these articles subsequently appearing is determined by the market price, while those in the reformed list have been carefully priced and fixed according to an average of 7 years taken from the books of the *Chowdrees* and merchants.

55. All the articles coming from our old territory and from the northward as before stated (paragraph 51) pay under the orders above quoted 7½ per cent., and when exported to foreign territory, except to Dadree as before stated, also a drawback of 2½ is invariably allowed, leaving 5 per cent. as the net export or Transit duty.

56. In general, however, importers from foreign territory pay but the 5 per cent., and give security for the discharge of the 2½ per cent. should they export to Dadree.

57. I can discover no just reason for the increase of the export duty on articles from this territory to Dadree. The injury of the latter is the consequence, and the rate forms an exception to all other neighbouring and independent States, which seems to me harsh and unfriendly. I believe the object was to improve our own possessions, but I cannot recommend the continuance of so marked a distinction hurtful to an individual Chief.

58. These articles on importation from foreign countries, not our own, pay 5 per cent., but on proceeding to other foreign countries except to Dadree they are allowed a drawback of 2½ per cent. The route by which such articles cross our territory is chiefly Hansee, Tosham, Bhewannee, Bahal, &c.

Statements of revised duties.

The reason of this difference in favor of importers from foreign territory for re-export to foreign territory, compared with importers from old territory for re-export to foreign territory, is probably that it is optional with the former to come through our territory of Dehlee, but compulsory with the latter.

59. Such of these articles as are the produce of this territory, and brought within the line of any of the *chowkees* where Town duty on consumption is levied, pay alike with foreign imports 10 per cent.; no drawback is allowed if taken out again for any purpose.

60. *The second reformed list of 51 items—No. 4.*—The list No. 4 contains the enumeration of 51 articles with a comparison of the duties levied on this and the opposite side of the Jumna, showing first the variation in the consumption or town duty on each article as it may be expended within the city of Dehlee, or in any dependent place where Town duties are leviable, and how that duty differs between those articles which are the produce of this territory or that of foreign countries; secondly, the transit, import and export duty, with its difference in relation likewise to home or foreign produce, and its destination; thirdly, an account of the town duty, with the amount, whether less or more, in Dehlee, compared with the Company's provinces; fourthly, a similar contrast with the amount of the import or transit duty, as it falls short of, or exceeds here, the rate prevalent across the Jumna; and lastly, the explanatory remarks which, amongst other points, notice those articles which are here subject to the town duty and Government customs, though exempted therefrom, under the printed regulations, from our other Provinces.

61. This second reformed list exhibits great variety in the rate of duties, which depends much upon the place of manufacture and whence the articles come. The town duty fluctuates from 1 per cent. the lowest, to 25 per cent. the highest, and the Government customs from Rs. 4 per cent. to Rs. 10 per cent. on those articles.

62. An extra import duty of 2½ per cent. is taken in addition to that set forth in this statement (No. 4), and, for the reasons given in describing the list No. 3, and equal to which on the same grounds, a drawback (of Rs. 2-8-0 per cent.) is allowed on sugars (articles 4 to 6) when exported from this territory to any place except the town of Dadree, also on salt, equal to 2 annas 9 pies, and on cotton 4 annas 9 pies.

Statements of revised duties.

63. This list exhibits the favor shewn to the produce of this district compared with that of foreign countries (which includes our old provinces), both with respect to the amount of the town duty and the customs levied, as in the instances of sugar, *ghee*, tobacco, cotton, oil, &c., which preference is not displayed in the other reformed list No. 3 just described.

64. This list likewise shows that the town duty in this city on the articles enumerated exceeds that levied in the other subordinate places where the duties are leviable, which is not the case in the preceding list of "Kirana."

65. The prices of the articles enumerated in this list have been settled in regard to those estimated by weight, by collecting and aggregating the various values per maund prevalent on the same articles at different places and striking the average, and in respect of those articles rated in money a like method was adopted and an average per cent. taken. Many articles which formerly paid at so much per maund have been valued, and a money demand on the worth fixed in lieu.

66. It may be here remarked respecting these two reformed statements that the first regarding *Kirana* provided uniform imposts whether the articles be the produce of this territory or otherwise, whereas this second list differs in this respect.

General remarks on statements of revised duties.

67. As a convenience to merchants trading in any of the articles of *Kirana* and in some of those contained in the last list (4), as shawls, cloths, blankets, indigo, metal-ware, &c., they are indulged, on importing into the city of Dehlee only for re-exportation, with the payment merely of

5 per cent. if they bring and lodge their goods at the *Kurore* or head customs house, where the property is allowed to remain for two months, after which period, should any proportion remain unexported again, the further impost of 5 per cent. thereon is levied to make up the 10 per cent. town duty.

68. Since the rates have been reformed on the articles included in these two statements, the Government receipts have continued to augment in an increased ratio, and with the decided approval and convenience of the merchants, while on a comparison of the aggregate of the fixed prices of the articles with that of the present market value, an excess in the latter above the former is discovered of more than one-eighth.

Duties collected and managed as under native *régime* —19 items.

69. The duties which are still collected and managed according to the native *régime* I shall now describe.

70. The following 19 items are those of which the duties are now farmed, or have been so, within the city of Dehlee only, though I shall add (for the sake of showing the grand total of collections on each account) to the amount farmed for the city the aggregate sum realized in the interior of the territory as town duty and Government customs where imposts are likewise levied. None of these 19 items, with a partial exception to that called "Mundee Chermeena," are included in the reformed list No. 4.

71. *"Houz Kaguz" or Paper, Rs. 3,151-10-1.*—This is a tax upon all kinds of paper manufactured within the city. When farmed it yielded Rs. 2,612 per annum. There are no complaints against the tax, nor does it appear to be vexatious. It is easily collected and has existed for about 50 years. There are about 50 places of manufacture within the town, all within one compound called *Houz Kaguz.*

72. The farm of the *Houz Kaguz* is for the consumption and sale in the town only. Government is entitled to a duty besides on export from the town and on sale elsewhere. The grand total of collections last year under this

head for Dehlee and throughout the whole territory, including the subordinate town duties and Government customs, was as follows :—

Duties collected and managed as under native *régime*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city receipts	2,912	1	8
For the country receipts	239	8	5
TOTAL . .	3,151	10	1

73. In order to furnish an example of the nature and variety of the duties under the old system which still continues in respect to this and other articles not enumerated in the reformed lists (Nos. 3 and 4), I submit the accompanying statement No. 5 in detail, which shows the present complicated process. There are 10 different kinds of papers manufactured in this city, including 4 or 5 different qualities, amounting in all to 39 classes. On each of these there are 2 or 3 distinct duties collected, as the paper may be expended in Dehlee, exported from it, or consumed in other towns,—the first on the sale and expenditure in this town (which only is that farmed); the second on exportation from the town by any of the six *nakas*, or outlets, where different rules prevail, and the third on consumption in the places where town duty is collected in the interior, and at which also different rates exist.

74. The sum total of these duties as exhibited in the statement shows the percentage paid to Government, in the original first sale value of the article at Dehlee to vary from Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. on *Kushmeree Kaguz*, the lowest, to Rs. 23-5-4 on *Rungeen Kaguz*, the highest rate, and next the total percentage (including the above) on transportation through this territory, or on consumption at any of the places where town duties are collected in the interior, to fluctuate from Rs. 7-15-0, the lowest, to Rs. 68-15-0 per cent., the highest rate on the bazaar value.

75. At each successive *naka* or outlet immediately from this city, and afterwards in the interior of the territory through which the paper may pass, it pays a varying duty equal to that set forth in the statement.

19

Duties collected and managed as under native *régime*.

76. This statement therefore shows that with respect to this one item there are of various kinds of paper and of duties united 1,248 changes involved, which more or less are to be attended to in realizing the Government duties.

77. From the example here given a very fair idea may be formed of the complicated system of native collections generally.

78. *"Gunj Gawan" or cattle sale, Rs. 38,072-3-1.*—A duty on the sale of all denominations of cattle and milk. These duties are so complicated and so difficult to comprehend without lengthened description that I have thought it best to make out the accompanying statement No. 6 with all the requisite explanations. Nothing perhaps can be more diffuse and indefinite than the manner in which the Town duties and Government customs are realized. Their produce when last farmed for the city of Dehlee and its environs only was Rs. 1,620. The collections are now *kham* for last year. The grand total was as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city receipts . .	5,378	0	2
For the country receipts .	32,694	2	11
TOTAL . .	38,072	3	1

79. This is an old tax, although there is now no place within this town set apart for the sale of these animals: stalls for the disposal of each species were formerly separate. The tax seems to be a source of annoyance from the constant interference in every species of transfer. Extreme watchfulness on the part of the Collectors is requisite to attain to a knowledge of these transactions.

80. When held *kham* or managed by the officers of Government, it is astonishing that the receipts should be so great, for there is no security for the amount actually collected being brought to credit, this depending upon the chuprassees on the look out ascertaining the sales made and succeeding in obtaining the payment of the duty, and afterwards on their honesty in bringing the sums to the Darogha.

81. The officer appointed to manage these collections in the city is stationed at the Lahore gate. He sends, on his conscience, the amount to the *Kurore* or Head Town duty office, where the security against embezzlement is very vague. **Duties collected and managed as under native *régime*.**

82. It is obvious how easy it is to evade the duty in the first place between the purchaser and seller, how difficult for the collecting officers to reach all transfers, and how readily the latter can pocket the whole when held *kham*.

83. In consequence of complaints formerly preferred, orders were issued prior to my arrival directing that on sales effected through *Dullals* only (or intermediate agents) the established imposts should be demanded, but it was necessary to revert to the old system to maintain the collections.

84. Duties are levied, as the statement shows, in the interior of this territory, varying pretty much in the same manner as in the collections on paper just described in statement No. 5, being at times so much per head or hundred, and differing as the parties may be Hindoos or Moosulmans.

85. *"Mundee Churmeena" or leather market, Rs. 4,681-4-5.*—The market for leather of all kinds manufactured, and hides, raw and dressed. The items are 13, 4 of which are included in the reformed list and 9 in the miscellaneous statement No. 17, from 104 to 112. When the collections were farmed they yielded Rs. 1,651 for the city only. The grand total of the collections in Town duties and Government customs under this head for the last year is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city receipts . . .	781	7	3
For the country receipts . .	3,899	13	2
TOTAL . .	4,681	4	5

86. This has been an item of taxation from time immemorial, and, excepting in the particular of the imposts on *pukkhals* and *mussuks*, which are stated to be vexatious and troublesome, as well as trifling, no complaints are made.

87. It has not appeared essential to furnish a separate English statement in regard to these duties. The reformed list No. 4 and the miscellaneous one are sufficient.

Duties collected and managed as under native *régime*.

88. *"Kasere Hatt" or market for metal utensils, Rs. 300.*—The Brazier market, or mart for the sale of metal pots, &c. The duties are now done away—*vide* statement No. 24; but the principal articles are brought into the reformed list, No. 4. When these collections were farmed they yielded Rs. 300 per annum.

89. *"Kalee Dagh" or slaughter market for horned cattle, Rs. 4,144-6-8.*—Slaughter market for bullocks, buffaloes and cows. This tax was first imposed by the Moosulmans, but when the Hindoo influence obtained it was prohibited. It has again been revived since the establishment of our authority. There are two places outside of the city fixed upon for slaughter, though at first these places were within the walls. The amount realized when in farm was Rs. 6,876 for the city only. The rate of import duty is the same upon the three classes of animals, but differs in some instances according to the *naka* or inlet by which they enter the town. These animals are all branded before they are permitted to be slaughtered, and it is at the time of affixing this mark that the slaughter fee is collected. The present duties are in abstract, 1st, if the animal is worth Rs. 7 the duty is Re. 1 per head; 2nd, if Rs. 3 value, 3 annas per head; and 3rd, if under the value of Rs. 3, 2 annas 8 pies per head. For complete information I transmit the accompanying statement No. 7.

90. At the towns of Soneput, Paneeput, Rohtuck, Nujjufgurh and Pulwul only are similar duties collected, the other towns having been excepted on account of Hindoo prejudices.

91. The tax does not appear objectionable, except on the ground of the offence to Hindoo prejudices. In some respects it is advantageous, as it tends to confine to particular spots what might otherwise be a general nuisance. The grand total of collections for the last year was—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city	3,980	3	7
For the other towns . . .	164	3	1
TOTAL . .	4,144	6	8

92. *"Booz Guddee," or slaughter market for sheep and goats, Rs. 7,994-15-8.*—The slaughter and sale markets for goats and sheep contiguous to the slaughter market for other animals just described. This has been an establishment long existing and may be viewed in the same light as the preceding articles. There is a difference of the slaughter fee, depending upon the place (out of the four appointed) where the animal is killed; and this distinction is maintained by animals coming into the town from certain quarters of the country being compelled to be carried to certain markets according to ancient custom where different persons are ready to brand them and to collect the Government dues. Duties collected and managed as under native *régime.*

93. These animals are subject to town, transit and export duties in the interior of the territory, varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per 100.

94. The duty on the slaughter is collected according to eight gradations from large and fat to small and lean for goats, varying from 4 annas to 1 pice per head.

95. This item was farmed in 1817-18 for this city at Rs. 11,896, but the farmer was unable to fulfil his engagements. For the last year the total collections were—

	Rs. A. P.
In the town receipts . .	7,114 4 3
Interior ditto . .	880 11 5
TOTAL . .	7,994 15 8

96. To afford the means of complete information on this minute and intricate head, I transmit a detailed statement No. 8.

97. *" Hema Kah " (? Hezumgah) or wood market, Rs. 8,466-3-8.*—An impost on 17 principal articles as chaff, cow-dung, cordage, reeds, straw, grass, &c., brought to this town on hackeries, cattle of various descriptions and boats. The duties vary according to the carriage and way by which it enters the city, according to the castes of the persons importing, whether "Marwarries," "Koomhars" or "Gazars," &c., and according to the place whence importing, whether from Suraee Khojah, Budurpoor or Tughlukabad, &c.

Duties collected and managed as under native *régime*.

98. Transit, export and town duties are also collected on some of the articles in the interior of this territory, and the total collections in the past year were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city of Dehlee . . .	7,956	0	6
For the interior . . .	510	3	2
TOTAL .	8,466	3	8

99. The imposts were originally collected partly at the outposts and partly on entering the gates of the town. About a year ago, however, the town duties were consolidated, and the whole is at once collected at the out *chowkees*, which give a pass that frees the articles into the town. Should anything taxable of this kind find its way to the gates of the town without paying at one of the 8 out *chowkees* or ghauts or having the pass, the consolidated impost is taken at the gateway.

100. Although there are no loud complaints against this tax as it has existed for a period long antecedent to our rule and constituted a fruitful source of revenue, yet it is obviously and really a great hardship on the poor and needy classes who labour for their daily bread.

101. The method of collecting this impost and the tax itself is liable to great peculation. There is no separate establishment for the Collector under this head, the officers stationed for general purposes at the out *chowkees* and at the gates being appointed to make these collections.

102. In order to afford the fullest means of ascertaining the minute particulars under this complicated head, I transmit the statement No. 9.

103. *"Sabun" or soap, Rs. 625.*—Soap manufactories. These factories are at 2 or 3 places within the city of Dehlee. It is a very old tax and appears unobjectionable. The article is rarely ever exported, being made chiefly for the internal consumption. When in farm it yielded Rs. 625. The minute particulars respecting the duty will be found in the miscellaneous list No. 17, item 143.

104. *"Koondun," or golden leaf, Rs. 1,452.*—A duty on the manufacture of golden leaf for setting valuable stones, &c. The right of making and selling is confined to one person, who pays Rs. 1,452 per annum for this privilege. The manufacturer is in the city of Dehlee, where alone is any duty collected in respect to it. The tax is an old one long anterior to the British rule, and is said to be so far beneficial as to render one person responsible for the pureness of the fabrication, which is of importance in the work to which the manufacture is put. The item is found in No. 103 in the miscellaneous list No. 17.

Duties collected and managed as under native *régime*.

105. *"Tope Khanah" or fire-works, Rs. 445-9-10.*—Fire-works, the manufacturers of which are 14 in number, and the workmen have entered into obligations to give information when they sell, that Government may receive the impost, which is one anna in the rupee. The article pays duty in Dehlee and Paneeput only. There is a chuprassee appointed to watch the interests of Government. When farmed the produce was Rs. 573 for Dehlee city, and for the last year the receipts were Rs. 445-9-10.

106. This is an old article of taxation and seems unobjectionable. The item will be found from Nos. 97 to 98 in the miscellaneous list No. 17.

107. *"Khoah" or manufacture from milk, Rs. 82-0-1.*—A manufacture from milk only. What is made in this city is not taxed; that only which is brought from the interior pays duty at 3 annas in the rupee, which when collected on the part of Government was paid at the barrier of the town. When in farm the duty amounted to Rs. 420. It last year only yielded Rs. 82-0-1.

108. This tax seems unobjectionable in practice. The item will be found in No. 102 of the miscellaneous list No. 17.

109. *"Subzy mundee," or fruit and vegetable market, Rs. 8,710-12-6.*—Vegetable and fruit market. There are four principal places fixed upon for the vend, though selling prevails at other fields and gardens. The articles and duties are various and minute, and are enumerated in the separate list No. 10.

Duties collected and managed as under native *régime*.

The Government duties are varied as the articles are sold by wholesale or retail, or the purchasers happen to be Hindoos or Moosulmans, the former paying most, or as the articles are the produce of this or that garden or field, or as they are brought into this or that market. Some articles pay by value and by weight at the same time, and also by *beegah*. Various *russooms* or extra charges are also added.

110. Town duties and Government customs are levied on some of the articles in the interior, though at varying rates.

111. This is a very old head of taxation. Some additions have been made to the list since our Government.

112. A great cause of the almost indescribable difference in the rates is that under the former Government the four principal places alluded to were farmed to separate persons, who to improve their own receipts by inducing the sellers to come to their stalls altered their rates as policy dictated.

113. The system and rates that happened to prevail at the introduction of our Government at those several places are those still maintained.

114. Previous to our rule there were several gardens in the vicinity of this city, the vegetables and fruits, &c., from which were exempted by particular favor. This, however, appeared inequitable and involving disputes and difficulties in the collections. The exemption was withdrawn about five years ago, and all articles coming from whatever quarter were made liable to the duties extant at the selling places to which they were brought.

115. The mode of realizing the imposts under this head is by no means oppressive or vexatious, though when collected by the officers of Government is liable to great peculation. The farmed payment was Rs. 8,375 for Dehlee only. For the last year the total collections were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city . . .	8,433	2	6
For the interior . . .	277	10	0
TOTAL . .	8,710	12	6

116. *"Kiraya, Ujoora," or hire on carriage, Rs. 2,095-12-2.*—This is an impost upon the hire of hackeries, *baillees* and torches. The collection is made in this city and partially at Rewarree. Duties collected and managed as under native *régime.*

117. The duty is one *tukka* in the rupee, or about Rs. 4-3-0 per cent., which is levied under all circumstances, whether the hire is by the day or for the trip or journey, with an exception to Benares, for which place when a *baillee* is engaged the impost is 1½ rupee. The owner of the carriage is looked to for the impost. There is also another exception in favor of the people of Jatwarrah, a place inhabited by the Jats, a small distance without the city. This favor sprang from an ancient prejudice which it would be tedious and trifling to relate. For minute particulars under this head I refer to Nos. 113 to 115 in the miscellaneous statement No. 17.

118. The impost when farmed yielded Rs. 2,001 per annum for this city only. The total receipts for the past year were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city	2,001	0	0
In Rewarree	94	12	2
TOTAL . . .	2,095	12	2

119. This tax has been of long standing prior to the British rule. But although it in some measure facilitates the supply by means of the headmen or *Chowdhrees* employed, it certainly tends to reduce the fair, and I think hardly earned, profits of the carriers, and it is moreover annoying to them.

120. *"Mundee Gool," or flower market, Rs. 1,100.*—This place is situated nearly in the centre of the city, whither at noon every day all gardeners repair with their flowers, and a regular price for the day is fixed according to the demand and supply, upon which the Government duty is collected, varying as the article may be white or coloured or rose. A duty also on the expressers is levied, which varies according to old custom. For the more minute details of this tax I refer to No. 99 in the miscellaneous statement No. 17.

121. No collections of this kind are made anywhere but in the city of Dehlee.

Duties collected and managed as under native *régime.*

122. This is a long established article of impost and seems unobjectionable.

The farmed proceeds were Rs. 1,100, and this was the sum realized last year. Formerly great exceptions were made in favor of particular persons and gardeners, which having been done away, the increase is partly accounted for.

123. *"Kankhuree" or an earth* (sic.), *Rs. 491-8-5.*—A species of earth produced in the Bullumgurh territory, subject to duty when manufactured and sold in Dehlee. It makes a cheap and pleasing white-wash, which is used by the poor class for their dwellings and in many religious ceremonies amongst the Hindoos. For particulars I refer to No. 100 in the miscellaneous list No. 17.

124. When imported the article pays no duty. The export is seldom, though it pays export duty. The farmer alone is the manufacturer. When in farm, for the city only, the tax yielded Rs. 475, and last year for the whole territory was—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city	475	0	0
For the interior	16	8	5
TOTAL .	491	8	5

125. This tax seems unobjectionable.

126. *"Goolal" or red powder, Rs. 200.*—A coloured powder and liquid prepared and used at the Holee and Bussunt festivals annually. It is an old tax in this city only. The item is found in the miscellaneous list No. 101. When in farm it yielded Rs. 200 per annum, and this was the sum realized last year.

127. The Paneeput Sirdars and chief people who manufacture the article for their own consumption in the city are not interrupted or molested by the farmer. The farmer alone is now the manufacturer, and there are no complaints against the tax, nor does it seem objectionable.

128. *"Burg-e-dhak," or leaves of the Dhak tree, Rs. 637.*—The sale in this city only of the leaves of the Dhak tree used as a substitute for plates, wrappers and the like, to

eat out of, to place *ghee,* sweetmeats, &c., upon. It is brought into the city for consumption from all quarters, and the duty is collected at the several places of ingress, varying accordingly, and as the leaves are fresh or dried, and whether imported on hackeries, bullocks, men's backs, &c. For the extreme minutiæ of this tax I refer to No. 59 in the miscellaneous statement No. 17.

Duties collected and managed as under native *régime.*

129. This is an old tax, and the mode of collecting as well as the imposts is according to former usage. When in farm it yielded Rs. 678 per annum. The last year the collections were Rs. 637.

130. *"Wuzzun kushee Mahee Geeran", or fish market, Rs. 100.*—This is a tax on the wholesale of fish within this city only, which takes place at an appointed market nearly in centre of the city, where all the fishermen (always of the bearer caste) regularly bring their fish. No duties taken except at Dehlee. An appointed weighman weighs out to the retailers, who carry the article to their stalls in the different quarters of the town. This weighman collects his fee of one *tukka* in the rupee, or about Rs. 4-3-0 per cent. on the value sold by weight of the different kinds of fish. When in farm the duty was Rs. 100 per annum. This was the receipt last year. The tax is an old one, but is much inveighed against.

131. *"Puneer," or cheese, Rs. 339-4-9.*—This is a tax upon cheese made at a place called Suraie Rohillah, about four miles from the city, at Sonee, Alligunge and the Kootub. The item will be found in No. 120 in the miscellaneous list No. 17. It has always been in farm to one person and is taxed in the city and consumed there only. The receipt in farm was Rs. 360, and the sum realised last year was Rs. 339-4-9.

132. There have been no complaints against this tax, nor does it appear objectionable.

133. The following are eight heads or items which having heretofore been classed separately can best be so described, and for this reason only I shall so recite and explain them.

Detail of items originally classed and managed separately.

134. *"Kotha Parcha," Rs. 1,781-5-10.*—No. 11 is a statement showing the rate and mode of collecting the duties at the different *nakas* and *ghauts* appertaining to the city of Dehlee on articles manufactured from thread or sable skins and the like.

135. This statement exhibits in detail the great variety and complication of duties on small articles realized at the several tolls where separate imposts are chargeable.

136. Though this list applies to the city of Dehlee, it sufficiently explains the system of the interior to render a separate account of it unnecessary.

137. These taxes are of an ancient date. The receipts for the past year were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city	1,349	11	9
For the interior	431	10	1
TOTAL .	1,781	5	10

138. Many of the principal articles formerly coming under the denomination of *Kotha Parcha* have been transferred to the reformed lists. The present list contains the refuse only.

139. *"Kuleed Khana," or building materials of wood chiefly, Rs. 6,926-2-10.*—No. 12 is a list of building and boat materials, chiefly of wood, showing how the duties are realized on account of His Majesty. These same articles, or many of them, have also been liable at the same time to duties for Government, and hence for a length of time anterior and subsequent to the British rule double duties were collected by His Majesty separately for himself and by the late and British Government for itself. About a couple of years ago these collections, for better management and to avoid two sets of Native officers, were transferred to the officers of our Government.

140. The denomination of *Kuleed Khana* seems to mean a lock-up place where articles were stored.

141. His Majesty's rates of duty are higher than those of this Government on the articles enumerated.

142. The *Kuleed Khana* duties beyond the precincts of this city belong exclusively to our Government, and the following is an abstract of the whole under this head for the last year :— **Detail of items originally classed and managed separately.**

	Rs. A. P.
Collected for His Majesty in the town .	2,584 14 9
Collected for our Government in the town	2,591 8 3
Collected without the town	1,749 11 10
TOTAL .	6,926 2 10

143. It is unnecessary to furnish a separate statement or description of the variation in the duties collected on the articles on account of our Government, but they will be found from Nos. 3 to 21 in the miscellaneous list.

144. *" Kuleed Khana," or building materials of stone chiefly, Rs. 804-15-5 – No. 13.*—No. 13 is a statement of four articles of masonry the collections on which are circumstanced as those in the preceding list (No. 12). Collections are as follows for the last year :—

	Rs. A. P.
Collected for His Majesty in the town .	626 14 5
Collected for our Government in the town	6 15 5
Collected out of the town	171 1 7
TOTAL .	804 15 5

145. With respect to the collections made by Government under this head, I refer as before to Nos. 3 to 21 in the miscellaneous list.

146. *" Kuleed Khana," or Nuzeer's* (sic.) *fees from manufacturers and workmen of the articles enumerated in Statement No. 14.*—No. 14 is a list of *Nuzerana* annually paid by the manufacturers and vendors of the articles mentioned in the two preceding statements. The collections are, like those mentioned in those statements, realized by our Government officers. The amount divided last year was as follows :—

	Rs. A. P.
Collected and paid to His Majesty . .	227 10 0
Collected for Government	3 8 6
TOTAL .	231 2 6

Detail of items originally classed and managed separately.

147. There are no collections under this head made without the limits of this city.

148. The statement No. 20 shows the sums realized for our Government from these persons.

149. *"Purao Akbergunge," or place where duties are collected on articles brought for deposit and sale, Rs.* 800.—No. 15 is a statement, under the term *Purao,* of the articles with the rates that pay duty in a *gunge* within this city. The collections have lately been transferred to our officers, but the amount goes wholly to His Majesty.

150. The late King, in honor of the then Heir-Apparent, His present Majesty, long before the British rule, established the *gunge* on the outside of the city walls, where his officers continued to make collections on his account, and he called it "Akbergunge." Disturbance and plunder, however, shortly after the British rule, caused the *gunge* to be removed within the walls, where it now is in a place called by the name of "Saadut Khan Kutra," which ground belongs to the King of Oudh, and for which he gets Rs. 5 rent per month. The collections before our rule and management were not half what they now are, between Rs. 8 and Rs. 900 per annum.

151. *"Muneeary," or various articles sold chiefly by pedlars and such like vendors, Rs. 3,215-2-1—No. 16.*—The statement contains the names of about 83 principal articles denominated *Muneeary,* which are displayed as they are subject to impost.

152. The inconsiderable value of some of these articles is obvious ; the duties are frequently most diminutive ; the imposts are taken both on the worth and weight at the same time, occasionally.

153. These articles (*Muneeary*) have not been farmed since our Government, though they were under the late administration. An offer has now been made of Rs. 3,546 for the farm of the town sale only, and probably Rs. 4,000 would be

obtained. This tax is an old one, and there are no complaints against it. The collections under this head for the past year were as follows :—

Detail of items originally classed and managed separately.

	Rs. A. P.
For the city	2,987 2 1
For the interior	228 0 0
TOTAL .	3,215 2 1

154. *"Purao Badshagunge," Rs. 1,282.*—Similar to Purao "Akbergunge" is this *Purao* called "Badshagunge." The difference between these is chiefly that the whole of the collections of the latter appertains to our Government. The articles on which duties are levied are the same in both, though the imposts vary a little. It is therefore unnecessary to furnish a separate English statement for this Department.

155. The total collections for the past year were Rs. 1,282. This *gunge* was established about three years ago.

156. *"Purao Dehlee Durwaza," Rs. 17-5-8.*—The collections in this *Purao* belong also exclusively to the Government, and it differs from the other two, inasmuch as collections are demanded in it upon those articles which are included in the reformed statements Nos. 3 and 4, which is not the case in Akbergunge and Badshagunge.

157. The collections are always small in this *Purao,* and for the last year were only Rs. 17-5-8.

158. Though this is an old *Purao,* it has never been very productive. The articles brought thither are few, the rates lower than elsewhere, and the resident shop-keepers limited.

159. *Miscellaneous list of articles, No. 17.*—No. 17 is a list containing all articles that have not at any time been separately farmed or managed, and, as including likewise single articles, may be termed the miscellaneous list. Such of the articles in it as can be classed under one head I will briefly mention, leaving individual articles only as described in the statement.

Miscellaneous articles.

Miscellaneous articles.

160. *"Khoosh Bo," or Perfumery, Rs. 499-7-9.*—This head contains 12 items, as musk and amber, *utter* and rose-water, &c., and will be found in Nos. 121 to 129 and 138. The total collections last year were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city	398	2	1
For the interior	101	5	8
TOTAL .	499	7	9

161. *"Gota Kinarey," or Embroidery, Rs. 3,087-12-9.*—This head contains 12 items, as gold thread, lace, tissue, &c. The manufacture is confined to this city, and no importation from other places occurs. Should any be imported, the duties would be collected as detailed in the reformed Statement No. 4. Duties are collected here on exportation from the town, and again at Kurnaul and Paneeput on re-exportation from these two places. On re-exportation of four of the articles across the Jumna from this city, the duty is Re. 1-2-6 per cent. on the value, and towards the northward Re. 1-8-6 per cent., and to the southward Rs. 4-9-0 per cent. On the remaining 8 articles the duties vary. The items will be found from Nos. 71 to 79 and from Nos. 81 to 82. The collections under this head for the past year were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city	3,004	1	6
Without it	83	11	3
TOTAL .	3,087	12	9

162. There is a duty of one anna in the rupee taken on the hire of the article by those who are too poor to purchase them for celebrating marriages and festivals. If the hire should be Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 given by the borrower to the owner, so many (10 or 12) annas would be the amount coming to Government. This item amounted last year to Rs. 19-9-10.

163. *"Mewa Tur" or fruits, fresh, Rs. 507-6-6.*—These consist of five articles, as grapes, pomegranates, pears, apples, quinces, &c. These all come from Cashmere and Cabool. The duties are collected at Kurnaul, Paneeput, Soneeput, Rewarree and Dehlee only. In Dehlee the consumption duty is

5 per cent. on the market value and the export duty varies at so much per maund. In the other towns the impost fluctuates still more. The items will be found at No. 130. The collections for the year were as follows :— Miscellaneous articles.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city	505	14	6
For the interior	1	8	0
TOTAL .	507	6	6

164. *"Muskarat" or intoxicating drugs, Rs. 636-4-6.*—This head contains five articles, as *Churus, Gurda, Ganja, Bhung* and *Post.* This duty is independent of that paid to Government by the farmer for the sale of these articles, and which is brought to credit in the Revenue Department. This duty differs in the several places in the interior where it is collected. The items will be found from Nos. 38 to 43. The total collections for the past year were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the city	378	4	6
For the interior	258	0	0
TOTAL	636	4	6

165. *"Karchob" or brocades, Rs. 31-14-6.*—This consists of various articles,—brocaded saddle cloths, sword belts and a certain kind of fine cloths. They are manufactured in Dehlee only, and the duty is taken on export only. I refer to No. 80.

166. The remaining items of the miscellaneous list are single articles, with reference to which that statement contains annexed to each a sufficient account, without further description here separately, and I will therefore only observe regarding them that grain, which still continues partially taxed in this district (and the detail of which will be found hereafter—paragraph 174 and Statement No. 21—when adverting to the articles exempted from duty) yielded last year Rs. 31,420-14-0; *Kundla,* or gilding upon silver, gave Rs. 13,114-4-7; and *Burg-e-Tumbal* or *Pawn* yielded

Rs. 3,234-1-10. These articles will be found from Nos. 150-69 and 44, and I may add pay no duty on the opposite side of the Jumna.

Receipts in the Customs Department from other than goods.

167. I will now describe the other receipts in the Customs Department, distinct from the imposts on articles of merchandize or consumption.

. . . . . .

168. *Monthly duties from manufacturers and vendors and from rent of ground, Rs. 984-12-6—No. 18.*—No. 18 is a statement of monthly payments made by certain manufacturers and vendors of various articles enumerated therein, and also for the hire of spots of Government ground. The sum total collected last year was Rs. 984-12-6.

169. *"Salleeana," or yearly and periodical payments by shop-keepers and at fairs, Rs. 613-14-7—No. 19.*—No. 19 is a statement of periodical or yearly collections made on those exercising particular occupations and at fairs. The total collections within last year were Rs. 613-14-7.

170. *"Nuzzurana," or occasional payments on the establishment of shops and professions, Rs.* 242-14-9—*No. 20.*—No. 20 is a statement containing the particulars of *Nuzzurana* or fees paid on the establishment of new shops and professions as therein explained. The amount collected for the last year was Rs. 242-14-9.

171. The collections alluded to in the three preceding statements are too nice and peculiar to admit of more precise description here without undue length, nor can the nature of them be well understood without inspecting in detail the statements and separate explanations themselves. The fees are troublesome to the population, but, existing from time immemorial, are, like other impositions, not felt as particular grievances.

172. I will now advert to articles and persons exempted from duties.

Exemptions from duty.

173. *Articles and persons exempt from duties. Grain, Rs.* 48,400, *remitted in part—No. 21.*—No. 21 is a statement of 12 heads containing the principal grains, with the rates

of Town duty and Transit, that from time to time have been subject to impost, including every species. An abstract of the orders that have been issued imposing or abolishing the imposts is attached to the list, and to this period, rather by a misconception, I imagine, of the last mentioned orders, the duty on wheat and rice not only continues to be levied in the pergunnah of Bhowanna, &c., but on grain generally in transit down the river Jumna. The actual produce of the tax on all the grain, during the time it was in force, for about 10 months, was Rs. 31,420-14-1, and would have been for the whole year, had it continued throughout, about Rs. 36,400, exclusive of the tax on exportation to foreign territory and across the Jumna, which amounted to Rs. 12,000, making in all Rs. 48,400 as the receipts of Government under this head, had it not been abolished as above mentioned. **Exemptions from duty.**

174. This tax on grain is one of very ancient standing, and when, with reference to the closeness of our periodical settlements of the land revenue in this quarter to the real assets and profits of agriculture, it is compared with the Lower Provinces, may be considered an unequal and heavy impost.

175. *European articles, Rs. 4,000—No. 22.*—No. 22 is a list of 38 European articles which were never imported into this territory during the Mahratta Government. The rate of duty, which was imposed during three months only, is inserted. Had the imposts continued for the whole year, the collections at the rate for the four months would have amounted, exclusive of wines, to about Rs. 4,000. European produce being taxed at once on importation by sea, and passed duty free throughout our Provinces, no additional imposts can therefore be levied here. Scotch cambric, chintz, leno, muslins and wines are amongst the principal articles. The importation of these is increasing.

176. *European articles, Rs. 12,500—No. 23.*—No. 23 is also a list of 5 European articles, with their rate of town duty and transit as in the foregoing instance, with the exception, however, that the articles mentioned were partially

Exemptions from duty.

and occasionally introduced during the Mahratta Government into this territory, and duties collected upon them. The importation is already very considerable. The duties for one year, had they continued, would, at the rate realized for the three months, have amounted to about Rs. 12,500 per annum.

177. *Exempted articles, Rs. 5,760—No. 24.*—No. 24 is a list of 7 items, showing the rate of Town duty and Transit which formerly existed, and exhibiting some small customary fees that were paid to Government. The whole of these duties have been abolished. For the year 1818-19 they yielded about Rs. 5,760.

178. *"Meer Bahree" or Ghat duties, Rs. 1,030-10-0—No. 25.*—No. 25 is a statement, under the term *Meer Bahree,* of articles which formerly paid duties on crossing to and from the other side of the river at the *ghat* called "Nigumbode." The collections are now all abolished.

179. This single *ghat* appertained to the Royal household, while the other two in the town, *Meer ghaut* and *Khyratee ghaut*, were managed by our officers. His Majesty was early induced to resign the realization of these duties to our officers, and until similar duties at the other two *ghauts* were also abolished *in toto*, those on account of this particular *ghaut* were regularly collected and transmitted by us to His Majesty. Whilst under His Majesty's management, the collections were about Rs. 60 per annum. In the last year on account of which the collections were made and transmitted to His Majesty by our officers they amounted to Rs. 174.

180. His Majesty has had no compensation granted for this diminution of his receipts, as it was, I understand, explained to him that public expediency rendered the abolition of the whole of the collections under the head of *Meer Bahree* necessary.

181. The present list sufficiently explains the nature of the *Meer Bahree* tax, and it is unnecessary to add those appertaining to the two *ghauts* above mentioned which continued in our hands, the rate of collections and the articles differing in no material points.

182. *Persons exempt from duties on particular articles, Rs. 20,260-9-10—No. 26.*—No. 26 is a list of Europeans, Native Chiefs and other persons exempted from the payment of certain duties on the articles therein mentioned, for their own use and coming from or proceeding to their residence or territories, with the amount of the sums thus remitted in the course of the year. The aggregate is Rs. 20,260-9-10. The number of persons and the amount of remissions seem to be annually increasing, without justice apparently, as the poorer classes have no relief, while those of rank or interest find means or pleas to obtain orders of exemption. **Exemptions from duty.**

183. It is presumed that all articles are taxed, or liable to be taxed, if not specifically exempted. Consequently all new articles making their appearance are ranged under the head of those of a similar species, and charged accordingly. Should any difficulty or doubt occur on this point, the matter is submitted by the local agent to the European officer. Such are the 43 additional items added to the reformed list of *Kirana* (No. 3) already mentioned. **Miscellaneous topics.—The taxation of all articles.**

184. All the articles liable to impost are, however low in worth, subject to proportionate payment according to the established rates, and no article is exempt from duty on account of the insignificance of the value or the sum to be paid. **Articles of small value.**

185. On a merchant's arrival at a *ghaut* bringing goods from the opposite side of the Jumna, or on the borders of this territory from foreign countries, the articles are there ascertained. Should they be mentioned in the reformed lists (Nos. 3 and 4) and be in transit for exportation again, this latter duty only is taken. Should they be declared for consumption in any of the places in which town duties are levied, that duty is likewise taken at the same time. **Mode of collecting the Government customs and Town duties.**

186. Should the articles not be included in the reformed lists, the duties are collected according to the old native *régime*, being first, the Import duty varying according to ancient and local custom at the point of entering, then the Transit duty at each and every successive *Chowkee* through

which the goods may pass, fluctuating as above; and lastly, the Town duty on consumption according to the same undefined process, as I have endeavoured to describe them respectively in the several preceding lists with appended explanations.

Articles under the value of Rs. 10.

187. With respect to articles under the value of Rs. 10 coming into the city of Dehlee the Transit and Town duties equal to 10 per cent. on goods enumerated in the reformed lists, and, according to former practice on those not included therein, are taken at the *ghauts* and barriers surrounding the town. Merchandize above that value (Rs. 10) on entering the town, whether for export or consumption, is immediately carried to the *kurore*, or head Customs House, for examination, &c.

188. The above liberty respecting the Town duty on articles under Rs. 10 value being levied at the skirting *chowkees* of this city is not extended to the other villages or places wherein Town duties are levied.

Internal produce. How taxed.

189. The internal produce of the territory is, in like manner with that of other parts of our possessions, collected from the neighbouring fields and villages of *pergunnahs* into the principal towns and marts where the more substantial shop-keepers and traders reside. The produce, if intended for export, is charged, on entering villages where Town duties are established, with Transit duty only, but if brought within for the purpose of consumption, the Town duty impost is also levied by rules and rates, as the articles may be named in or excluded from the reformed lists.

190. The produce, however, of the lands or villages in which Town duty collections are established is not taxed on consumption therein.

191. It appears, therefore, from the above that the produce of one part of this territory or of neighbouring villages, proceeding within the limits of any *Chowkee* where transit duty is collected or where Town duties are established on consumption, is necessarily charged with one or the other,

or both, as the case may be, and according to rates varying as the articles may or may not be in the reformed lists, but that villages do not tax their own produce.

192. It would be a tedious and unprofitable occupation to describe in detail the forms and processes, &c., that have been established to facilitate traffic, to accommodate merchants, to prevent embezzlement and oppression by the public officers, and evasion and fraud on the part of the dealers. Neither is it requisite to dwell upon the practice as to attachments and confiscations. It is sufficient to observe here that the transmission of daily statements and the interchange of various reports, with the concentration, examination and close comparison of those documents, has formed a strong barrier against exaction and peculation, and that punishments as to fines, dismissals, and imprisonments of the native functionaries, or as mulcts and confiscations to the traders, have been remarkably rare. The amount of fines was Rs. 332-2-6 and of confiscations Rs. 2,251-5-2, being total Rs. 2,583-7-8.

General management.

193. It has been the practice to require security equal to Rs. 50 for the honest conduct of a *chuprassee* or person receiving Rs. 4 per month; Rs. 500 for an officer receiving from Rs. 5 to 8 per mensem; and Rs. 1,000 for one in the receipt of from Rs. 9 to 15; Rs. 1,500 for one receiving from Rs. 16 to 25; Rs. 2,000 for one getting from Rs. 26 to 30 per mensem; and Rs. 2,500 for one getting from Rs. 31 to 40.

Security required from the officers of the *Sayer*.

194. *Sayer collections by particular individuals, or made and paid by our officers to them, estimated at Rs. 4,040.*— There are certain collections by particular individuals still tolerated within this territory which are in addition to the grand total of collections given in statement No. 1 as follows:—At what is termed the *Kootub* in the village of Mehroulee, a jageer for the expenses of the *Durgah* reported on in No. 40, Havelee Palum, in my letter to Government of the 4th December 1819, the collections may amount to Rs. 400 per annum; at Arab Suraee, long inhabited by Arabs, the collections may be Rs. 250 per annum; at Joolina Suraee in the village of Booparee, in the jagheer of Mr.

Sayer collections by privileged individuals.

Manuel, reported in No. 1, *pergunnah* Furreedabad, in my letter of the 4th December 1819, the collections may be Rs. 50 per annum; at the village of Budderpoor, where the collections are made by the zumeendars in right of their possessions, and may amount to Rs. 40 per annum; at the village Singoa, where half the *Sayer* collections, though the whole are made by our officers, go to the jagheerdar, Nawab Rehmut Khan, the half may be Rs. 100; at Gohanah, where half the *Sayer* goes to Rajah Bhag Singh, amounting to (the half) Rs. 2,200; at Bursut the same, equal (½) to about Rs. 500 *Wuzzunkushee* or authenticating weights, which appertains to the King, and the receipts on account of which may be Rs. 500 per annum. Besides these, other very small collections denominated *Chongee*, or handsful of grain, are taken at particular *Puraos* or halting and resting places of security and comfort, by the owners thereof. When the *Sayer* generally shall be revised, these trifling irregularities will be easily ascertained and rectified.

195. Our officers collect also and make over to the Bala Bye her share of the *Sayers* in her jageer in *pergunnah* Soonput, No. 1, reported in my letter of the 4th December 1819, amounting to about Rs. 3,000, and is included in the total of the collections in statement No. 1.

Manufacture of shawls attempted in the city of Delhi.

196. A rich banker, by name Shoogun Chund, of a respectable establishment, and Treasurer to the Residency, has, within these two years, made up several shawls under his own personal inspection, getting the material and workmen from Cashmere; but the expenses are much beyond the saleable value of the manufacture, nor is it equal in any respect to the same kind of article made at Cashmere. The color in particular is defective, and this, it is said, is a peculiar property of Cashmere itself. No article washed (*sic*) even in its neighbourhood attains to the same superior perfection in this respect. Runjeet Sing tried similarly to manufacture shawls at Lahore, but failed in the same manner as Shoogun Chund has done here.

197. During the period that I remained at Noh, and in that neighbourhood, though my attention was chiefly directed to the revenue, I could not resist the deep impression of irregularities being prevalent in the salt concerns there, and my opinion is that the interests of Government would be consulted by the authority and superintendence of the Assistant in the southern division of this territory being extended to this department. Had it been consistent with my duty to have stopped to prosecute enquiries, I have little doubt that the result would have led to the detection and exposure of what I can now (though with considerable confidence) but hint at. **Noh salt.**

198. It would be unprofitable to trouble the Government with a detail of the fugitive history of the *Sayer* in this territory. What I have already stated in respect to the disorganized state of the Revenues and Police in my separate reports of the 28th April and the 12th May may be held to be equally applicable to the department of the Customs. **State of the customs formerly.**

199. So far back as the time of Arungzebe, or about 150 years ago, we find the distinction (still partially prevalent) established as to the duties levied between Hindoos and Moosulmans. But the greatest disorders seem to have prevailed subsequent to the two extensive massacres, one in the time of the Emperor Mahomed Shah, and the other during the reign of Alumgheer Sanee, by Ahmed Shah, Dooranee, the latter about 60 years ago.

200. Prior to the above shocking events, every article or commodity had its appropriate place of store and sale, and retail dealers only brought to their shops what was requisite for the immediate consumption of the city.

201. There are persons now living who remember the times when the environs of the city boasted of 52 bazars and 36 *mundees* outside the walls. Some of those still survive, though most of them have been, for safety sake, removed within the city.

202. I have seen *rowannahs* upwards of half a century old, in which the Royal duties were stated at 5 per cent. and distinguished by the common term (and given thence

State of the customs formerly.

to the place of collection) *Puchotra.* Some of the fees of the public officers were likewise mentioned, which varied from Re. 1-4-0 to about Rs. 2-8-0 per cent. The amount of these fees was not inserted in the *rowannahs,* though the rate often was. The Native officers had seldom any fixed salary, but were allowed perquisites over and above the imposts coming to the Government, which they were to collect for themselves as they could.

203. It is also well known that merchants were besides subject to many and arbitrary exactions on their progress through towns and zumeendarees. The variety of these exactions as well as the number of authorities levying them may be tolerably well estimated and credited from what we now find to prevail, and are so fully explained in the accompanying statements.

204. We find also many particular merchants and classes favored; others collecting their own fees at pleasure (as the ferry-men); many receiving not only from the trader, but from the Government, a percentage on its dues; women paying differently from men; small loads paying higher in proportion than large ones, and articles taxed in tale and not on value, and so forth, some of which still continue, as set forth in the statements and more general explanations attached to them.

205. With respect to punishments, fines and confiscations, the Native Government was too unsteady in its nature to admit of any system of this kind. What could be screwed from the merchants was taken, and nothing short of an apprehension of the actual suppression of trade, and consequent annihilation of future receipts, was the limit to demand by the local authorities and zumeendars.

206. The *rowannahs* I have just mentioned provided particularly that should the public officers discover excess in the articles or their value to those mentioned in the document, they were to collect on the difference only. But in latter times, when the pretence of punishment was used as a cloak to seize the merchant's property, a mulct from one half the value to more than the whole is recorded.

207. The system of the *Sayers* just previous to the introduction of the British authority may be thus hastily sketched. The city has eight principal gates, besides smaller outlets and posterns. To the gates there are a similar number of out-tolls, exclusive of double the number of irregularly extended posts. Every gate had a different duty and rate; every out-toll a duty and rate differing and separate from the duty taken at the gate; and every distant outpost had again its own distinct duty, different from the duty which had been taken at the gate and toll; but this was not all. People of different tribes and castes paid different rates. The ultimate destination changed the rate and last of all the nature of the carriage changed the rate. Now, calculate the gates 8, the tolls 8, the outposts 20; multiply this by the number of known sects and tribes, the number of modes in carriage, and the number of directions, destinations, and multiply this product by the number of articles paying duties (say 900), and find out the result. This result will give the number of rates which did exist at Dehlee. Now, this carried traders and goods only out of the town of Dehlee and the limits of the *Kurore*. They had to pass through districts and the towns of districts, and of the district duties and duties collected in the Burgh towns let it suffice to say that every town and every district was a *Kurore* in miniature, and the posts, tolls, outposts and rates as various and innumerable and unknown as those of the *Kurore*. Exclusive of this, every depôt or place of market had its separate tax and duty. Individuals received grants of a percentage additional or so much per cent., camel or bullock, at different passes or tolls, and the villagers and local officers levied the various duties mentioned in the last item.

State of the customs formerly.

208. The augmentation of the *Sayer* receipts in this territory since the British rule seems to have sprung partly from the introduction of more articles than formerly, partly from the cessation of exceptions to certain places, partly from the abolition of exemptions in favor of particular persons, partly from the disallowance of various charges, and partly from the increase of consumption and profit of speculation, to

State of the customs since the introduction of British rule.

Causes of the increase in receipts.

which, amongst other matters, may be added the interdiction of collections on the part of zumeendars and townspeople, and the general disposition to alleviate and correct abuses.

The public feeling.

209. The traders, accustomed formerly to all kinds of difficulty and danger, have felt great relief from the mere protecting influence of the British Government. The people have experienced the gratification of former wants and deprivations, and the Native system has been pruned and improved with great intelligence and skill.

210. Comparing, therefore, the former and present times within this territory, both merchants and inhabitants feel their condition greatly improved. Nothing new or burthensome has been imposed, while great vexations and risks have been obviated. They consequently have no novel cause of complaint, nor do they in any respect manifest such a disposition; yet there are many obvious disabilities under which they labor, and contrasting their predicament with that of the Company's subjects in other parts of the Provinces, they do not fail to observe the distinction and to look forward temperately and quietly, though anxiously and confidently, to a similar state of things whenever the whole matter shall have been laid before Government.

Re-capitulation and comparison with our other Provinces.

211. Having now gone through a description of the statements supplied with this report, from which the nature of the internal *Sayer* in this country can be best appreciated, and having added such explanations as occurred to me most likely to render the whole clear and intelligible, I shall proceed to a short summary of facts resulting therefrom.

212. It appears that the extent of this territory, including Noh, where the salt works are, may be taken at 7,300 square miles, while that of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces may be 60,700, this territory not being quite equal to $\frac{1}{8}$th thereof.

213. That the receipts on account of the Town duties were, for the city of Dehlee, above Rs. 1,72,676-11-8, and for the whole territory Rs. 2,13,125-1-2, while those in the Ceded

and Conquered Provinces in 1817-18 were but Rs. 1,31,150, being less by Rs. 81,975.

Recapitulation and comparison with our other Provinces.

214. That the total of Government customs for the past year was here Rs. 5,09,803-11-1, including about Rs. 2,583-7-8 for fines and confiscations, and for the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, account of 1817-18, about Rs. 28,27,138, including in the latter about Rs. 1,44,840-3-11 on account of the Salt concerns at Noh, which is part of this territory and ought to be credited to it, and would thus raise the receipts from this territory to nearly one-fourth of those from the above Provinces.

215. That the charges and commission on the entire collections in this territory have been Rs. 67,055, about Rs. 9-2-0 per cent., while those on the receipts in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces were about 11½ per cent., less here by 2·6 per cent.

216. That there are 163 towns and villages, including the city of Dehlee, at which town duties were levied, while there are but 11 places in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces at which town duties can be collected.

217. That every article not expressly exempted is here charged with Government customs, while those only that are specifically named as liable thereto are charged with duties in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

218. That almost every article is here charged with town duties, while in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces not more than 12 are liable to this impost.

219. That the rate of Government customs here is 5 per cent. on about 562 articles included in statement No. 3, and from 4 to 10 per cent. on about 51 more noted in statement No. 4, and upon the remainder, or all articles, fluctuating from Re. 1-8-0 to 19 per cent. according to the route, under the native system, while in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces the customs are 5 per cent., 7½ per cent. generally and 10 per cent. occasionally.

220. That the town duty is here 10 per cent. on 162 articles as above, and fluctuates from 1 to 25 on 51 more, as above, and varies on the remainder from Rs. 3-12-0 to 45 per

Recapitulation and comparison with our other Provinces.

cent. according to the ancient rule, while in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces the duty is 5 and 10 per cent. or (including Government customs in two instances) $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

221. That on the articles mentioned in the reformed list No. 3, and on most of those enumerated in No. 4, the imposts are levied according to an immutable valuation, but on all the remainder at the current market price; while east of the Jumna all articles are taxed according to an established book of rates.

222. That the transit duty and the town duty on the articles of the reformed lists (613) are taken at once; but on the remainder, transit duty repeatedly in passage through the different *Chowkees*, whereas one Transit payment frees all the articles through the Eastern Provinces.

223. That if Town duties be abolished in this territory, with the exception to this city in which those articles only shall be taxed that are liable to a similar impost in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the total receipts may in round numbers be reduced from Rs. 2,13,000 to Rs. 80,000.

224. That should the independent collection of Government Customs within this territory be likewise abolished, the whole of the present receipts (Rs. 6,40,000) would be reduced to about 15 or 20,000 rupees, the duties receivable on the produce of this territory exported to foreign countries.

225. That the most productive articles in respect of town duties in this territory are not those on which similar imposts are levied on the left bank of the Jumna.

226. That, judging from the gradual and annual increase of the Government customs and the town duties respectively within this territory, it is inferable that traffic and consumption augment, and yet there can be little doubt that a view of the several statements now submitted will suggest the removal of many practical objections, without perhaps involving so extreme a sacrifice of the town duties as may at first sight be apprehended.

227. The simple matter of consolidating various imposts on the same article would be an important improvement, while the advantage of farming the separate items of the Town duties would materially counterbalance the abolition of some exceptionable collections.

228. In order to give a view of the commercial intercourse with this territory from without, I will now submit a few statements showing the articles imported, with the cost and charges, &c., from the northward, westward and southward, as Umritsur, Lahore, Cashmere, Cabool, Mooltan, Surat, Bombay, Jyepore, Joudhpore, Palee, &c., including the surrounding countries and the Dukhin, with the articles taken in return hence. Foreign commerce.

229. The statements and calculations are not to be depended upon as critically correct, nor as defining the exact produce or traffic of each quarter. They are, however, sufficient to show the general character of the intercourse, and to assist in deliberating upon the comprehensive system which shall be best calculated to afford the fullest encouragement and protection to a free and profitable interchange of commodities.

230. *Importations from Cabool, Rs. 1,424-7-3—No. 27.*—The Statement No. 27 contains a list of articles either produced or procured at Cabool which are brought therefrom by the separate routes of Umritsur or Mooltan, with the prime cost there and the selling prices at Dehlee. Some of these articles find their way across the Jumna, as noticed in the Statement No. 42, to Lucknow, Furruckabad and Agra, to which Statement I refer for the particulars of the amount of transit and town duty on each article in this and the following statements to No. 41 inclusive.

231. A few of the same articles are imported from the Company's Provinces, which will appear on reference to the Statement No. 41, and also from the southward as Surat and Bombay, which is likewise seen therein.

232. The duty collected for the last year on all the articles in this list amounted to about Rs. 1,424-7-3.

Foreign commerce.

233. The selling prices here of the articles show an apparently larger profit from four to seven or eight hundred per cent., which is almost absorbed in transit expenses, &c., as detailed in the two separate statements, Nos. 28 and 29.

Charges of transportation.

234. The instance given of these charges in the two last-mentioned statements in the item of soft almonds has been selected as an extreme case, in which the article itself is of comparatively small value, the selling price here now low, and the expenses rather high, especially in the rate of interest, which is at 25 per cent. per annum. Other examples will exhibit a high profit from 50 to 200 per cent.

235. It is observable that the rate of duties including those at exportation from Cabool, which are very light and taken on the value, and the intermediate duties which are levied on the weight and are extremely high, amount in the aggregate, on the arrival of the article on the confines of this territory, to about 135 per cent. To this is to be added somewhat less than 116 per cent., Rs. 65 of which are on account of sale expenses, charged in fees or *russooms* to the merchant in this town, and 51 for transit and consumption duties, which go to Government here.

236. The distance from Cabool to Dehlee *viâ* Bikaneer is 86 *munzuls* or travelling stages. An expense, therefore, in addition to that stated in the preceding paragraph is incurred of about 142 per cent., including interest, carriage, &c. The road is reckoned secure, the rate of insurance never exceeding 5, and frequently being so low as 2½ per cent. The charges, however, are very high, and the total of imposts and expenses is about 393 per cent., exclusive of prime cost.

237. On small, light and valuable articles, the profit seems greatest, on account of the intermediate duties being collected on the weight. Merchants are frequently obliged to make up the whole bulk of their trading stock with some things that they do not want when they cannot procure those that they wish for, and with some that will yield but a small profit or even possible loss, in order to secure the sale of other articles, for trading capital cannot lie idle.

238. *Articles taken in return, Rs. 1,063-0-11—No. 30.*—In return for the articles thus brought from Cabool, those enumerated in the Statement No. 30 are the most general exports. They appear to be low priced manufactures of Bengal, the Dooab and this territory. The amount of duties collected on the exportation of these articles for the past year was Rs. 1,063-0-11. Foreign commerce.

239. *Importation from Amritsar and Lahore, Rs. 40,246-4-6—No. 31.*—The Statement No. 31 shows the articles produced or obtained at Umritsur and Lahore, with their prices, &c., that are brought to Dehlee.

240. The total duties realized last year on goods coming from Lahore and Umritsur are about Rs. 40,246-4-6.

241. *Expenses of transportation—No. 32.*—Statement No. 32 exhibits an instance of the total duties and expenses of transporting the articles.

242. *Articles taken in return, Rs. 242-12-5—No. 33.*—The Statement No. 33 contains a list of the articles taken in return from this quarter. No particular observations beyond what have been made in respect to the traffic with Cabool, &c., seem requisite. The total collections on these exports last year were Rs. 245-12-5.

243. *Importation from Surat and Bombay, Rs. 53-12-1—No. 34.*—Statement No. 34 contains a list of the principal articles, with their prices, &c., that are imported at Dehlee from Surat and Bombay. A great proportion of them is exported across the Jumna. The total duties on account of the importation of these articles for the past year were about Rs. 53-12-1.

244. Articles that used to come direct now come into this territory by other routes.

245. *Expenses of transportation—No. 35.*—The Statement No. 35 is a calculation of the total charges and duties incidental to the transportation to this city.

246. *Articles of return—No. 36.*—The list No. 36 contains the names of those articles that are carried back in return; they are chiefly the produce of this territory and of small value, and last year afforded no collections.

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Foreign commerce.

247. *Importations from Palee, &c. Rs. 204-3-6—No. 37.*—Statement No. 37 is a list of articles imported, with their prices, &c., from Palee within the Joudhpore territory, including those which reach that place from Bombay and Surat, and produced or obtained in the neighbourhood thereof, as well as in all the country of the Dukhin. The total amount of duties for the past year was Rs. 7,204-3-0.

248. *Expenses of transportation—No. 38.*—The Statement No. 38 is a calculation of the expense of transporting the articles.

249. *Articles taken in return, Rs. 45,192-13-8—No. 39.*—No. 39 is a statement of the articles taken in return. They are generally sugar, cotton, piece goods, *muneeary* and arms. The total collections last year on this head were Rs. 45,192-13-8.

250. *Importation from Jeypore and Bickaneer, Rs. 78,701-7-6—No. 40.*—No. 40 is a statement of the articles, the produce of Jeypore and Bickaneer, which are imported to this place, with their prices, &c. They are but few. The distance is short and the expense is trifling. The amount of duties last year was Rs. 78,701-7-6, being chiefly in salt, of which the duty was Rs. 76,372-10-0.

251. *Articles taken in return, Rs. 81,834-13-10.*—No. 41 is a statement of the few articles taken in return, chiefly cotton, piece goods, fine and coarse sugar, some English goods, *muneeary*, arms, &c.

252. The amount of duties for the past year was Rs. 81,834-13-10, being chiefly on sugar.

Importations from foreign territory, and proportions consumed or re-exported across the Jumna.

253. No. 42 is a general and comprehensive statement of the import and town duties, being Rs. 63,225-6-8, collected on each particular article enumerated in the preceding statements from No. 27 inclusive, imported from the foreign countries of Surat, Bickaneer, Palee, Cabool or Umritsur, &c., respectively, and of the additional sums, Rs. 64,404-11-7, collected on such

portion of the articles as was again exported hence across the Jumna, giving a grand total of duties Rs. 1,27,630-2-3.

Importations from foreign territory, and proportions consumed or re-exported across the Jumna.

254. Of the above amount, Rs. 63,225-6-8 under the head "Import and town duties," the proportion may be about ⅛th collected as town duties and the remainder as Government customs, though the whole of the goods have of course been consumed in this territory.

255. The principal articles of foreign imports appear by this list to be salt from the territory of Jeypore, paying Rs. 76,372; sugar from Umritsur, paying Rs. 28,343, and shawls direct from Umritsur also (though the manufacture of Cashmere), paying Rs. 4,329.

Importations from the east of the Jumna and produce taken in return.

256. No. 43 is a comprehensive statement showing the articles (with the amount of duties on consumption being Rs. 1,12,742-11-1, and on exportation Rs. 1,28,336-8-10, total Rs. 2,41,079-3-11) brought into this territory from the east of the Jumna, and together with the produce of this territory carried back in return for the articles imported here from the places mentioned in the preceding Statement No. 42.

257. Some British and Transmarine articles also are exported. They are duty free. The quantity is not very considerable, though increasing.

258. Besides the imports from more distant foreign countries given in the statements just described are those from the estates of our bordering Independent Chiefs, which in no material respect differ from my relations just given in regard to the remoter commerce.

Importations from the Company's Provinces eastward of the Jumna.

259. No. 44 is a general list of the names of the articles imported occasionally from the left bank of the Jumna, showing the particular place whence each is supposed first to issue.

Local produce of the Delhi territory.

260. No. 45 is a list of the produce of this territory. The principal exports are cotton, to the value of about Rs. 7,00,000, salt (including Noh) about Rs. 4,00,000, mustard and sesamum seeds about Rs. 3,00,000, grain about Rs. 2,00,000, saltpetre

about Rs. 1,00,000, besides embroidery of different descriptions and various preparations therefrom, the manufacture of the city of Dehlee, about Rs. 3,00,000. The produce of this territory is very susceptible of improvement.

Estimate of the value of foreign and local produce.

261. The following very rough estimate is given to show, first, the value of foreign goods transported through this territory, and, secondly, the value of foreign merchandize consumed in this territory, with the value of the home export produce in return. The valuation is assumed generally at that on which the duties are ascertained and levied, and is calculated accordingly.

262. The total of the duties collected on foreign goods (*i.e.* from Foreign States to across the Jumna and from the Jumna to Foreign States) transported through this territory is (paragraphs 253 and 256) about Rs. 1,92,000, which would give property according to the above calculation of about Rs. 28,92,750, which may be thus roughly given :—

From foreign countries to the east of the Jumna—

	Rs.
Salt	4,90,500
Shawls	3,40,000
Loe cloth	38,000
Assafœtida	14,500
TOTAL	8,83,000

From the left of the Jumna to foreign countries—

	Rs.
Sugar	17,11,000
Silk	1,25,000
Silk and cotton cloths	80,000
Safflower	40,000
Indigo	20,000
Copper, brass, &c.	33,750
Total	20,09,750
GRAND TOTAL	28,92,750

263. The total of the duties collected on the various foreign and eastern imports consumed in this territory, as exhibited in paragraphs 253 and 256, is (without allowance for drawbacks) Rs. 1,75,000, covering property to the value of about Rs. 35,00,000, consisting in chief of sugars Rs. 11,87,000, cotton cloths Rs. 4,17,000, silk cloths Rs. 2,32,000, timber Rs. 1,52,000, salt Rs. 1,25,000, shawls Rs. 1,15,000, tobacco Rs. 84,000, copper and other metals Rs. 90,000, silk Rs. 50,000, &c., &c.; while the duties on the export produce of this territory give property (paragraph 260) to the value of Rs. 21,00,000. The difference, or about Rs. 14,00,000, is to be accounted for partly by the exportation of coin, partly by the value of foreign imports re-exported under drawbacks, partly by a portion of the foreign imports after having been charged with consumption duties being again re-exported, and not consumed here, and partly by the superior local value here of foreign produce compared with the undervalue of home surplus.

Estimate of the value of foreign and local produce.

264. Excepting the article of salt, almost the whole of the foreign goods imported were consumed in this territory, and in respect to the chief of the re-exported articles, they could only get from the place of produce to market by the route of this Possession. The article of shawls indeed might have avoided it, but the market here has always been rather tempting from the presence of the Royal Family and the independent surrounding Chiefs, while the transit duty is particularly light.

Result of the intercourse with and through the Delhi territory.

265. With exception to the article of sugars, almost the whole of the eastern importations were consumed here; while the re-exported articles could only reach the market to which they were destined by the compulsory route of this territory. The transportation of silk, and silk and cotton cloths, was unusually large this year of account, owing to particular favor shown to one class of foreign importers.

266. It thus appears that of the produce of Foreign States and of the Company's Provinces, nothing scarcely enters into this territory but what is intended for internal

Result of the intercourse with and through the Delhi territory.

consumption or necessitated to pass through from the localities of produce and market, and the still greater inconvenience and expense of a circuitous route through petty Foreign States, where the accumulated stoppage and indefinite duties would be tantamount at least to the charges of this direct communication. The great disproportion, nearly one-half less, of the value of articles from the east of the Jumna returned by the route of this territory to foreign countries for the articles imported therefrom, is a proof of the desire to avoid this territory.

267. The double duties with reference to the articles specifically liable to imposts in our Provinces, and of single duties on every article here, though there exempted, which are levied on the internal produce of this territory exported to the Company's Provinces, and on the commerce between Foreign States and the left bank of the Jumna *viâ* this territory, are obviously great restraints on the agricultural and superior commercial resources of this territory and constitute the main prohibition to a direct and advantageous mercantile intercourse. The position of this territory and many other circumstances, however, combine to offer the strongest inducements to its being frequented, whether in mere transit or for the purposes of concentration, deposit, sale, or barter. These local considerations I will dwell upon presently.

Proposed retention of the duties on salt and sugar, the main articles of transport.

268. I have before observed (paragraph 224) on the probable immediate loss which would follow the introduction of the Printed (*sic*) system in this territory, in an unqualified manner. But some reservation might perhaps be made with respect to the articles, sugar and salt for instance, just described, which are large and profitable items of traffic, were the duties now paid here and on the left bank of the Jumna consolidated. A sum about equal to Rs. 2,00,000 might be preserved. This duty would then be 12 per cent. on sugars and Re. 1-4-0 per maund on salt, passing and repassing. Moreover, the merchants with whom I have conversed on these topics, and consulted with the view of securing their interests and the public revenue, have themselves adverted to the practicability of

enhancing the duties at the same time that the arrangement of the *Sayer* might in other respects prove more than a counterbalance.

Views as to the consequences of lowering the rate of duties.

269. It has been offered to me as a thought whether, if our Government should lower its imposts, or, which is the same thing, not keep them up to what the trade can well bear, our foreign neighbours might be induced to raise theirs so as to absorb the advantages that we are so desirous of sharing with the merchants, manufacturers, and consumers. The idea, as it refers to Native policy, merits recollection, though it should not be allowed to cramp an enlarged and liberal view of the subject calculated to afford the utmost latitude to the strength and resources of our possessions.

Impediments to commerce.

270. I will now endeavour to describe shortly some of the principal local impediments and advantages to the commerce with and through this territory, alluded to at the close of paragraph 266.

271. *Begum Sumroo's duties south and north of Dehlee by water and by land, Rs. 1,000—No. 46.*—No. 46 is a list shewing the rate of duties and the articles on which they are collected at the *ghauts* on the river Jumna, and on transit in the territories belonging to Her Highness the Begum Sumroo, to the southward of Dehlee, as given in by her to me. The estimated amount of the yearly produce of the duties may, as far as I can learn, be about Rs. 1,000. To render the transportation by land, more especially by water, free, these duties should, I conceive, be commuted for an annual payment from our Government in the same manner that the duties on timbers, &c., heretofore collected by the Sikh Chiefs in passing down the Jumna from the hills, have been commuted for the sum of Rs. 3,051-7-3 per annum, as authorized by the orders of Government of the 11th August 1814.

272. The duties of the Begum seem to be generally lower than those taken at Dehlee.

273. The Begum levies similar duties at certain *ghauts* to the northward above Dehlee, which are sufficiently explained

Impediments to commerce.

by the present statement, and may in all respects be viewed in the same light.

274. *Raja of Bulramgarh's duties by land and water, Rs. 500—Nos. 47 and 48.*—Nos. 47 and 48 are statements of the rate of duty with the chief articles on which they are collected, within the territory of the Raja of Bulramgurh, to the southward of Dehlee, by land and by water. The estimated amount, as nearly as I can ascertain it, may be now Rs. 500 per annum, but with the view to facilitate transit these duties should be commuted for a pecuniary payment, as recommended in respect to the duties collected by the Begum Sumroo above described.

275. The duties generally are lower than those levied within this territory.

276. Some individuals had mentioned to me particular instances in which trade through this territory had disappeared and from which they inferred it was altogether annihilated since the introduction of the British rule; but upon enquiry I find that though the transit has certainly been greatly limited or wholly relinquished, yet the commerce with the British possessions has not been abandoned, but the route merely changed, in consequence of the expenses being less by avoiding this territory. In some instances the route and mode of transit has been totally changed, and where formerly asses and bullocks laden used to pass in numbers, there is now no thoroughfare whatever; yet both above and below this territory, cartloads traverse the country with more than comparative vigour.

Navigation of the river Jumna to the hills.

277. The navigation of the river Jumna has ever been in a very languid state. It is however increasing, but the circumstance of its being easily navigable for part of the year only, and the long established custom of crossing merchandize over the Dooab to and from the Ganges, are habitual obstacles at present to this channel of conveyance.

278. Boats and military stores are often moving up and down the Jumna to Dehlee, and some mercantile speculations are usually on foot to and from Calcutta, consisting

chiefly of European articles, and were the duties (*vide* statements 46, 47 and 48) levied by Begum Sumroo and the Raja of Bulramgurh abolished or remuneration for them granted to those persons, every possible facility would then be afforded within the limits of the Company's possessions to the navigation of that river.

Navigation of the river Jumna to the hills.

279. These duties operate as enhanced taxes, as they are in addition to those paid to our Government, both in our own Provinces and in this territory. They are not, however, excessive, though extremely annoying from their uncertainty and the indefinite stoppage of the boats which they occasion. It often happens that, though the boat people may be ready to discharge the duties, they are detained many days for no purpose. British articles are not exempt, nor those which are free all through our Provinces after having paid the Calcutta duties. The merchants assure me that it is greatly owing to these impediments and uncertain exactions that the passage of the Jumna to Dehlee, Jagadree, and the hills is deserted.

280. The duties levied by the Sikh Chiefs on the navigation of the Jumna to the northward of this territory have (as stated in list No. 46) been commuted for Rs. 3,051, which is of importance to the hill and valley boat and timber trade, and were the duties of Sumroo Begum and Bulramgurh Raja commuted, there would be every encouragement to the transport of produce from the hills to Calcutta by water.

Devices of merchants to avoid imposts.

281. Merchants coming up the Jumna and from our own Provinces to the southward and westward of the river frequently stop at or before they reach Koosee, which is on the confines of this territory, and break up their investment for the inland marts, when, but for the duties of Sumroo Begum and Bulramgurh Raja and in this territory, they would bring on the goods in bulk here, to try the Foreign export demand and the city consumption. Such likewise is the case with respect to merchants from the northward and westward of this territory, who are denied the chances of this market, but at the hazard or certainty of additional imposts.

282. Merchants transporting articles by land up the Dooab now usually stop at Shahdera on the opposite side of the Jumna, about two *coss* off from this city, where they break bulk and import into this territory that quantity only which they are sure of selling or re-exporting to advantage.

283. Merchants crossing from the opposite side of the river pay import duty in this territory, and should they wish to return to our Provinces with the same despatch they must take out a fresh *rowannah* in the Provinces.

Cause of the prosperity of Amritsar, Jagádhri, &c.

284. The rapid growth and prosperity of the marts on this side of the Jumna above Dehlee, as Umritsur, Jagadree, &c., as well as the large receipts at the Customs Houses of Saharunpore, Meerut and Agra, are greatly owing to our measures respecting this territory, and to the seizure by the Native Chiefs of this consequently favorable juncture to encourage commerce, under moderate duties and protection, through their estates. There is nothing favorable in the position of any of those foreign places. They were but little known some years back, and certainly have to date their advancement from the reformation of the customs in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces and the independent condition of this territory. To import into the Ceded and Conquered Provinces through this territory entails a certain loss, either of double impost upon those articles which are taxed on entering them, or of single Dehlee duty on those not liable to impost there. To journey through this territory to the Dukhun, or *vice versâ*, is dearer than passing and recrossing the Jumna to avoid it, because several articles are subject to less transit duty and many altogether free, by that route; besides that, the repeated collections here in transit are annoying. When discouragements of this kind cease to exist there requires no reasoning to show how soon Kurnaul, Hansee, Dehlee, Rewarree, Horul and other places will rise, while Umritsur and Jagadree in particular will fall in the scale of commercial profit and importance.

Commercial advantages of the local position of the Delhi territory.

285. Suppose that this territory were incorporated with our other Provinces, which it would be by removing our present line of *Chowkees* to the frontiers, that its duties were placed upon such a footing as should not tend to force

merchandize by any other route, and that the imposts were such as to render it a matter of indifference whether the articles of traffic were imported here mediately for transportation into our other territories, there is little doubt that its locality, jutting out so far at different points from the rest of our Provinces into foreign countries, is such as to give it very superior advantages over any other part of the Company's possessions for drawing within it the body of interchangeable commodities between the British territories from the eastward and Calcutta; the northward, including Cashmeer, Cabool, and the intermediate places; the westward or Mooltan, and the southern States of Joudhpoor, Jeypoor, Ajmeer, &c. Indeed, the arm of this territory, which extends from the Jumna across by Futtehabad, Sirsa and Ranneea to the borders of Bhaulpoor, precludes intercourse between the countries to the northward and the Dukhun, but through this territory. This Possession therefore is to us of the first commercial importance.

286. The advantage to foreign merchants of finding in this territory a spot so contiguous to their own for general rendezvous, where speculators from all quarters can meet and the state of the distant markets ascertained, where they can concentrate their property in perfect security from the grasp of native power or the chances of an unsteady and irregular Government, must operate as powerful attractions to this quarter, and to render this city the chief entrepôt between our own and Foreign States.

287. In the course of my communications with the best informed and most extensive speculators that I have been able to meet with, and from the result of my general enquiries and reflections, I feel it impossible to resist the decided impression that this Possession can realize the advantages above stated. Many merchants of this quarter are already in commercial correspondence with those in foreign countries. Here are found many sojourners who continue to interchange abode, which keeps alive a kind of personal intercourse, and a certain credit is already established. All these have approximated

the people and commerce, and are local advantages to which, I believe, no other part of our possessions can lay claim. A Covenanted servant on the spot, solely directing his attention to these proffered advantages, and converging them so as to afford reciprocal aid, could not fail of raising the commercial concerns of this city and territory to a very superior degree of importance.

Views of native speculators as to the advantages of consolidated duties.

288. It is a remark that has often been made to me by the native speculators, and I may notice it in this place, that the consolidation of the duties in our Provinces, and their being receivable at one place has tended more to please them, and to secure them from loss, than any other proceeding that our Government could have adopted, even to a reduction of duties. For they can now as they state, on learning the prices at the several marts and places of consumption, readily calculate the expenses of duties, carriage, insurance, &c., and determine on the probable result of an adventure.

289. By the above means, demands and supplies are kept more uniform than formerly, and, though the individuals do not now, they tell me, make such instant and large fortunes as heretofore occasionally, yet moderate and constant profit to a multiplied number of speculators is more certain and frequent. A large proportion of the population finds in consequence employment and gain, while the whole community benefit by the general abundance, evenness and lowness of prices.

290. The merchants here have frequently said that great expense, time and hazard in opening and examining despatches and intrusting money with their boat people or carriers would be saved by consolidating all the duties that they now pay in trafficking with different quarters, and they have even said that it would be to their advantage, and that they would willingly submit to an increase of the duties to obtain this desirable object, which would enable them to pass from one limit to the other of our Provinces, however distant, on one payment, and that to be made at a convenient place, as Dehlee.

291. There is indeed one point of which the merchants still seriously complain within our own Provinces as detracting in a high degree from the advantage of a consolidated duty and defeating that object, inasmuch as the abuse is tantamount to multifarious and indefinite imposts. I allude to the stoppages and detentions to which their property is liable, in proceeding either by land or water, from the officious interference and exactions of the Customs House Officers at the *chowkees* and *ghauts*. The peons take advantage of the importance of haste and season to the merchant, and of the losses to which he may be subjected by raising such suspicions as to excess or contraband as may render examination of the despatch requisite, or on some pretence or other his repairing to the Head Customs House necessary, thus to induce a compromising fee.

Exactions and impediments to the transportation of merchandise.

292. I am very well satisfied that these arts are prevalent to an astonishing degree. I have seen accounts in which these impositions have amounted in the aggregate to nearly as much as the authorized duties to Government; and once in passing myself down the Ganges from Gur-mooktaiser Ghaut to the Presidency in a common native *Puttella* boat (for want of a better) I was repeatedly assailed by Customs House Officers, who upon being informed, before they closed with my *Puttella*, that it contained no merchandize, still, not until I had shown myself and they were aware of my official station in the service, did they discontinue their rude and impertinent language. *Chappers* of boats are known to be pulled to pieces, planks cut and removed, and boats detained several days, merely because a fee is not given, though no article of merchandize whatever is on board. Similar misconduct takes place with respect to hackeries in transport by land. I am not able to suggest any unobjectionable relief, and I mention the circumstance chiefly with the view of drawing attention to the seriousness of the abuse, that it may be borne in mind and obviated when reflection may suggest a remedy.

293. I have now brought this long report to the point where I conceive I should conclude. After having shown the

Conclusions of Mr. Fortescue.

particulars and bearings of the *Sayer*, the pleasure of Government must be made known, and the principles of future arrangements assumed and promulgated. These it would not become me to fix; while the field of speculation is so extensive that without such determinate points to guide, I might lead on to an idle and fruitless length.

294. Should Government, for instance, determine, on the premises I have given or on any other grounds, to extend to this territory the system as it prevails across the Jumna, the whole question of the *Sayer* is set at rest in a moment without further trouble or discussion.

295. The subject, however, may be viewed and considered in different lights. Many of the items on which town duties are collected may merit deliberate examination and be thought perhaps proper to continue, with some pruning and organization. They may be found not to interfere with general commerce or the convenience of the people, or, if so, to be susceptible of correction in this respect; so likewise with regard to the items of the customs. They may bear revision and more favorable taxation.

296. A primary object of furnishing the present full report is to enable Government to appreciate the national ingenuity and practice of the Native administration in matters more particularly relating to the revenue derivable from the excise or internal consumption and of deriving benefit from the many hints and plans which it suggests.

297. We had the experience, but a few years ago, of defeat in endeavouring to impose a very moderate yet novel tax, and I am firmly convinced that the establishment of a new impost here of a nature differing from those that do exist, though it might be attended with rational and ultimate relief to the people, would create more murmur and dissatisfaction than even the increase of their old and perhaps fretful yet habitual pressures.

298. It has been felt a matter of fruitless thought to endeavour to devise practical means of increasing the revenues by fresh taxes. In this territory, but more particularly in this city, Government will observe the astonishing amount of



Photogravure. Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, 1911.

WILLIAM FRASER, B. C. S.,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, DELHI.

(Assassinated in March 1835.)

NOTE.—Mr. Fraser also held the local rank of Major and was 2nd-in-Command of Skinner's Horse.

duties levied in divers ways and on property that would never perhaps enter the head of an European financier.

299. The particulars now given and explained may assist future arrangements, and they may be well worth considering, as they have had the trial of many years under our management.

300. It is of much importance to study the native institutions. The people are so pleased with them; they revere them for their antiquity, submit to them with the kindred feeling of religious awe, and in the spirit of bigotry will rather suffer under them than experience relief by the pain of exerting their faculties.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 1.

2. *From W. FRASER, Esquire, Assistant, Dehlee Territory, to THOMAS FORTESCUE, Esquire, Civil Commissioner, Dehlee,—Dated Camp Hansee, the 20th September 1819.*

Vindication by Mr W. Fraser of the customs arrangements of the Delhi Territory.

I HAVE had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th of July, with its enclosure.

2. I am extremely obliged to you for this communication, which gives me the opportunity of contradicting errors, or misstatements, relative to the Dehlee Customs House, made by the report, a copy of which you have transmitted.

3. Although I cannot blame the report for bringing forward the substance of what was ascertained, it behoves me to stand up to vindicate my late superior in office and myself, where it tends to cast discredit upon our joint official exertions for the last seven or eight years.

4. This is more particularly incumbent upon me because the immediate supervision of the Customs Department was left by the late Resident entirely in my hands, and because he reposed confidence in me which I hope he still believes was not misplaced, and for which, both upon public and private grounds, I can never be over grateful.

5. If the report had gone into detail of circumstances or entered upon particular points relative to the Dehlee customs, which might have appeared to be oppressive to the people or

Vindication by Mr. W. Fraser of the customs arrangements of the Delhi Territory.

injurious to the Customs revenues, it would be easier to say here is a decided error or here we plead guilty; but, as the assumptions and conclusions are general, I may be just as general and more just when I declare that the sweeping account it gives being founded upon erroneous information is necessarily erroneous and unjust.

6. In the 3rd paragraph of the letter addressed by the Reporters to the Secretary to the Board of Trade, I first notice the sentence: "The system of duties established in the Assigned Territory which we found to be a general source of dissatisfaction and complaint among merchants and other classes of the community." It is not easy to say whether the attack here is pointed at the duties or the system. If it be directed against the duties, the authorities at Dehlee are not to blame. The blame falls upon the Government which exacts the duties, and it rests with the Government to give them up or to retain them. If the attack be upon the system, I deny the justness of it altogether, and I am ready to show that the system has been adopted more with a view of convenience to traders and to the public than of securing the uttermost farthing to Government. If the system of collection in force in the Provinces east of the Jumna had been followed, it would have proved much more irksome to the people.

7. A short explanation will prove this assertion. Traders or individuals wishing to pass goods through the Dehlee territory go by any road and take out a certificate at the first toll they meet. In the Eastern Provinces people must go for a pass to some head office. This hardship I have heard constantly cried out against, and a knowledge of it made me take the opposite plan in this district. I maintain that this is a sterling facility afforded in the Dehlee district to traders. Again, goods passing through the district are not unpacked and taken off the carriages or carts. An estimate and average is made and the duties calculated upon it. Is this a measure of accommodation or a source of complaint or inconvenience? In short, I not only smile at the charge, but I feel and know that the late Resident and myself, being unshackled by Regulations and the Resident being honored by the fullest confidence

of the Supreme Government, studied and labored to make the collection of duties fall in the least irksome and most convenient manner possible upon the public. The duties, however, the Resident could not abolish, and the weight with which they press upon traders, and with which one of the Reporters has I dare say frequently had to labor, naturally enough creates soreness, which he tries to remove by sharp applications. There is no doubt that the duties are heavy, and therefore that they must be a source of dissatisfaction and complaint, and to those in particular who have to pay them. But the question then is, shall we give up the revenue they bring in or not?: and this question lies before the higher authorities.

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8. In the same paragraph the report states: "It would appear that the Dehlee duties are generally levied upon the plan adopted under the Mahratta Government." This is a direct error. The duties are levied upon a system diametrically opposite to the plan adopted by the Mahratta Government. Under the Mahratta Government there were I may say 10,000 different rates; now there is only one rate. Is this the Mahratta system? Again, it is stated "The collections in some instances are farmed and on particular articles the duty is collected from a single individual who enjoys the exclusive right of purchase and sale within the town of Dehlee." If the sentence could be received in that sense which the words seem to convey, I might content myself with merely putting in a "*not*" or "*no*" in two or three places and changing the meaning to that the most directly opposite. But I cannot do this with perfect correctness, because in some instances town duties are farmed; for instance, the duty upon vegetables, fire and other wood, upon forage and charcoal, and probably upon two or three other insignificant articles which I do not recollect. Let it, however, be decided whether to farm such duties can have any effect upon commerce, or if general dissatisfaction and complaint, such as the report indicates, arise from a duty levied upon a cart of cabbages, or a truss of hay. I can give a plain reason too why it was thought better to farm such duties than to cause their collection by the immediate officers of Government. In the hands of the underlings of

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the Customs Department those duties fell off daily from sheer peculation, which it was utterly impossible to stop, and individuals offered to farm them at an increase frequently of 8 annas in the rupee. This was reason sufficient, and farmers were bound by penal bonds not to take anything above the established known rates which had existed from the time of Shah Jehan. This is the only case in which duties are or have been farmed, and so long as such duties continue to be taken I do not see any objection whatever to their being farmed, and, to tell the truth, I do not know a single farmer who has not suffered from the contract, and may have been ruined. Of the duties, let it be remembered I say nothing. I think they are questionable, and I would have them done away; but that power did not lie in the authorities at Dehlee. Their duty was to make the collection as easy and equal and fair as possible.

9. In the sentence above quoted we find again: "And on particular articles the duty is collected from a single individual who enjoys the exclusive right of purchase and sale within the town of Dehlee." I do not know what this remark alludes to, unless it be to spirituous liquors and drugs, such as *bhang*, opium, &c., &c. If this be the case, the remark I am inclined to believe attaches to the other Provinces, where licenses are farmed or granted just as they are at Dehlee, and I conceive it to be the same thing whether professed and licensed distillers or the Revenue officers of the Hon'ble Company be the druggists and gin-sellers to the public. I have never been able to get Patna opium from the depôt at Furruckabad for the city of Dehlee, and as to putting distilleries and drug shops into the management of the servants of Government, and preventing clandestine importation and smuggling on a line of western and northern frontier, which extends, I dare say, 500 miles or more exclusive of the line of the Jumna, it is morally impossible. Neither have we been able to erect a still at Dehlee, because the dearness of the materials would so enhance the price of spirits that little would be sold, and we are therefore obliged to leave the native distillers to go on with their cowdung, treacle and bark to supply customers with liquor they can afford to pay for. If the Department of Spirits and Drugs be excluded, I am at a loss to conceive what the

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report means by the sentence above quoted. It is in fact, as far as my memory can go, not the case. One article alone labors under this weight, and it was found necessary to put the manufacture into the hands of a licensed person or persons to prevent its adulteration. I allude to an article called *Koondun*, which is a thick gold leaf or plate used for setting jewels. If it had been left in the hands of every goldsmith to make the article just as he chose, there would have been no end to adulteration and complaint. This one monopoly of long standing still continues and appears proper. But how can it be called a monopoly? Any goldsmith can have a license from the Customs office, or the farmer, to make what quantity he likes, paying the established duty, and the farmer is obliged to make it of a standard quality, and to sell it at a fixed rate. Where, then, is the monopoly? It is in fact no monopoly; it is a municipal regulation of the city to secure the Government dues, and the perfect manufacture of an article which, to be useful, must be pure, and to adulterate which there is the strongest temptation. With the exception of this article, there is not, to my knowledge or recollection, such a thing as exclusive right of purchase or sale in the city or territory of Dehlee.

10. The report then goes on and states—"In the description of articles subject to public impost, as well as in the mode of valuation and collection, the whole system is extremely multifarious, complicated and indefinite." This certainly is well-sounding language, and that is all. I cannot conceive what could have been the subject of enquiry at Dehlee, or from whose information those misstatements spring which accumulate in the report. What is the meaning of multifarious? What, the meaning of applying the word to the articles which are taxed in Dehlee? Is it to their number or quality? Is it to the taxes or to the articles? I can guess at what is meant, and that is all. It is meant to say that the system is multifarious, because a great many articles are taxed in place of a few, that it is complicated for the same reason, and indefinite because it is not understood why more articles should be taxed in Dehlee than upon the other side of the Jumna. This, however, has nothing to do with the system. This is a fact, and a fact neither multifarious, indefinite nor complicated.

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It is a fact which brings in six lakhs of rupees a year, and which requires a little consideration previous to resolution by a stroke of the pen. For my part, I do not in my darkness see why red pepper should not pay a tax as well as black pepper, or why one article should be exempted more than another, be it of that species which does not form the immediate staff of life. But this is not all. It is not only that the articles of taxation are multifarious, &c., &c., but that the modes of valuation and collection are as bad. This I utterly deny, and deny it with more confidence because I know that I have strained every nerve and racked every head, as well as my own, to endeavour to make the system of collection and of valuation as simple and as little irksome as possible. It is very true that I may have failed as well as others, and that others with more experience might have done better ; yet I trust that assertion will not be admitted as proof, or the point of a sentence as conclusive in argument. I must not, however, run into assertion merely. I will state plain facts. First as to the mode of valuation. A price current is made out and filed every day in the Dehlee Customs House. The duty of this year is assessed upon the average price of the article for the last year. This average price is made public by being hung up, for common use, in the Customs House, and any body may take a copy. Is this a multifarious, complicated, indefinite mode of valuation and assessment of duty upon those articles which are taxed according to their price ? Other articles are taxed by the weight. Is this a bad way ? Cotton cloths and silk cloths by valuation, and let it be remembered that the Customs House employs servants for that very purpose who are experienced and respectable people. This is the system of Dehlee. In the district every toll, pass, and ferry is furnished with an authenticated book of rates, and the Dehlee average price current is sent yearly to each place. But it will be remembered, as I have before stated, that the mode of collecting at the out tolls is still more easy and inoppressive. In the city of Dehlee everything is weighed or examined. At the out tolls camels or carts in many instances are not even unloaded, and wherever

NOTE.—Some misconception of the practice is here manifested.
T. FORTESCUE,
Civil Commissioner.

a general representation has been made of the convenience attaching to taxation upon weight instead of value, it has always been attended to. With regard to the mode of collection, I have before stated that human ingenuity cannot make it easier to the people. A trader can get a pass, which carries him to any place in the district or beyond the frontier. He pays his duty when and where he likes, takes his pass when and where he likes, and uses it just as he likes. Is this a multifarious, complicated, indefinite system?

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11. The above-quoted sentence does not, however, finish where I have broken it off. It goes on thus: "and on this ground alone would appear to be liable to objection, as being ill-adapted to European agency, which cannot enter into the numerous details which it involves, and whose efficiency is nearly in proportion to the simplicity of the rates with which it works." This is a very good mechanical sentence, very well put together, as to its proportions and points, but merely fit to look at, and wholly without weight, because it should have been proved, and not merely asserted, that the system was and is what it is stated to be, and because, had the position been proved, this remark would have been unnecessary.

12. The next remark in the paragraph is more to the purpose, although it is likewise made up. "The Dehlee Tariff enumerates no less than 716 articles subject to duty, and of course many which, under a more liberal view of financial policy, it would perhaps be wiser to exempt, especially as the revenue derived therefrom is too small to form an object of the public attention." There is no doubt that some of the articles taxed bring in little revenue, but I will not admit this to be a sufficient reason for doing away with the duty; for what brings in little revenue to-day may bring in much to-morrow. It is as easy for a trader to take out a pass for one thing as for another, and we may have 716 articles upon our list just as well as 7. What articles from this long list, which ekes out a sentence in the report, European Agency might have reduced it in reality as well as in report (*sic*). Instead of counting every article by the Persian nomenclature, it might have classed them and found that, although the list bore 716 generic and specific names, the tariff of rates might not reach to 100, that is, that one and the

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same duty attached to a great number of different articles. Thus in this list under the class "spicery" there will be found all the spices and drugs of the east, west, north and south, and perhaps 10 or 12 rates of duty for the whole. The report might have stated, what I believe to be nearly true, that not an article of organic or inorganic nature is exempted from duty at Dehlee, and then counted the articles in Linnæus, Buffon, Lavoisier and the other Minerologists, Naturalists, Ornithologists and Chemists of the world and arranged the result in formidable cyphers. It is needless to go on with these remarks when it is obvious that they attach to representations founded upon error and clothed in exaggeration.

13. The next sentence we come to is a conclusion which, however it may be drawn from false premises, is nevertheless so true, that a child might form it. Duties will certainly enhance the price of articles. That we all know, and merchants will avoid duties if they can, not only by fair but by foul means. Who requires to be told that a merchant conveying his goods to Furruckabad will avoid Dehlee, unless in the circuit he makes he loses more by additional expense of carriage than he will lose at Dehlee by duty and detention? Therefore we do not need this information: "That the effect of these imposts has been to enhance the price of every article of consumption, and to force the trade into other channels, which would find a more convenient and natural course through the city of Dehlee." I will, however, put in a word here, and contradict and prove the report wrong in the very article by which the assertion is attempted to be illustrated. The report states "for several years scarcely any new shawls have been brought to this capital, and nearly the whole trade of Umritsur, which from the connections of the merchants and the consumption of the city itself used to concentrate here, now proceeds by the route of Jugadree, for no other reason but to avoid the Dehlee duty." This is a very strong sentence, if one word of it was at all correct, and if it was not from beginning to end misstatement, and built upon the representations of interested Dehlee merchants, who seem to have shrewdly taken advantage of the report to get a word put in for themselves. This is the secret of the matter, and unfortunately the Reporters seem to have put

down as memoranda what was pawned upon them as authentic information by the interested merchants of Dehlee. The report could not have tumbled upon any single article less adapted to illustrate its assertion than shawls of Cashmeer. First, Dehlee was never a great mart or *entrepôt* for shawls, certainly not since the decline of the Mogul Empire. Secondly, Jugadree was a mart and *entrepôt* long before British authority was established upon this side of the Jumna, and it has never interfered with, nor does it lie in the route into Dehlee. Thirdly, the import of shawls into Dehlee has increased every year, as can be proved from the Customs House books, exclusive of those shawls which have passed south by a route lying to the west of Dehlee. Fourthly, the tax does not hinder merchants from bringing their shawls to Dehlee, because if the shawls be sold in Dehlee the tax paid is only 5 per cent., less by 10 per cent., than what merchants pay in the other Provinces, and if the shawls be re-exported the tax is a nominal matter of 8 annas per pair of shawls, so that the merchants have the advantage of showing their shawls in the Dehlee market, trying their luck in it for 8 annas per pair. They may besides store them in Dehlee and keep them in Dehlee for a dozen of years unsold without paying a fraction. Is this no facility, no encouragement, no lure to merchants? It is, and they feel it to be so, and the consequence is that we shall shortly supply Western and Central India from depôts in Dehlee. Then there will be an outcry of "What, no duty upon shawls; only eight annas a pair for shawls taken through this district to Jeypoor, Joudhpoor, Oodeypoor, Kotah and all Central India!" Then there will be another report upon the business and want of common sense attributed to the Dehlee Customs House. The fact is that shawls are to be got cheaper and better at Dehlee than anywhere else, and that there is not the least impediment thrown in the way of importation by duty that can be found out, excepting in this report of mistakes.

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14. The concluding part of the paragraph I would rather pass over. But a feeling of gratitude and duty to my late superior and of justice to myself, to place the part which I have acted under his authority in a proper light, direct a

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few additional notices. Let me first quote the paragraph at length :—

"Why this system of taxation, so different from that in force in the other Provinces subject to this Presidency, and apparently so burdensome to all classes of the community, should be continued at Dehlee, we are unable to say; but from the superficial view which we have as yet taken of the subject we have been unable to discover any substantial objection to the introduction into the Assigned Territory of the Customs Laws, established by regulation, which have been framed on sounder principles and been found by experience generally successful in attaining the objects of their institution. The conviction that the Dehlee system of duties requires immediate reform has induced us to notice the subject in this place, and we trust that that consideration will be admitted as our apology, should these cursory remarks appear foreign to the particular duty assigned to us." The first member of this sentence is not intelligible. How is the system of taxation, so different from that in force in the other Provinces? The system is precisely the same. It is taxation of a higher rate allowed, but taxation rising out of the same principle, and assessed and collected upon a system precisely parallel with, and in some instances better than, the system across the Jumna. To say it is apparently so burdensome to every class of the community is childish and frivolous. If we come to this, all taxes are the same. We should be much happier without taxes, and it would be very pleasant to do away with them. This is the block upon which the report has stumbled. It assumes too as granted that the Dehlee taxes have been organised and upheld by the local authorities. It appears not to consider that the public treasury was filled up by them, and that the Supreme Government knows, as well as the local authorities at Dehlee, that a great part of the amount was created by the additional tax paid by all goods coming from and passing through the Dehlee Territory. *He* seems to have forgotten that the Dehlee Territory has been until lately a district almost like a foreign territory, and they condemn that to be a cruel system, and radically bad, which was and is a separate source of a distinct revenue (*sic*). It might just as

well condemn the Customs system at Malta, or in the Ionian Island, because goods which have entered there and paid duty pay another duty upon entering an English port and *vice versâ*. This mistake, however, is pardonable, and pardonable because it is merely a mistake, nor have I any objections to the recommendation given that the customs laws in force in other Provinces should be put in force in the Dehlee district. Still less will I venture to impugn the assertion that those Laws, made by the wisdom of many, are framed upon sounder principles, and that they are found by experience generally successful in attaining the objects of their institution. All this is good assertion, good language and palatable conclusion, to which I am in duty bound to subscribe; but when I come to the last member of this eventful paragraph and read: "The conviction that the Delhee system of duties requires immediate reform" I pause appalled, and think how I have passed the last 10 years of my life! Have I been so totally indifferent to the good of the people, to the interests of Government, and the most imperious calls of duty? Have I never thought upon this subject—have General Ochterlony, Mr. Seton or Mr. Metcalfe been inattentive to this Department of their various important duties? The names alone refute such a supposition. I need say nothing, but for myself I look upon it to be one of the most fortunate events of my life that my official career, commencing in 1806, has been spent under four, I may safely say, of the most distinguished characters of the Bengal Service—General Ochterlony, Mr. Seton, Mr. Elphinstone, and Mr. Metcalfe. It would be strange, indeed, if in such a school I learnt to neglect any of the various interests which fell under my charge. That period in question which has occupied the most laborious part of my career has been closed; the time has passed like a day, but I can look back with satisfaction to the diversified and industrious and useful life I have led. Recollections of what was and is lead me astray from the subject, which I must finish as shortly as possible.

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15. I am not exactly certain in what year Mr. Metcalfe first turned his attention to the Customs Department, but I date the circumstance from the period when the late Mr. Grant was appointed to the situation Mr. Ochterlony now holds.

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From that day amelioration and reform began. I think it was in the year 1812. I will merely sketch the system which then prevailed. It indeed might have been called a system multifarious, &c., and merited all the animadversion the Report now pours upon the present. The most odious part even when he was Assistant at Dehlee had been animadverted upon by Mr. Metcalfe—that difference which had existed between duties levied upon Mahomedan and Hindoo traders. This grand source of complaint and grievance Mr. Metcalfe immediately removed. Mr. Metcalfe then directed a general equalization of the duties, deduced from an average of every rate at all the Customs posts of the district; afterwards he caused to be abolished various immunities enjoyed by individuals and tribes, and duties levied indiscriminately. To this succeeded reform of the modes of taxation, and no person who is unacquainted with the labyrinth of the Dehlee Customs House can form any idea of the labour and patience it cost to construct a table in such a manner as that the receipts should not fall and the taxes be rendered just, simple and uniform. The system which prevailed before this general reform can be imagined rather than explained, and I may not perhaps succeed in my attempt to give an account of it.

It may be divided in this manner :—

1st.—The town duties of Dehlee, collected by the officer denominated *Crora.*

2nd.—The district or *pergunnah* duties.

3rd.—The district town duties.

4th.—Market and Depôt duties.

5th.—Individuals' duties, licensed or otherwise.

6th.—Landowners' passing duty called significantly—

Dhoorooraie, i.e., for the dust knocked up.

Khoorchal, or hoof print.

Purao, or resting duty.

It is not easy even to commence an explanation of those duties.

The *Crore* duty is, properly speaking and ought to be, a simple town duty. But it was varied by every means the ingenuity of Customs officers could invent to make it perplexed, entangled, and interminable in rate, denomination and

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impost. The limits of the district in which the *Crore* duty was levied first extended to a line of about two miles or three miles radius from the city as a centre, but lately the *Croras* pushed their posts to 18 or 20 miles beyond the city into other districts, so that there was a double duty in that district, the *Crore* and the district duty. Still this matter would not have been so bad had the duty itself been fixed. It was just the reverse. The city has eight principal gates, besides smaller outlets and posterns. To the gates there are a similar number of out tolls, exclusive of double the number of the irregularly extended posts. Every gate had a different duty and rate, every out toll a duty and rate differing and separate from the duty taken at the gate, and every distant outpost had again its own district duty, different from the duty which had been taken at the gate and toll. But this was not all. People of different tribes and castes paid different rates. The ultimate destination changed the rate. Now calculate the gates 8, the tolls 8, the outposts 20, multiply this by the number of known sects and tribes, the number of modes in carriage, and the number of directions and destinations, and multiply this product by 716 articles, as the Report states, and find out the result. This result will give the number of rates which did exist at Dehlee. Now this carried traders and goods only out of the town of Dehlee and the limits of the *Crore*. They had to pass through districts and the towns of districts, and of the district duties and duties collected in the Burgh Towns let it suffice to say that every town and every district was a *Crore* in miniature and the posts, tolls, outposts and rates as various and innumerable and unknown as those of the *Crore*. In short, the system was a whirlwind of the desert, without beginning and without end, blinding, choaking, confusing and bringing all that was drawn into its vortex (*sic*). Exclusive of this, every depôt or place of market had its separate tax, and duty. Individuals received grants of a percentage additional, or so much per cart, camel or bullock, at different passes or tolls, and the villagers and local officers levied the various duties mentioned in the last item. Out of this chaos Mr. Metcalfe had to construct something like a system. It was utterly impossible to

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aggregate all the rates and take an average, and therefore the chief high roads and commonest articles were selected and an average struck. The result proved the correctness of the principle, the soundness of the basis, and the efficiency of the system. The receipts of the Customs doubled and tripled in the course of a few years. But the amelioration was gradual, as the difficulty of constructing tables of rates arise in circumstances and matter which could be subdued only by indefatigable exertion and the utmost patience (*sic*). At the time the late change of administration in the Dehlee Territory took place a few articles of trifling importance remained out of the new table of rates, and since that period I do not know whether the work is going on or whether it is to be supplanted by a new arrangement. I hope this explanation will be so far comprehensible as to form ground of judging whether the Department of Customs in the Dehlee Territory has merited the animadversion bestowed in the Report; at all events, it will, I trust, prove that the officers of Government who were entrusted with control over the territory have not been indifferent, idle, or blameable, and I am sure it will show that no blame can be laid upon the late Resident, who for the last seven or eight years has directed its constant and progressive amelioration, an amelioration attended with public convenience and public benefit, and surely, in a financial point of view, more politic and rational than a sudden, vague, forcible, and total innovation in this branch of revenue. In fact, every desirable reform has been brought about gradually and agreeably, and nothing almost remains to be done but to reduce the rates. If I have been hasty or apparently angry in any of my expressions, I ask pardon. I cannot and do not mean to be personal, because the gentlemen whose names are attached to the Report demand, upon the score of friendship and character, the utmost delicacy and good naturedness and respect, but I must be just to my late superior and myself, and to be just I must speak in simple language and with truth. I have been prevented by more urgent business from replying to your communication at an earlier period. I hope, after all, it will appear satisfactory to you.

3. Enclosure (2) to 1.

No. 1.

General List of Articles, the amount collected on them respectively as Town duty, Import, Export, and Transit duty, with the sums refunded as drawback during the year, and reference to the several Statements in which each item will be found.

[Note.—It has been considered unnecessary to print the entire Statement, which contains 946 items, *in extenso*. Only a few articles and columns have been selected.]

No.	Names of Articles.		No. of the Statement in which the article will be found.	Duty.	
	Persian.	English.		Import.	Town duty.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Unasoo Poorby . .	Aniseed, Grecian ...	No. 3	3 13 0	...
2	Do. Suraty . .	Ditto, Surat ...	"	...	...
3	Amrus	Mangoe juice ...	"	4 6 0	1 15 1
4	Ulsee	Linseed ...	"	...	...
5	Unjara	Nettle ...	"	...	...
6	Aloo balloo . . .	Dry cherries ...	"	...	...
7	Ispund Lahory . .	Seed of the wild rue.	"	8 9 10	7 3 0
8	Do. Dehlee . .	Ditto ditto	"	...	...
9	Isgund Nagoury .	Root of the flexuous branched winter cherry.	"	1 15 3½	0 6 4½
10	Ujwain	Bishop's-weed seed	"	9 14 3	234 13 6
11	Abraishum Koeh .	Balls of the silk-worm.	"	...	...
12	Abraishum Kism doum.	Balls of the silk-worm, 2nd quality.	"	...	...
13	Abraishum Kism Mukuruz.	Ditto cut	"	...	...
14	Ubruk Kooshna .	Talc ...	"	...	...
15	Usul-oos-soos . .	Liquorice root ...	"	31 7 1½	10 14 9
16	Inderjow	Seed of oval leaved Rosebay.	"	38 15 6	35 2 4½
17	Uttees	......	"	1 13 5	...
18	Isubgol . . .	Spogel seed ...	"	...	20 7 10

General List of Articles, the amount collected on them respectively as Town duty, Import, Export and Transit duty, with the sums refunded as drawback during the year, and reference to the several Statements in which each item will be found—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.		No. of the Statement in which the article will be found.	Duty.	
	Persian.	English.		Import.	Town duty.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
19	Ust-i-khoodoos . .	French lavender flowers.	No. 3	3 6 7	3 6 7
20	Ak Poongee . . .	Rind of the curled flowered gigantic swallow wort.	"	...	...
21	Umulbaid . . .	Digesting medicine.	"	2 4 7½	2 7 10
22	Aloo Bokhara . .	Plum of Bokhara...	"	43 9 9	9 12 6
23	Aul	Morinda ...	"	2,842 2 10½	975 11 3
24	Amchoor	Dried mangoe ...	"	1,236 9 1¼	216 11 0
25	Ilachee, Kulan . .	Cardamum, large...	"	336 12 4½	85 13 0
26	Do., Khoord .	Do. , small...	"	505 5 7¼	230 3 0
27	Ungozeh Fureh .	Assafœtida ...	"	1,429 1 8	32 5 6
28	Do. Moltaun .	Do. Moltaun	"	...	...
29	Ab Raishum . .	Silk	No. 4	4,673 1 1¼	288 7 4¼
30	Ufeeoon	Opium... ...	"	175 2 0	184 3 1½
31	Ubruk	Talc	No. 17	101 15 9¼	...
32	Atushbazy . . .	Fireworks	"	...	445 9 10
33	Araish	Articles of paper ...	"	...	...
34	Usp	Horse	No. 6	...	3,735 3 5¼
35	Oostur	Mules ...	"	...	...
36	Owgee chirum . .	Embroidered quarter piece for shoes.	No. 17	...	...
37	Izarbund sootee o raishmee.	Strings of silk and thread for drawers.	"	0 8 5	...

General List of Articles, the amount collected on them respectively as Town duty, Import, Export, and Transit duty, with the sums refunded as drawback during the year, and reference to the several Statements in which each item will be found—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.		No. of the Statement in which the article will be found.	Duty.	
	Persian.	English.		Import.	Town duty.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
38	Ungoothee, &c., Zewar Mooruse Nuggineh Kullub.	Rings, &c., jewellery set with false stones.	No. 16	...	...
39	Urrabeh meh Nurgao.	Hackery with bullocks.	No. 6	...	23 2 9
40	Endweh	Woollen rings or hoops used by water women.	No. 16	0 13 11	...
41	Bunufsha, first sort	Violet, 1st sort ...	No. 3	53 14 0½	17 11 5½
42	Bunufsha Kohee, second sort.	Violet, hill, second sort.	"	...	...
43	Bunufsha Jureela, third sort.	Violet, hill, third sort.	"	...	...
44	Baikh Bunufsha .	Root of the violet plant.	"	...	...
45	Baikh Unjbar . .	Root of a plant growing on the banks of the Euphrates used in stoping hemorrhage.	"	...	...
46	Badrunj Boyeh . .	A species of sweet basil.	"	0 13 0	0 7 0
47	Boore Urmuny .	Similar to borax ...	"	...	...
48	Bozidan	A thick white root about four inches long.	"	...	...
49	Beeja Bowl . . .	Myrrh	"	...	...
50	Bo-máderán . . .	Mugwort ...	"	1 7 8	1 7 7
51	Bail phul	Fruit of the religious cratæva.	"	...	...
52	Beer bahotee . .	An insect of a scarlet color.	"	...	...
53	Balchur	Spikenard ...	"	19 15 3½	4 0 1½
54	Bhillaweh . . .	Marking nuts ...	"	4 7 10½	2 8 0
55	Bota chobe hur qeesum.	Timber cut in two, of sorts.	No. 17	...	...

General List of Articles, the amount collected on them respectively as Town duty, Import, Export and Transit duty, with the sums refunded as drawback during the year, and reference to the several Statements in which each item will be found—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.		No. of the Statement in which the article will be found.	Duty.	
	Persian.	English.		Import.	Town duty.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
56	Bindee o tika . .	Stars for the forehead.	No. 16	22 3 5	2 3 6
57	Bootam oostokhanee.	Buttons ...	"	2 11 8	...
58	Badkush khujjoor .	Fans of Palmyra leaf.	No. 9	...	...
59	Baroot	Gunpowder ...	No. 17	6 0 0	...
60	Bundooq	Musket ...	"	...	...
61	Booloolee . . .	Goat skin ...	"	2 15 0	...
62	Taijbul	A kind of hill wood with knots.	No. 3	...	...
63	Toorunjbeen . .	Manna ...	"	41 9 4	17 2 10
64	Ditto . .	Manna brought by Moghuls.	"	14 0 0	...
65	Toorunjbeen kulab	Manna, artificial .	"	...	...
66	Tookhum balungoo	Species of sweet basil.	"	0 13 0	18 14 9½
67	Tookhum dhuttooreh seah.	Thorn-apple seed, black.	"	...	...
68	Tiryáaq fárooq . .	Name of a medicine.	"	0 7 10	0 4 11
69	Tusweerat kaguz .	Hindoostanee paintings.	No. 16	2 10 0	1 3 0
70	Top birunjee khoord.	Brass small guns for children.	"	...	...
71	Teh bazaree . . .	Duty paid by shopkeepers when they take shops to fairs.	No. 17	...	82 4 1½
72	Tukhteh chobee .	Wooden slates ...	No. 16	5 6 4	2 12 0
73	Tusweerat sung hur qeesum o zuroofesn.	Marble and common stone images and plate of ditto	"	1 5 6	2 0 0
74	Salub missree . .	Orchis mascula ...	No. 3	17 1 5½	2 1 9½

General List of Articles, the amount collected on them respectively as Town duty, Import, Export and Transit duty, with the sums refunded as drawback during the year, and reference to the several Statements in which each item will be found—continued.

No.	Names of Articles. Persian.	Names of Articles. English.	No. of the Statement in which the article will be found.	Duty. Import.	Duty. Town duty.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
75	Pisteh	Pistachio nuts ...	No. 3	45 15 11	25 1 8
76	Do.	Ditto, brought by Moghuls	"	161 1 5	72 12 4
77	Pachuk dustee . .	Dry cowdung ...	No. 9	...	...
78	Poolee putteleh .	A kind of reed growing in rivers.	"	...	28 0 8
79	Pukhal	Bullock and camel water bags.	No. 17	...	1 4 8
80	Petee-o-purtullah sabur.	Waist-belt, buff ...	No. 16	53 15 10	0 8 0
81	Purrao Badshah Gunge.	In lieu of the protection afforded shop-keepers in the markets.	No. 15	...	1,282 0 0
82	Purrao Dehlee Darwazah.	Ditto	No. 17	...	17 5 8
83	Pae pulung . . .	Legs of cots ...	No. 16	41 4 2½	...
84	Parche karchobee .	Linen worked with gold and silver wire.	No. 17	...	31 14 0
85	Pur keerum . . .	Wings of an insect resembling Spanish fly.	No. 16	1 14 0	0 15 0
86	Terweh hooquah .	Wooden snakes for hooquahs.	"	...	0 9 0
87	Jumaul goteh . .	Purging croton nut	No. 3	12 4 9	...
88	Joontiana . . .	Gentian ...	"	...	...
89	Jowa sheer . . .	Opoponax ...	"	...	...
90	Janwur soorkh . .	Gold finch of India	No. 17	3 5 9	...
91	Hujur-ool-Yahood .	Jew's stone (resembling an olive).	No. 3	2 1 2	2 1 2
92	Hubool ghar . . .	Laurel seed ...	"	...	...

General List of Articles, the amount collected on them respectively as Town duty, Import, Export and Transit duty, with the sums refunded as drawback during the year, and reference to the several Statements in which each item will be found—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.		No. of the Statement in which the article will be found.	Duty.	
	Persian.	English.		Import.	Town duty.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
93	Hisse soemee mullahan.	One-third share of the Oarer's hire.	No. 17	30 13 6	...
94	Hoolas sada o khooshboodar.	Snuff with and without scent.	"	...	...
95	Khur moreh . . .	Cowries, small ...	No. 16	8 0 7	7 9 8½
96	Choorooah . . .	Half-boiled rice beaten flat.	No. 4	...	...
97	Chureelah . . .	Moss that grows on trees.	No. 3	13 7 4	0 12 9
98	Chaksoo	Black seed resembling that of quince.	"	1 5 9	1 0 9
99	Chooreh rungburt	Dragon's blood pounded.	"	...	...
100	Choory kanch o lac.	Bangles of glass and wax lac.	No. 17	234 11 10	...
101	Chownur sooreh gao.	Cow tails and chowries.	No. 16	4 2 2	2 4 0
102	Charjama o doomchee o putteh saz usp.	Saddle cloth, crupper and head stall, &c.	"	2 11 4	4 7 7
103	Duroonuj	Root resembling the tail of a scorpion.	No. 3	...	...
104	Deeka Maulee . .	A plant which when bruised serves as an eye salve.	"	...	...
105	Dundee waghyreh turrazoo.	Leather or wooden scales with beams.	No. 16	4 10 9	13 8 0
106	Dum Kush . . .	Bellows ...	No. 17	...	...
107	Deebbee shakh o chobee o khanah aeenah.	Boxes of horn, of wood (play things) and cases for glasses.	No. 16	29 6 1½	...
108	Dhuryechah . . .	This word is applicable to a woman married twice. (*sic*)	No. 17	...	81 5 3

General List of Articles, the amount collected on them respectively as Town duty, Import, Export and Transit duty, with the sums refunded as drawback during the year, and reference to the several Statements in which each item will be found—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.		No. of the Statement in which the article will be found.	Duty.	
	Persian.	English.		Import.	Town duty.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
109	Dore putung . .	Twine of thread for flying kites.	No. 11	...	2 15 4
110	Rus capoor . . .	Mercury ...	No. 3	4 9 9½	6 7 9½
111	Rungburt maiynee .	Dragon's blood ...	"	...	...
112	Raig mahee . . .	A species of lizard salted and used medicinally.	"	...	...
113	Rohdeh tant. . .	Catgut ...	No. 17	16 5 5	15 0 0
114	Ruddy kaguz . .	Pieces of paper ...	No. 4	59 13 2¾	82 4 3½
115	Rakhee	Made of silk and gold, &c. Thread used by Brahmins in Hindoo festivals.	No. 16	...	2 0 1
116	Zungal	Verdigris ...	No. 3	78 0 11	16 3 0
117	Zoofah	Hyssop ...	"	3 13 0	2 10 8
118	Zeerah seeah . .	Cummin seed ...	"	42 11 3	24 12 5
119	Do. sofaid . .	Do., white	"	18 13 3	65 7 7½
120	Saindoor	Red oxide of lead...	"	200 10 7½	51 11 0½
121	Seemaub	Quicksilver ...	"	80 9 11½	73 15 0
122	Sunkhiah tulkh .	Arsenic, white oxide.	"	...	...
123	Soomunder jhag .	Cuttle-fish bone ...	"	0 3 4½	0 3 4½
124	Sadnuj	Bloodstone ...	"	...	...
125	Sag massaleh . .	A seed resembling anise and is often sold for that article.	"	...	...
126	Soormah sofaid .	White vitriol sulphurate.	"	...	...
127	Sung sire mahee .	Stone said to be found in the head of some species of fish.	"	...	...
128	Sirrowta birunjee o ahuny.	Instrument for cutting betelnut.	No. 16	3 0 9	...

General List of Articles, the amount collected on them respectively as Town duty, Import, Export and Transit duty, with the sums refunded as drawback during the year, and reference to the several Statements in which each item will be found—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.		No. of the Statement in which the article will be found.	Duty.	
	Persian.	English.		Import.	Town duty.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
129	Saz bundooq . .	Gun apparatus ...	No. 16	...	...
130	Subz gill	Green earth ...	No. 3	11 0 8	6 12 8
131	Seeshe o botul kanteh, &c.	Phials, large, and bottles of glass.	No. 16	96 5 4	...
132	Sheeshe tuttee . .	Window ditto ...	"	294 0 6	...
133	Shuhud	Honey	No. 3	64 15 7¾	12 14 0
134	Sheesha sheekuste o salum sofaid.	Glass, broken pieces of, and whole glasses.	No. 16	33 6 6	...
135	Suduf	Oyster shell ...	No. 3	8 6 0	...
136	Zuroof Chinee . .	China ware ...	No. 16	23 11 6	...
137	Do. birunjee khelowneh waghyrah.	Brass playthings for children.	No. 4	14 0 9	20 4 7
138	Ooshbe	Sarsaparilla ...	No. 3	1 3 2½	1 3 2½
139	Ainuk	Spectacles ...	No. 16	...	8 0 0
140	Furunj mooshk .	Species of sweet basil.	No. 3	0 13 6	0 13 6
141	Furrokht huvelee o heebe arazie waghyrah.	Sale of houses and lands, &c.	No. 17	...	9,494 2 10
142	Fullita	Matches of old linen.	"	...	...
143	Qubai Oormuk . .	Coats made of satin	No. 11	...	...
144	Qurrowlee Firozabad.	Duty on vegetables, being the produce near wells.	No. 19	...	...
145	Kana Kutchoo . .	Truffles ...	No. 3	4 2 6½	5 0 3½
146	Kootchlah . . .	Vomiting poisonous nut.	"	3 1 5	0 12 8
147	Koolthee	Madras horse gram	"	...	...
148	Kopreh kohnah .	Cocoanut, inside of, old.	"	...	...

General List of Articles, the amount collected on them respectively as Town duty, Import, Export and Transit duty, with the sums refunded as drawback during the year, and reference to the several Statements in which each item will be found—continued.

No.	Names of Articles. Persian.	Names of Articles. English.	No. of the Statement in which the article will be found.	Duty. Import.	Duty. Town duty.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
149	Keerumdanah . .	Cochineal ...	No. 3	28 0 6	...
150	Koorte o koolah kenary o gotah.	Banians and caps done with lace, &c.	No. 17	...	...
151	Koonchee sofaid bafan.	Weavers' brushes ..	„	...	...
152	Kothee chah . .	Wooden hoops for wells.	„	1 3 0	...
153	Kiraya ujoorah .	Hire of covered hackery and carts.	„	...	2,642 7 11
154	Kisbut-i-hajam . .	Case for shaving apparatus.	No. 16	...	...
155	Khelowneh chobe o kanch.	Wood and glass playthings.	„	8 4 8	21 1 0
156	Kishty now tueear	New-built boats ...	No. 17	952 10 11	...
157	Gond koondroo o dhowl.	Boswellia Senata and Frankincense.	No. 3	...	...
158	Googlee kishmishy	A cockle shell ...	„	5 6 3	4 7 9
159	Goolqund Saotee .	Conserve of white roses.	„	0 6 1	0 6 1
160	Gossfund . . .	He and she goats	No. 8	118 6 0½	7,876 9 7¾
161	Gutteh bahee . .	Leather lids for books.	No. 17	...	5 6 3
162	Golal	Powder dyed red used in the Holee.	„	...	200 0 0
163	Lajvurd dullee . .	Lapis lazuli ...	No. 3	...	5 7 7
164	Mome buttee . .	Wax candles ...	„	55 10 8	28 10 0
165	Mome kham . . .	Wax, bees' ...	„	150 6 4	163 12 3
166	Mome buttee rezeh	Wax candles, half burnt.	No. 3	...	...
167	Meetha doodeea .	Poison, white (*sic.*)	„	...	...
168	Mowr	Paper caps used by Hindoo bridegrooms.	No. 17	...	2 11 6

General List of Articles, the amount collected on them respectively as Town duty, Import, Export and Transit duty, with the sums refunded as drawback during the year, and reference to the several Statements in which each item will be found—concluded.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.		No. of the Statement in which the article will be found.	DUTY.	
	Persian.	English.		Import.	Town duty.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
169	Mala o tusbee o kunthee hur kism.	Necklaces and rosaries of all sorts.	No. 16	63 12 0	20 9 6
170	Meer bahree . .	Duty on boat traffic	No. 25	2,030 10 0½	...
171	Neelah Thotha . .	Blue vitriol, 1st sort.	No. 3	95 9 5	28 4 0
172	Neemuk Lahory .	Salt, Lahory ...	"	221 5 3½	52 0 0
173	Neemuk seah . .	Salt, black ...	"	13 12 2½	12 5 0
174	Narjeel awazpoor .	Cocoanut well filled	"	480 3 2	110 0 0
175	Do., khalee . .	Do., empty ...	"	...	...
176	Nowsader. . . .	Sal ammoniac ...	"	461 5 7½	30 14 0
177	Nargao now khureed.	Bullock, unyoked ..	No. 6	...	4,506 8 3½
178	Ditto	Bullock ...	No. 7	...	4,144 6 8½
179	Huns raj	Maiden hair ...	No. 3	0 15 1½	0 6 9½
180	Hoondwee . . .	Duty on hoondies	No. 17	...	221 12 5

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, DEHLEE: *The 22nd July 1820.*

T. FORTESCUE, *Civil Commissioner.*

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4. *Orders of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 13th November 1820.*

ORDER.—ORDERED, that the above Reports be for consideration.

Ordered, that the Statements Nos. 2 to 43[1] received with Mr. Fortescue's Report of the 22nd July be carefully deposited amongst the records of the Secretary's office.

[1] Not printed.

CHAPTER VII.

MANAGEMENT OF MAL, WAKF, LAWARIS, ZUBT AND TAIUL LANDS IN DELHI—1821-22.

1. *From H. Middleton, Esquire, Assistant in charge of the Delhi Residency, to G. Swinton, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Fort William,—No. 6, dated Delhi, 5th December 1821.*

I HAVE the honor to solicit your attention to the following circumstances and annexed statement, which I humbly consider are deserving of the attention of Government.

Management of *Wakf*, *Taiul* and other lands, Delhi.

2nd. A large number of religious and other buildings, places of worship, lands, shops, &c., &c., and denominated "*maul, waqf, lawarris, zubt, taioolee,*" &c. are, in and about this city, held in trust, or supposed to be managed by the officers of Government. The measure I believe originated in the desire of the former Residents, that the funds created for the support of those institutions should be *bonâ fide* appropriated to the several purposes for which such funds were allotted, and also with a view to preventing the alienation of the buildings, their being improperly occupied, and the irregular appointment of persons selected to perform the duties of the institution.

3rd. Long experience has fully shown that a check of this nature was necessary and the repeated instances in which Sir David Ochterlony has employed me to counteract the intentions of the Delhi Royal Family, most fully prove that there is a constant and an active disposition in too many of its

Management of *Wakf, Taiul* and other lands, Delhi.

members, to make away with as much of the religious property, supposed to be attached to the Crown, as they conceive can be clandestinely transferred for monied or other considerations.

4th. On a late occasion, indeed, an attempt was made by a near female relative of the Queen's to sell the shops, which had been built under one of the great mosques, and the rents of which were appropriated to its repairs and support. I had to eject the purchaser, and it is most strange that the King actually sanctioned the sale.

5th. Sir David Ochterlony particularly desired that a respectable man should be appointed on the part of Government, and in its pay, whose sole business should be to look after the whole of the *maul, waqf, taioolee, zubtee* and *lawarris* property of the city, to search after other buildings and places of the above description, many of which I am certain are irregularly occupied and their funds now fraudulently enjoyed, and in short to have the entire management of all the funds, as well in paying the establishments, as in allotting money for necessary repairs.

6th. The difficulty of finding a person properly qualified for this duty (for it was necessary to select one whose religious character and ability were alike esteemed by the native community) compelled Sir David to leave the proposed appointment unfilled. Previously, however, to marching, he urged upon me the necessity of an immediate nomination to it, and recorded his opinion as to the necessity of my so doing, upon the enclosed Persian document.

7th. Sir David Ochterlony also approved of my selection of the person (Aga Mahumdee) whom I now wish to recommend for the appointment of *Darogah* of the *taiool waqf, zubtee* and *lawarris* property, and Sir David desired me to appoint him immediately, reporting the circumstance for superior confirmation.

8th. Aga Mahumdee is a person of extensive acquirements, of high family, and of strict moral and religious character; his activity too has been displayed in making the

enquiries requisite to enable me to prepare the annexed statement. His salary might be rupees forty or fifty (40 or 50) per mensem, and it might be so fixed without any addition to our official expenses, since it might be paid out of the rents received from the *lawarris* buildings, &c., many of which are now leased out, but scarcely any account is given of the rents which are said to be all expended in the repairs of the tenanted houses.

Management of *Wakf, Taiul* and other lands, Delhi.

9th. I trust Government will do me the justice to believe that, in proposing this arrangement, I have at heart but the interests of the State. I know the measure, which I have taken the liberty to suggest, is a good and a necessary one, but to detail all the advantages which I anticipate from it would occupy too much of the attention of Government and would involve me in terms and localities that are not perhaps very intelligible out of Delhi.

10th. I shall but intrude one more fact by way of explaining the necessity of having a *Daroga* in the employ and pay of Government. The *Cutwal,* whom Mr. Metcalfe delegated to the charge of the *maul waqf,* received from the former *Cutwal* 1,000 rupees. During the four last years 6,700 rupees have been collected in rents; total 7,700 rupees; nearly the whole of this sum is asserted to have been expended in repairs, payment of pensions, &c.; no accounts, or only unintelligible ones, exist and I dare say that embezzlements and cheating of every kind have been largely going forward.

11th. I took the management out of the *Cutwal's* hands some time ago, and matters are now (though imperfectly) certainly much better conducted: nevertheless an entire new system with respect to this department is indispensably requisite.

12th. The *lawarris* property (or buildings that now belong to Government as having no proprietors) is in a wretched state; much of it fell during the last rains and a good deal of what remains should in my opinion be sold. If Government will permit me to use my own discretion in this, as well as in other matters connected with the department

Management of *Wakf*, *Taiul* and other lands, Delhi.

under report, I shall hope to place everything, in a short time, upon an advantageous and proper footing, and it remains for me but to add that I confidently hope I shall not be found to have abused the trust so reposed in me.

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2. *A statement of "Zubt" or forfeited property in the city of Delhi.*

"ZUBT" OR FORFEITED.

Names of places.	Where situated.
Khosal Rae's Kuttra . . .	Puhargunge.
Hukdar Khan's Kuttra . . .	Near the Ajmere Gate.
Janee Khan's do. . . .	Near the Musjid Shah.
Mahammud Umee Khan's Kuttra .	Near Meer Jhubboo's dwelling.
Shops	Near the Jumma Musjid.
Do.	In Khas Bazar.
Do.	In Subzee Mundee.
Do.	At Durriagunge.
Khawaspoora	Near the Jumma Musjid.
Juffur Khan's Kuttra . . .	Do. do. do.
Mohubut Khan's Kuttra . . .	Do. do. do.
A parcel of ground	Do. do. do.
A Kuttra	In Subzee Mundee.
Mohubut Khan's house . . .	Near the Jumma Musjid.
Another Kuttra	In Subzee Mundee.
Jowhury Bazar Chubbootra . .	Do. do.
A house and two shops of Rugonaut Saneyhee.	At Ballymaran.
A house of Boodh Singh, Jalsaz. .	In Fyz Bazar.

"WAQF" PROPERTY.

Names of places.	Where situated.
Iradutmund Khan's Kuttra . .	Durreeba Street.
Lootfoolah Khan's Musjid . .	Kushmeery Gate Street.
Quazy Musjid	Urdoomoilla Bazar.
A Musjid	Near Kotewally Chubbootra.
Another Musjid	At Neegum Bode.
Ghaziuddin Khan's Musjid . .	Outside of Kushmeery Gate.
Futtehpooree Musjid . . .	Do. do. do.
Kushmeery Kuttra Musjid . .	In Fyz Bazar.
Chilmun Musjid	In Chaoree Bazar.

Management of *Wakf*, *Taiul* and other lands, Delhi.

"LAWARRIS" OR UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

Names of places.	Reputed claimants.	Where situated.
A parcel of ground .	Not known . .	In Boolaky Begum Street.
A house . . .	Mendoo Sing . .	In Maleewara.
A parcel of ground .	Unknown . . .	Near Kotewally Chubbootra.
Do. do.	Do. . . .	At Neegum Bode.
A house . . .	Girdharee Misr . .	In Maleewarra.
A room . . .	Boo Ullee Bakhsh .	Near the Jumma Musjid.
Shop	Ladooshah Fuquree .	Near Futtehpoory Musjid.
House . . .	Sirwalee Begum . .	In Gholaum Mahomed's Kuttra.
Do. . . .	Thakoor Dass Bunual .	Thana Furrash Khana.
A parcel of ground .	Tootatank . . .	In Nulu Mohulla.
A house (in ruin) .	Unknown . . .	Thana Toorkman.

"LAWARRIS PROPERTY" NEEDING ENQUIRY.

Names of places.	Reputed claimants.	Where situated.
A parcel of ground .	Akhooshbousay . .	In Gulee Butasa.
A house and two shops .	The relatives of Golaum Ullee Khan.	In Kharee Baolee.
A Mudursa . . .	Mirza Mahummud .	In Chandnee Chowk.
A parcel of ground .	A barber . . .	Maleewara.
A Musjid . . .	One Wasil . . .	Do.
A Mudursa . . .	No one . . .	Do.
A musjid and shop .	Begums in the palace .	Thana Chandnee Chowk.
Do. do. .	No one . . .	Maleewara.
A parcel of ground .	Begums in the palace .	Near Mr. Manuel's house.
A musjid . . .	A Khakrobee . .	In Billeemaran.
A house . . .	No one . . .	Thana Dureeba Latosha.
A parcel of ground .	Some potters and a barber.	Do. Illabad Seeta Ram.
A shop . . .	Mirza Mahomed . .	Chandnee Chowk.
A building . . .	Khoodabuksh Chabuksowar.	In Shere Uffgan Khan's house.
A house . . .	No one . . .	Do.
Do. . . .	Dheerauj Ram . .	Thana Durreeba Luttooshah Street.
A parcel of ground .	A Thanadar . . .	Chandnee Chowk.
Two buildings . .	One Sayroo . . .	Thana Negum Bode.
A parcel of ground and huts.	Do. . . .	Do. do.
A parcel of ground and huts. Formerly one Deogeer Ghosain's.	No one . . .	Do. do.

Management of *Wakf, Taiul* and other lands, Delhi.

"PUCOOLEE" PROPERTY.

Names of places.	Whose property formerly.
Kokee Bagh	...
A parcel of ground	One Mokrum.
Do. do.	" Doolchee.
Do. do.	The Nizam.
Do. do.	Do.
A garden	Saadut Khan.
A small garden	Rao Munsa Ram.
Do. do.	Ghazeeooddeen Khan Kallan.
A garden	...
A parcel of ground	Bussunt.
A garden	Ghazeeooddeen Khoord.
A parcel of ground	Mukbool Soba Dowlut.
The Noureesbaree garden . .	...
The Senara garden	...

3. *From G. SWINTON, Esquire, Secretary to the Government, Fort William, to H. MIDDLETON, Esquire, Assistant in charge of the Delhi Residency,—dated Fort William, the 29th of December 1821.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th instant, submitting the expediency of appointing an officer as *Daroga* to superintend the management of the several descriptions of religious buildings, lands and shops at Delhi specified in your letter.

2nd.—His Lordship in Council conceives much benefit will be derived from the appointment suggested by you, and I am accordingly directed to authorize you to nominate Agah Mohumudee, with a salary of 50 rupees per mensem, chargeable on the rents of the *lawarris* buildings referred to in the 8th paragraph of your letter.

3rd.—His Lordship in Council will be happy to receive from you any plan for the change of the existing system in the management of the lands and buildings in question, which is stated to be very defective, and desires that you will accordingly proceed to introduce the necessary reform in the department and report the result for the consideration and sanction of Government.

4. *From H. MIDDLETON, Esquire, Acting Resident at Delhi, to R. CAMPBELL, Esquire, Principal Assistant, Centre Division,—dated Delhi, the 25th March 1822.*

Management of *Wakf, Taiul* and other lands, Delhi.

GOVERNMENT (in consequence of a correspondence which has taken place between it and myself) has requested me to adopt such measures as I conceive may tend to the improvement and to the establishment, on a proper footing, of the *Taiool* office, and I therefore beg to lay before you a few observations for your consideration and (as circumstances may admit of) guidance.

2nd. The *taiool*, notwithstanding the liberal establishment annexed to it, is at present obliged to owe its most successful arrangements to information provided by spies. Reflection and experience both convince me that as matters are now conducted, nothing can be discovered and nothing done without *Goindahs.* Of course this system brings discredit upon the office, and it is subject to other objections which to you I need not detail.

3rd. In my judgment *taiool* and *nuzzool* should be more nearly united than they have hitherto been. They were once so to a certain degree, and I see no reason why the two offices should now act otherwise than conjointly.

4th. In the absence of valid documentary title, it is here the practice to obtain a *mahzur* or certificate signed by the inhabitants, the neighbours or friends of the party which is interested in proving right. This *mahzur* is, in nine cases out of ten, a mere thing of form, and should very seldom be admitted to have validity. The people who sign the *mahzur* are frequently ignorant of the purport of the paper they attest, and as a *mahzur* is always obtainable easily, so such a paper should invariably be received with caution.

5th. Yet I have sometimes known that upon the mere strength of a *mahzur*, an order has been sent to prepare the *nuzzool* papers.

6th. What I desire to propose is this. Whenever an applicant for *nuzzool* papers shall produce before the court *no valid titles and only a mahzur or mahzurs,* the court

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ought to pause and previously to passing any orders for the preparation of the *nuzzool* papers, ought to transmit the case for an investigation in the *Taiool*. If right should then be established in the *Taiool* office, all that office will have to do will be to intimate to the court its belief that no objection does exist to the execution of the *nuzzool* documents, which may accordingly be prepared.

7th. The same mode of proceedings might be adopted where other documents besides *nuzzool* appeared to the court doubtful or invalid; at all events the projected check could do no harm and while (in cases of *lawarris* property) the right of Government would be carefully weighed, the court would be relieved of a laborious investigation.

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5. *From H. MIDDLETON, Esquire, in charge of the Residency, to GEORGE SWINTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William,—No. 49, dated Delhi, the 21st of April 1822.*

IN reference to the last paragraph of your dispatch to me of date the 29th of last December, and to your observation that His Lordship in Council will be happy to receive from me a plan for the change of system in the management of the lands and buildings alluded to in my report (on the Delhi *nuzzool, taiool* and *waqf*) of the 5th of the same month, I have now the honor to submit a few facts and remarks on this subject which (as showing that my expectations of improvement in this department have not been too sanguine and that I have turned to account the wide latitude which your instructions gave me) will not, I hope, be altogether uninteresting to Government.

2nd. It is necessary to preface this subject by stating that Mr. Taylor (the Superintendent of Delhi town duties) obligingly favored me with his services in the supervision of the *taiool*, &c., that Aga Mohumdee was appointed *Daroga* (conformably with your orders) on a monthly salary of 50 rupees and that the *Daroga's* salary, together with other expenses of a *Mutsuddy*, stationery, &c., have been paid out of the rents of the City *Waqf* property.

3rd. Within the short space of four months Mr. Taylor has considered and investigated 129 cases of *wakf* and *lawarris* property, he following, as closely as possible, the legal forms and usages here observed. Out of these 129 cases, 8 cases of *wakf* have been finally decided and the sum which these will bring to Government may be about 1,600 rupees. 42 cases of *lawarris* have been cleared off and Government will receive from the sales of the property to which they refer (should it be sold) about 13,000 rupees. The remaining 79 cases of *lawarris* and *wakf* are in a state of great forwardness, and most of them only awaiting some further trifling information to enable Mr. Taylor's final hearing of them: many of these embrace property to a very large amount and a considerable amount must be recovered to the State.

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4th. It appeared to me for several reasons requisite to render the *taiool* and *nuzzool* operations, to a certain extent, distinct from the Courts of Justice. In the first place, the court had not well time to devote to heavy investigations of this nature. Secondly, by employing Mr. Taylor to summarily conduct these enquiries, I avoided the chicanery of the regular *vakeels* and other inconveniences, and checked litigation, and lastly, by this means, I got done at once that which, if a regular judicial enquiry had been resorted to, months would have been required to conclude.

5th. It would be tedious and difficult to explain to Government at this distance the manner in which the *taiool* investigations have been conducted and completed. They usually originated minute search and enquiry, both documentary and local; all evidence adduced was carefully reviewed and considered, and in many instances we had to revert to periods anterior to the British rule.

6th. An appeal always lay from Mr. Taylor's decision to myself. Frequent appeals were accordingly made, and I have great satisfaction in demonstrating the equity of Mr. Taylor's decisions by the fact of my not having had occasion to reverse in appeal a single order of his, upon either *taiool*, *waqf* or *lawarris* property.

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7th. Mr. Taylor usually referred those cases, which were either very heavy or regarding which he had doubts, to myself or to my Assistant Mr. Campbell, for our opinion or decision. So that I may confidently assert the investigations have been deliberate and fair.

8th. The amount of rent collected on the *waqf* and *lawarris* has greatly augmented already, and promises to be eventually very largely increased.

9th. We have put in proper order and tenanted many houses, shops, &c., which, at the period of my first addressing you, were a heap of ruins and wholly uninhabited.

10th. One *musjid* has undergone a thorough repair, and is now completed. For the support of this institution (and without incurring any extra expense to Government), we have erected one new range of shops, by which we have not only permanently provided for the expenses of the mosque establishment, but have also formed a good clean street, where before was only a dirty lane choked up with rubbish.

11th. Proper persons are now appointed to conduct the religious duties of the several *musjids* and public places of resort. The old mosque dependants are all entertained and their stipends, which were formerly irregularly paid and retrenched by the several hands through which they intermediately passed, are now punctually discharged to their full amount.

12th. I have remarked with no less pride than pleasure the effect which these (I hope) salutary arrangements have produced upon the Mahomedan community of Delhi, who recollecting the ruin and decay of the religious buildings, their spoliation by every one whose interests were at variance with his duty, and the cheating which was practised in each branch of the department, observe the present contrast with exultation and gratitude. In short, we now enjoy the twofold gratification which must spring from the conviction that in doing our duty we have elevated the name of the British Government, and stamped its character for justice and toleration.

13th. I would humbly suggest that the office of the *Nuzzool* and *Taiool* be in future rendered joint, and each dependent upon the other. I should too greatly swell this address if I detailed all my reasons for this suggestion. A few of them are shown in the accompanying letter to my Assistant, Mr. Campbell, and I could (if I dared commit so long a trespass upon Government) add others of a nature so forcible, that I am convinced Government would fully agree in my opinion.

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14th. A new Customs house is greatly wanted here. For the miserable place we at present occupy (which is so confined, that every trader constantly complains) we pay a monthly hire of 20 rupees. I would therefore propose that a *kuttra* behind the Fattehpore *musjid* should be appropriated for a Customs house, that in the centre of this *kuttra* (which is now in decay and occupied by a few poor people who pay a rent of 3 or 4 pies each and to whom we could allot, without inconvenience, some other *kuttra* or *lawarris* place) an office, consisting of one large square room, with a broad verandah all round it, and with a thatched roof, should be erected, and that we should be authorised immediately to commence this work with a view to our quickly vacating the present inconvenient and expensive Customs house.

15th. Such an edifice as is glanced at in the preceding paragraph might, with the aid of our convicts, be completed for 1,400 or 1,500 rupees, and from the *kuttra* being in this manner appropriated we should not only save something to Government and add to both the convenience of the office and the mercantile inhabitants of Delhi, but also confer a vast benefit to the *musjid*, which, from our savings, we should support and keep in excellent repair.

16th. The site of the *kuttra* under allusion is centrical and in every respect well adapted to the proposed purpose.

17th. I may have entered into these subjects at too great a length, but their importance and the intricacy of the system which I have endeavoured to detail, will, I trust, be my best apology. It now remains for me but to do an act of justice by

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endeavouring to attract the notice of Government towards the very able and active officer whose successful exertions have brought matters to their present favorable state. Mr. Taylor's mild and conciliating manners and extensive knowledge of the Eastern languages, at once suggested him to me as the best person I could select for carrying our new system into effect. Notwithstanding his various and extensive avocations in the Customs Department, Mr. Taylor cheerfully undertook the additional duty I wished to entrust to him, and I should imperfectly discharge my debt to him if I did not record my belief that the credit of what has been done attaches to him and to him alone.

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6. *Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council in the Political Department,—No. 38, dated the 10th May 1822.*

READ a despatch from the Assistant in charge of the Residency at Delhi, dated 21st April 1822.

Ordered that the original despatch be transferred for consideration and orders to the Territorial Department.

Ordered also, that copies of the former correspondence respecting the *nuzzool* lands and buildings at Delhi, be recorded, for information, in the Department above mentioned.

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7. *From H. MACKENZIE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government in the Territorial Department, Fort William, to the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces, Delhi,—dated Fort William, the 16th of May 1822.*

THE most Noble the Governor-General in Council having had before him the reports submitted by the Officer in charge of the Residency of Delhi, through the Political Department, in regard to the future management of lands and buildings denominated *zubt*, *waqf*, *lawarris* and *taiool* has deemed it proper to postpone a decision on the question until he shall receive a communication of the sentiments entertained by your Board on the subject.

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2nd.—You are accordingly requested to enter into a consideration of the correspondence specified in the margin and to report your opinion at as early a period as practicable.

Letter of Mr. H. Middleton, dated 5th December 1821.
Orders of Government, dated 29th December 1821.
Letter of Mr. Middleton, dated 21st April 1822.

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8. *From the Board of Revenue, Delhi District, to His Excellency the Most Noble* FRANCIS MARQUIS *of* HASTINGS, *K. G. and K.G.C.B., Governor General in Council, Fort William,—dated Delhi, the 3rd of August 1822.*

WE have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the orders of Government, dated the 16th of last May, on the subject of the future management of the lands and buildings in the city and territory of Delhi denominated *waqf, lawarris, taiool,* &c.

2nd.—We beg to recommend that the charge of all such property be consigned to local agents, under rule similar to those contained in Regulation 19 of 1810, and that the following officers be appointed:—

The Secretary to the Board,
the Officers in charge of divisions of the Territory,
the Civil Surgeon, and
Mr. Taylor, the present Superintendent of Customs.

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9. *From H.* MACKENZIE, *Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, Fort William, to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces,—dated Fort William, the 27th of August 1822.*

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, and to inform you that His Lordship in Council has been pleased to approve of your suggestion for constituting a local agency to administer the property in question in conformity with the principles prescribed in Regulation 19 of 1810.

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2nd.—Three members, however, will be sufficient, and His Lordship in Council has been therefore pleased to resolve that the Secretary to the Board, the officers in charge of the Divisions (in their respective Divisions) and the Civil Surgeon shall be local agents for the above purpose under the orders of the Board.

3rd.—You will be pleased to make the necessary communication to the above-named officers.

CHAPTER VIII.

REPORTS ON LAPSED AND RESERVED TERRITORY IN THE PROTECTED SIKH AND HILL STATES AND ON THE LATTER GENERALLY—1824.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, UNDER DATE THE 27TH AUGUST 1824.

1. *From CHAS. ELLIOTT, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General in the Western Provinces, to G. SWINTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William,—No. 34, dated Delhi, 7th June 1824.*

General Report on the Protected States.

I HAVE now the honor to submit, for the perusal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from Lieutenant Murray, dated the 23rd ultimo, covering a General Report on the Protected States, as required by the orders of Government dated 31st January last.

Repairs of Fort of Ambála.

2. The establishments which Lieutenant Murray proposes to entertain appear to me to be on a very moderate scale, and I beg leave to recommend that they may be authorized. Also that Lieutenant Swetenham of Engineers be instructed to repair the Fort of Umballa (at an expense not exceeding Rs. 6,000) under the directions of Lieutenant Murray.

Garrison of Fort.

3. The garrison of 100 men required for the Fort of Umballa can without inconvenience be furnished by Captain Kennedy, and the men may be relieved every month, or every

second month, as the Governor-General in Council may think proper to direct. Lieutenant Murray will of course take care that their discipline is kept up during their stay at Umballa, and this party, combined with 100 of Skinner's Horse, the Contingent of the *Putteedars* and *Tabedars*, and the Irregulars of the Native Chiefs, will form a respectable force in a central position between Kurnaul and Loodiana.

Proceeds of the sale of the property of the Rani of Ambála and its disposal.

4. The Governor-General in Council will observe that, after defraying all arrears of pay due to the establishment of the late Ranee Diakooar of Umballa, the sum realized from the sale of her property and carried to the credit of Government amounted to Rs. 94,452-10-9 as per accompanying statement,[1] of which 67,000 rupees has been remitted to Lieutenant Wade for the payment of the troops at Loodiana, and regarding the disposal of the remainder I await the answer to a letter which I addressed to the Superintendent of Resources.

Rules proposed for administration of justice in the new territories.

5. The pergunnahs of Umballa and Belaspore and the Kaardah Dhoon being now unalienably (I hope) annexed to the territory of the British Government, it is very desirable that some specific rules should be prescribed for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in these our new possessions.

6. Lieutenant Murray has no doubt acted wisely in keeping up all the ancient institutions which he found in existence, but a Legislative enactment is now necessary to render legal any decision passed by them, as the Chief by whose order the *Punch* was assembled and in whose name justice was administered is no longer in existence.

7. Lieutenant Murray proposes to refer any serious cases which may occur for my decision, but at present I could not venture to decide on any case which did not endanger the tranquillity of the country, and the Supreme Government would no doubt find a difficulty in acting under such circumstances. I would therefore beg leave to propose that a regulation be passed empowering the Deputy Superintendent to assemble the *Punch*, and to decide according to their award,

[1] Not printed.

in all common cases, conformably to the established usage of the country; and that in all cases of murder, highway robbery, dacoitee, wounding, or affray in which lives are lost, Lieutenant Murray investigate the case in the first instance, and commit the parties for trial before the Political Agent at Delhi, whose decision in sentences of death or transportation for life should be referred for confirmation to the Nizamut Adawlut and all others be carried into effect without reference; a half-yearly statement only being submitted to Government.

8. It affords me much pleasure to bear my testimony to the conduct of Lieutenant Murray. His zeal for the public good, his ability, temper and long experience render him eminently qualified for the situation which he holds. A great deal of additional duty must now devolve on him in the charge of the Umballa Estate, and I would with deference submit his claim to increased salary to the favorable consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council. Commendation of Lieutenant Murray.

ENCLOSURE TO 1.

2. *From Lieutenant W. MURRAY, Deputy Superintendent of the Sikh and Hill States, to C. ELLIOTT, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General in the Western Provinces,—dated Umballa, 23rd May 1824.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit my Report on the Reserved Lands in the Protected Sikh and Hill States.

2. The Fort of Umballa being very extensive, it will require 100 men for its protection, and I beg to suggest that a detachment of this strength be detached from the 1st Nusseeree Battalion at Subathoo, and that the Goorkhas employed on this duty receive their extra batta in the same manner as the Regular Sepoys. Repair and garrisoning of Fort of Ambála.

3. The parapets and ramparts of the Fort being in a dilapidated state, it will require about 6,000 rupees to repair them, which may be defrayed from the collections arising from

the estate, and the works be kept in serviceable condition, and the place be retained in our own hands for the reasons detailed in the report.

4. I have endeavoured to rate the establishments as low as it was practicable with a due regard to the proper discharge of the duties to be performed.

Begar system.

5. I beg leave to solicit your early attention to the cruel system of pressing the few inhabitants of the Kaarda Doon as *begars* or porters.

Application of Lieutenant Murray for increased pay.

6. I may with delicacy be permitted to notice to you the great additional weight, responsibility and labor which have devolved upon me by the charge of the reserved lands, in addition to my other heavy political duties, the charge and discharge of which I consider to be an high honor, and in which I feel a peculiar interest and pleasure, and it is with much reluctance I plead through you to the liberality and consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council for such emendation of my salary as I may seem to merit.

P. S.—I have omitted to charge for a *Podar* or Treasurer at Rs. 30 per mensem, which I trust you will consider necessary.

ENCLOSURE TO 2.

3. *Report on the Reserved Lands in the Protected Sikh and Hill Territories by Lieutenant* MURRAY, *Deputy Superintendent.*

UMBALLA ESTATE.

Description of the estate.

THE possessions of the late Sirdarnee Dia Kour, which have lapsed to the British Government, are situated in the centre of the Protected Sikh States, and were acquired in Sumbut 1820 (A. D. 1763) on the defeat of Zyn Khan, the Governor of Surhund, by two brothers who came from Manjha (the country to the south-west of Umritsur and Lahore) and were named Goor Buksh Sing and Lall Sing. Both these Chieftains dying at an early period without issue, the widow of the former succeeded to the estate, and held the Government for 38 years, to the hour of her demise, on the 13th January 1824.

2. Goor Buksh Sing and Lall Sing were accompanied by many of their brethren in the acquisition of the territory, who were treated as equals and lands were parcelled out into five grand *puttees* or divisions,—(1) Umballa, (2) Thurwa, (3) Punjhokrah, (4) Bubbeeal and (5) Boh,—and these again, branching out into many smaller dependencies, to *Tabedars* or feudal followers. The table[1] No. 1 in the appendix shows the number of villages, extent of their lands and amount of collections appertaining to the Umballa domain, with those of the other *Putteedars* and *Tabedars*.

3. During the lifetime of Sirdars Goor Buksh Sing and Lall Sing the several *Putteedars* owed a voluntary obedience to Umballa, and were in the field with their superiors on emergent exigencies, whose paramount authority they acknowledged either from a sense of brotherhood or inability to support and protect themselves against the encroachments of the more powerful. The four *puttees* were at one time, however, leagued against Umballa, and internal tranquillity was only restored by the cession of 6,000 *beegahs* of land to the Punjhokrah Puttee, a share in the town of Umballa demanded by each *puttee* being long and successfully resisted by Goor Buksh Sing.

4. The succession of Dia Kour and the consequent mismanagement and imbecility of female rule amongst turbulent tribes, lawless followers and corrupt officers, afforded the *puttees* a fair opportunity of asserting independence, and a partial estrangement was effected, and each *puttee* in a great measure became a separate community, and only aided the widow of their liege lord with contingents of troops, under a pressing emergency, or when occasion prompted and convenience and self-interest dictated. The title of the Sirdarnee as paramount head of the *Missul* or confederacy was disputed by none, but the extortions and encroaching spirit evinced by her Minister, Sepahee Mul, disgusted and harassed the *Putteedars*, whose constant petty disputes were maintained with the most unbounding obstinacy and rancour, which the *Surkurdah* or heads of the *Puttee* were seldom able to settle, unless their

[1] Not printed.

decisions were enforced by the hand of power, and it often occurred that these heads were rather parties than judges, and at variance amongst themselves or in league with the corrupt Minister of the veiled and aged lady, the nominal and immured representative of the confederacy. Since I have had the honor to fill the situation of Deputy Superintendent in these States, I have controlled the turbulent *Putteedars* through their *Surkurdah* or Native Chiefs with a success which has more than answered my most sanguine expectations.

Divisions.

5. The Umballa Estate is separated into 6 divisions—Umballa Khas and 5 villages; Shapoor and 13 villages; Moollana and 12 villages; Simulhairee and 6 villages; Kooralee and 3 villages; and Doorana, and each cut off from the other by the possessions of other Chieftains and the lands and villages of the *Putteedars* and *Tabedars.*

Irrigation.

6. The Rivers Chistee, Oombla, Ghuggur, Tungree and Markhunda intersect the several divisions of the Umballa domain, and *kools* or cuts are drawn by the cultivators to irrigate the lands which are termed *maroo,* being entirely dependent on the periodical rains for the produce, wells only existing in the villages, the water of which is used for culinary purposes alone.

Products.

7. The *khurreef* or autumnal crop consists of *dhan* or rice, *mote, bajra* and other coarse grains, sugarcane and cotton. The *rubbee* or vernal crop produces wheat, *jow* and gram, and small quantities of tobacco and poppies with the *sur durukhtee* or fruit orchards.

Civil administration.

8. I have preserved unimpaired as far as practicable the practice for the civil administration which I found established by Sepahee Mul, the Dewan of the late Sirdarnee, adopting a few changes tending to ameliorate the condition of the ryot.

Village discipline.

9. Each village forms a distinct community within itself, and has its *Punch* or *Chowdree* who holds lands in *inam* and being the hereditary head of the place all affairs are referred to him for his advice and decision; he looks jealously to the preservation of the boundaries, settles the sum each *Asamee* has to pay, and may be considered the mutual agent of the cultivator and the Government. In fact the maintenance

of good order, the promotion of the cultivation and the suppression of crime rests with the *Punch*, upon whose virtue or vice the fair name of the village must stand or fall in the estimation of the neighbours.

Patwari.

10. Next in consequence is the *putwaree* or village accountant, who keeps the records and attends the *kunneea* or appraiser of the fields, noting down the *Asamees'* names and making out the dues from each to Government in his *khet khusrah* or field book, which serves as a check to the Tehseeldar's *khusrah* and *jummabundee* accounts.

Tenures of lands.

11. The chief part of the cultivators in the Umballa estate hold the lands in *meiras*, which are hereditary and saleable, the lord of the demesne confiscating them in case of rebellion or contumacy, and giving them over to another to cultivate. The *meerassees* pay the half of the produce to the *Sirkar* loaded with various impositions, independent of the village expenses, the maintenance of carpenters, blacksmiths, *chumars*, barbers and charity to mendicant *fakeers*.

The *meerassees* or proprietors in many villages employ *Malees*, *Raeens* and other classes of hardy and industrious farmers to till small portions of the land, for which they pay an anna or two per *beegah*, or in kind, to the *meerassees*, exclusive of the Government share.

Land collections.

12. The collections were made by the late Sirdarnee's officers at three stated periods, the *rubbee*, *khurreef*, sugarcane and cotton crops. In the first the *butaee* or equal division of the grain on the field was adopted; at the second, the *kun* or appraisement; at both the Sirdarnee receiving her share in kind and the *zubtee* or cash payment for the sugarcane and cotton crops. The mode of levying the *eek-baree* or sugarcane collections is by taxing the *koloo* or presses which express the juice, in some villages two rupees and in other Re. 1-8-0 per press for every 24 hours they work. In general the zumeendars paid their revenue with punctuality, and in cases of inability or refusal the defaulter was thrown into irons should the prior extremity of a *dustuck* or billet not have produced a salutary effect.

Extra collections.

13. These items, termed *seiwaee jumma*, were twofold, those received by the late Sirdarnee and others which her officers appropriated to their own use. Among the first was a tax named *kathee* or saddle taken from the cultivator; half an anna in every rupee received from the Shahpoor district, which fell also upon the cultivator; a tax of 17 per cent. on the sale of all houses and land; a supply of *ghee*, cotton and buffaloe hides from each village; *bach* or tax upon gaming, *settrinjee*-makers, weavers, binders of ornaments, tobacconists, *hooka* snake sellers and butchers in the town of Umballa; *jureemana*, or fines; a fee upon all Mussulman marriages and on *khutna* or circumcision. Those levied by her officers were very numerous and had various appropriate names.

In addition to these exactions there were exigencies which demanded a heavy *Nuzzurana*, such as that paid to Rajah Runjeet Singh in his incursions, or to any other powerful Chieftain, and termed *Rakhee* or Protection Money, but which has ceased to exist since the influence of the British Government has been paramount in these States.

Customs.

14. The *zekaut* or transit dues were farmed out by the late Dia Kour, the farmer levying so much per camel and bullock load. The system of *Hoonda Bhara* held by the class called Nanukpotrah is a convenience to the mercantile body, for by the payment of a given sum the caravan of goods is passed through the territories of the several Sikh Chieftains by the Nanukpotrah, who settles at each *chowkee* for the duty, and the sanctity of his character prevents over-exaction.

15. The Town Duties were held by the farmer of the *zekaut*, who levied a small sum on all imports and exports and a trifle from *settrinjee*-makers and weavers on producing their cloth from the loom.

Abkaree and drugs.

16. These produced a very insignificant revenue of about 20 rupees per mensem to Dia Kour, arising from the cheap sale in the adjacent territory of other Chieftains.

Modes of collecting.

17. The native system of making the collections may be termed threefold, the *Kun*, *Butaee*, and *Tushkhees*, all of which had at different periods been adopted by the officers

of the late Sirdarnee. The *Kun* or appraisement, if skilful natives can be found, is the most simple and expeditious method of assessment, but requiring great fidelity, experience and judgment in the *Kunneea* or appraiser, who should be chosen from among the oldest zumeendars and over whom the Tehseeldar should keep a vigilant and circumspect eye. In the case of a cultivator being dissatisfied with the appraisement of his field by the *Kunneea*, an instant recourse should be had to the practice of beating out a *Beegah* or *Biswa* of the grain on the disputed field, and thereby ascertain the exact quantity to the satisfaction of both parties. It is obvious that a constant appeal to this principle ought to be avoided as tedious and vexatious, and it is seldom the cultivator calls for its application, and still less does the *Kunneea* like to put his judgment to the test.

The *Butaee*, or division of the grain on the spot, seemed to present many objections. Three heaps are made, one for the Sirkar, the second for the ryot, and the third for *khurch* or village expenses; so that Government receives only about a third of the produce, which has led to the phrase "*Butaee Lootaee*," or division is plunder. The grain has to remain on the field for a length of time, exposed to the elements, ere it can be trodden out and winnowed, added to the expense of persons to watch the *khulwara* or stacks from the spoliation of the zumeendars, who are tempted to remove portions of the grain during the night season. Could these and similar difficulties be surmounted, no mode offers such a show of justice as the Government and its subject dividing the gifts of nature on the spot.

The *Tushkhees*, or farm of an estate to the highest bidder, distresses the cultivator, and, however pleasing the lucrative receipts may appear for the few first years of the lease, eventual loss, paucity of cultivation, emigration of defaulters and diminution of revenue must ensue. The Lahore and Putteealla territories are now suffering from the farming system, and many, once respectable, individuals who held the districts have been ruined and disgraced by Rajas Runjeet Sing and Kurm Sing from failing in their speculations. In cases

where the heads of villages propose to take their lands on a short lease, much advantage may be expected; the ryot will forward the cultivation for his individual benefit, and the Government receive a fair revenue direct from the zumeendar, with amelioration to its subject, and just equivalent to itself.

System of collecting the revenue adopted by the Deputy Superintendent.

18. I have introduced the *Kunkoot* or appraisement throughout the Umballa Estate, levying according to the actual cultivation and assessing every field agreeable to the produce. The ryot knows what he has to pay, is assured that no money exactions harass him, and has prompt attention paid to all his complaints, which will be heard with patience and decided with equity. There is a certain severity of unbending justice and unrelenting manner of administering it, which perhaps does not so well accord with the habits of the people as the ancient system of procrastination and bribery by which a man who filed a cause was never so completely lost as to suffer by the taunts of his neighbours, but always hoped in the course of time to have a revision in his favor, never considering his case settled or lost as long as his money lasted and he had a friend at Court.

I have granted a year's lease of the Shahpoor district to the heads of the several villages at their earnest solicitation and taken a banker's security for the payment of two *kists* or instalments. Shahpoor may be reckoned on an average to yield Rs. 12,000 per annum, and the zumeendars give Rs. 14,000 for the farm, exclusive of their *Inamee* lands, which amount to upwards of a thousand rupees.

From a difficulty of fixing a tariff, I have farmed the Customs for one year at Rs. 4,500 per annum, being an advance on the late Sirdarnee's lease of Rs. 1,700; the *Abkaree* and Drug Shops for Rs. 420, the sale of opium at Rs. 425, which produced nothing to Dia Kour; Butchers Rs. 40 and Gardens at Rs. 231 per annum; rent of shops at Umballa, the property of the late Sirdarnee, Rs. 452-4-0 per annum, making an aggregate total of Rs. 6,068-0-4 per annum. I have taken the liberty of abandoning some taxes which were obnoxious to the inhabitants and restrained commerce and cannot be termed legitimate revenue, such as the *kathee* or

saddle, a charge on the cultivator, the *bach* or tax on *settrinjee*-makers and weavers' looms, which caused much satisfaction; and the trifle which has been yielded in this department is increased in others very capable of bearing the charge, so that no loss occurs to Government; on the contrary, I trust to see the collections improve and the inhabitants happy under our rule.

19. The late Dia Kour set aside much in charity, and the Table No. 2 in the appendix[1] will show the distribution of this item in her time and her general annual expenditure. I propose that 6,369 *beegahs* of land, being a reduction of about 4,000 *beegahs*, be confirmed to those *Milkees*, zumeendars, *fakeers* and old servants who have enjoyed this species of benevolence under the old Government, and the reduction of which would be very unpopular. Many Sikhs and mere retainers who held lands in lieu of military service have of course received their discharge and the lands been resumed. Charity and *Inam* lands.

20. The *Punch* is responsible for the conduct of every person in his village, and his principal duty is to prevent the harbour of thieves, and when the *Sooragh*, or trace by the footsteps, is brought to his limits he must either convey it without his own boundary or be answerable for the robbery according to the practice of the country. Should the trace be brought to the village ere the inhabitants and cattle have gone abroad, it might often be just, but where it is attempted to be carried on after sunrise it generally fails. A very extensive and daring robbery was perpetrated in the town of Jugadree in the year 1819, and on the following morning blood was traced to the village of Dheen, about 6 *coss* distant on the high road. The evening before a quarrel had taken place in Dheen in which a *Fakeer* had been wounded, and the concurring circumstances were so strong that the estates of the Sikh Chief of Dheen were attached and given over to the Jugadree merchant, who claimed Rs. 25,000. In 1820 I succeeded in establishing the robbery in the western districts of Kote Kuppoorah, Fureedkote and Wudnee, 130 miles distant from the scene of plunder, and Raja Runjeet Sing paying the Police.

[1] Not printed.

amount the Dheen Sirdar was released from the charge. The demand of indemnity should be made with much caution, but responsibility should nevertheless attach to the head of every village in such a state of society; otherwise neglect will follow and the villagers become thieves, presenting the *chaharum*, or fourth share of their profits, to the *Punch*, who will in few instances be able to resist the temptation, unless he conceives himself to hold a certain degree of respect in the estimation of his immediate superiors.

Punishment of offenders.

21. The chief number of criminals taken up in Dia Kour's Government were convicted of robbery and petty offences, murder and maiming being very seldom committed except in the case of a disputed boundary betwixt zumeendars of different estates. Confinement and extortion were the punishments inflicted, very often without even the form of a summary trial.

The enforcement of penal bonds from every village signed by the heads binding them in "*Igarah Goonee,*" or to make good 11 times the amount of the property traced to and completely established in their villages by inhabitants thereof, might prove of use in deterring from robbery, and it is pleasing to reflect that not a theft has occurred in Umballa or its villages since the rule of the British Government. As all thieves by profession must depend on the early and cheap disposal of their ill-gotten property, I have directed that *Bunneeas* and others making purchases from strangers and suspected persons register the same at the *Kotwallee* and the vendor produce security of his respectability ere he receive the purchase money.

Use made of the *Tabedars* and *Pattidars* in the Police Department.

22. The *Putteedars* and *Tabedars* have ever retained the management and administration of justice in their own hands, no revenue having been exacted from them by the Chief of Umballa and the cultivators being entirely subject to their orders. The *Putteedars* being very numerous and holding many villages, the Police was extremely lax and Dia Kour had little power over them. The Police of the *Tabedar* villages was, on the contrary, more in the hands of the late Sirdarnee's officers, who exercised an indirect control,

especially in all cases of murder, robbery and boundary disputes. Few of the *Putteedars* obeyed the call of Dia Kour even in cases of emergency. The *Tabedars*, being viewed more in the light of feudal vassals, furnished a few foot soldiers each when demanded. Having shewn the tenure by which each held his lands, it is only required to particularize the use I have made of these jagheerdars. Acting on prior practice, I have only demanded from the *Putteedars* 40 horse and from the *Tabedars* 40 foot soldiers, which were furnished with promptitude, and I have given all a general assurance that no revenue or *nuzzurana* will be exacted from them.

For the purposes of police and protection of the town of Umballa I have found these auxiliaries most useful. During the government of Dia Kour nightly robberies took place, notwithstanding her large and expensive military establishment, and since her demise and the introduction of the *Putteedars* and *Tabedars* not a single theft has been perpetrated, either in the populous town or adjacent villages.

23. On assuming charge of the Umballa Estate in the name of the Government, my attention was early drawn to the right of the subject, and the mode best calculated to render justice to all classes according to their prejudices, habits and long established and fondly cherished forms. It was obvious that no European Code of Jurisprudence could embrace these points, and that the Regulations in force in the Hon'ble Company's Provinces would be ill-suited to give satisfaction to thousands who had each for centuries past been guided by the practices of his own individual caste and tribe. **Civil Justice.**

It would have been highly inexpedient and objectionable to take into my own hands the reins of justice and on my own unassisted and inexperienced judgment to decide on the rights of others, in which from local or other circumstances I might be more a party than a judge, and suspected in many instances of partiality and favor. To delegate the smallest authority to the Natives acting under my orders seemed to be the *dernier ressort* of oppression and extortion.

The practical difficulty and inconvenience which must attend the government of these distant and insulated escheats which fall to us by the extinction of the ruling family, more essentially in the administration of justice, are points in which the name and honor of the British Government and my own reputation are deeply involved.

Panchaits.

24. All offences of a serious nature will be referred to you for your orders and instructions, and with regard to the ordinary distribution of summary police and the trial of minor cases, I am humbly of opinion that the *Punchait*, with all its objections, seems to afford the best facilities and most accords with the inclinations and habits of all classes of natives. By thus regulating the ends of justice, I hope to relieve myself from being often thrown into situations of perplexity and difficulty. Added to the simplicity and summary proceedings of the *Punchait*, additional satisfaction will be afforded to the applicants for redress by directing them to choose their own *moonsiffs* or arbitrators, and these to be from a distinct estate to themselves and of the same caste as the disputants, allowing each to challenge, and where the plea of affinity or bad character can be established another choice should be made. *Muchulkas* or penal bonds may be taken from each to abide by the award of the arbitrators, from which no appeal ought to be heard, unless bribery and corruption be distinctly substantiated.

Capital crimes are almost unknown in the Umballa Estate, and the *Punchait* under the provisions above stated consequently embraces every purpose of equity, and is without doubt the mode best adapted to the wishes of every class, and which we may invigorate and correct where we find it defective; but, however coarse it may seem to us, it would be difficult perhaps to change and improve the system and give equal satisfaction. I cannot call to recollection a single instance, during 10 years' experience in these States, of a *Punchait* being convicted of bribery, and the common phrase "*Punchait men Purmesur*" imposes respect upon the arbitrators and stamps their decisions. The members selected are generally the oldest inhabitants of the town or village, of most approved probity and experience, and their award is either verbal or written as may best please

the parties. I have ordered that all decisions be committed to paper and signed by the members composing the *Punchait* and recorded in the Town *Chubootra.*

25. Umballa being the great thoroughfare to and from Northern India and the British Provinces, I have ordered a register to be kept in the Public *Chubootra,* in which is notified the daily arrivals and departures of all strangers and caravans, the market prices, and every other occurrence worthy of notice, which is daily perused and signed by my initials.

26. A large quantity of damaged and saleable grain being found in the Fort of Umballa, I have taken upon myself the responsibility of clearing out the wells and repairing the extensive *pucka* brick *Badshahee* Caravanserai, giving the work people at the rate of four *seers* per diem, which has employed a number of the poorer inhabitants and restored a noble monument of princely munificence to its pristine use in giving shelter to travellers and merchants from the inclemency of the seasons and the nightly depredations of robbers.

27. I beg to propose the following establishments for the conduct of the Police and Revenue duties of Umballa, which I hope will meet your sanction and be considered moderate :—

Police and Revenue Establishments proposed for the Estate of Ambála.

POLICE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 *Kotwal* at per month	30	0	0
1 *Moonshee*	15	0	0
2 *Dundeeas,* Rs. 3 each	6	0	0
2 *Chuprassees,* Rs. 4 each	8	0	0
Pen, ink and paper	5	0	0
Charity to Nanoo Singh, 6 rupees and to Soota Sidh Rs. 2, the first a very old servant of the late Dia Kour and near 80 years of age, and the Sidh, a holy man of Umballa and of the same age,—this pension to continue for the remainder of their lives	8	0	0
2 *Mehters* for the *Kotwalee* and Fort at Rs. 2-8-0 each	5	0	0
Total per month .	77	0	0

REVENUE.

	Rs. A. P.
1 Tehseeldar per month	40 0 0
1 *Mootsuddee* for Moollana . . .	8 0 0
1 *Dundeea* for ditto	3 0 0
1 *Jamadar* and 12 *Sebundy Sepahees* for the protection and care of the town of Moollana: 4 rupees *Jemadar* and 3 each *Sepahees*	40 0 0
Pen, ink and paper	10 0 0
7 *Chuprassees*,—for Umballa 2, for Moollana 1, for Shahpoor 1, for Simulhairee 1, for Kooralee 1, for Doorana 1,—at Rs. 4 each per month	28 0 0
Total .	129 0 0

Repairs of fort of Ambála.

28. The *pucka* brick forts of Gurdhaun, Simulhairee and Doorana have been abandoned to save expense, and I should humbly propose that the large and extensive *pucka* brick fort of Umballa be put into a suitable state of repair, which may be effected, I think, for about 5 to 6,000 rupees, and serve as a safe place of retreat for the office, the house built by Captain Ross falling fast to decay and being much exposed to nightly depredations from thieves.

BEELASPOOR ESTATE.

Description of the Estate.

29. The demise of Dia Kour in 1820 put the *Talook* of Beelaspoor into our possession. It is situated in the north-east quarter of the Protected Sikh States and is termed "*Chupper Bas,*" the whole of the inhabitants living in grass huts, and the several villages present, in consequence, a poor and mean appearance, the town of Beelaspoor alone containing 366 flat-roofed houses.

The lands and villages of the *Talook* and its *Putteedars* extend along the base of the desert hills, which form the Kaarda *Doon* or valley, from Sadhoura E. to Khizzurabad, Raeewalla and Kulaisur on the Jumna W. They have been originally parcelled out without any regard to regularity, situation or proximity, and a commixture of interests and complication of boundary lines prevail throughout the *Talook*.

Many changes have also taken place in the course of 60 years, when the country was acquired by the Sikhs, and the subsequent power and encroaching disposition of Sirdar Jodh Singh, Kulseea, the Chicheroulee Chieftain, after his attachment to Lahore, led him to distress Dia Kour and the lesser *Putteedars*, and in all probability he would have seized the greater portion of their lands had not the protecting arm of the British Government been stretched over them and its liberality guaranteed their estates.

The district is well cultivated, presenting an undulating surface, producing wheat, rice, barley, sugarcane and cotton, the lands being turned *maroo* or dependent on rain for the products. The Sarsootee sacred stream rises in and meanders through the *Talook*, and the *Teeruths* of Audbudree, Pulanch, Kurpal and Runmochun are all held in veneration by the Hindoos, who bathe in the pools of water at each. The *Bun* or wilderness and well of Raja Senthul are celebrated as of *Sut Joog* antiquity.

30. Beelaspoor contains 22 villages which have yielded to us from 10 to 12,000 rupees annual collections, but I apprehend it has been much neglected, and the Tehseeldars failed in doing their duty with fidelity. With a view to ascertain this important point, I made a considerable stay at Beelaspoor in March last, and after the most particular investigation and inquiry I discovered many abuses which have been already brought to your notice. **Revenue.**

There was no stated and regular method of making the collections,—in some villages the *Kun*, in others the *Butaee*,—and the Government share did not amount, where it was reputed half of the produce, to more than 34 *mun* and 16 *seers* in every 100 *muns* ; on the reputed $\frac{1}{3}$rd we only received 27 *mun* 9 *seers* and 5 *chittacks*, on the 4th 20 *mun* and 17 *seers*, and on the $\frac{2}{5}$ths 32 *mun* and 27 *seers*.

The dismissal of the old and the appointment of another Tehseeldar afforded me the opportunity of making a new settlement of the revenue with the heads of villages, and I assessed each in the following proportions according to the *Kunkoot*:— For such lands from which we have received the *nisfee*, or

half, I have taken 38 *muns* and 28 *seers* on every 100 *muns* of grain appraised in the field, on the $\frac{1}{3}$rd 29 *muns* 1 *seer*, on the $\frac{1}{4}$th 21 *muns* 30 *seers* and 12 *chittacks*, and on the $\frac{2}{5}$ths 34 *muns* 33 *seers* and 4 *chittacks*. This arrangement was not of course popular, but with reference to past low assessments it is fair and equitable and even much *under* the assessment which should, and I hope will, be made gradually in a year or two, enabling the cultivator to give half for the entire estate. It differs so materially from the old regimen that I did not look to the good-will of the cultivator, who was forced to acknowledge its justice, whilst he deplored the loss of his large receipts, and the *Rubbee* collections have just been effected on the new principle without a murmur. I have also made a corresponding increase in the *Eek-baree* or sugarcane payment, and remitted a trifling sum taken in lieu of cotton, *ghee*, milk and leather from the villages and the *Huboob* or fees extorted by the Tehseeldar and his *Mutsuddies*.

Customs.

31. We have generally received about 148 rupees per annum for the *Zekaut* of Beelaspoor. I have farmed it out for one year to a merchant of Sadhoura for Rs. 1,000, from which some trifling payments to the *Putteedars* should be deducted, who have shares with us in Sadhoura and Khizzurabad, and to whom I did not consider it politic to grant the privilege of collecting for themselves and shackling commerce with additional exactions.

Revenue establishment.

32. I found the following establishment for the conduct of the Revenue Department, *viz.*—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Tehseeldar at	25	0	0
4 *Chuprassees* at Rs. 4 each . . .	16	0	0
8 *Sepahees Sebundy* at Rs. 3 each . .	24	0	0
Pen, ink and paper	5	0	0
Total per month .	70	0	0

Lands in *inam*.

33. The lands in charity and *Inam* amount to 1,086 *Beegahs*, and were considerably more under the rule of Dia Kour, being conferred on unworthy persons, whom I detected in attempts to sell and transfer the lands to others.

34. *Police and Civil Justice.*—The administration to be under the same rules I have detailed for the Umballa Estate, the *Putteedars* exercising authority over their own subjects agreeably to prior practice and repairing to the office of the Deputy Superintendent for the decision of their own disputes, which are generally made over to a *Punchait* of the *Surkurdah* or heads of the *Puttee*. Police and Civil Justice.

KAARDA DOON.

35. This is a beautiful, picturesque and verdant valley, bounded on the north by the State of Sirmoor and on the south by the Hills which divide it from the Beelaspoor *Talook*, on the east by the Jumna and Girree rivers, which separate it from the Deyrah Doon, and on the west by the Kuthasun *Teeruth*, which bounds it towards Nahun. The Doon is 22 miles long and varying from 13 to 6 miles in breadth, the surrounding mountains forming it into an amphitheatre. The soil is of the most productive nature, yielding every species of grain and the finest pasturages. The celebrated *Raj-Bun*, whence the *Saul* timber is felled, and which is exported by water carriage down the Jumna to Hindoostan, is situate in the north-east angle of the Doon. The woods produce spontaneously most of the drugs found in the *punsarees'* shops, and wild elephants range the skirts of the valley and are often entrapped in the *Ougy* or pits dug for them, which is a dangerous and cruel mode of taking the animal, which often loses its life in the struggle. The small stream called the Battoh running east and west intersects the Doon and disembogues into the Jumna. The richness of the pasturage invites those who have numerous herds of horned cattle to bring them to graze in the Doon during the months of March to June, when the verdure is scanty in the plains. A revenue of about Rs. 150 is derived from this source, each *gole* or herd paying two rupees for the season. *Ghee* and milk were extorted from the *goles* by the Goorkha and Sirmoor Governments, which I have judged it but just and politic to remit. Description of the valley.

The season of the periodical rains is unhealthy in the Doon, and the inhabitants are subject to intermittent fever

and ague. This, however, will no doubt much decrease on the progressive cultivation of the land, the influx of settlers and the amelioration in the condition of the people, whose present poverty and indigence are drawbacks to the procurement of nutritive food and warm clothing.

Revenue.

36. The land revenue of the valley has been for several years farmed out to the Sirmoor Raja at 450 rupees per annum, and of 16 villages which we took from the Goorkhas in 1814-15 only 5 now remain, the inhabitants having fled to avoid the oppressions of the Nahun Raja. On a late tour I made through the valley the few wretched inhabitants petitioned that they might be protected : they were British subjects and had been cruelly neglected under our Government.

The lease of the Nahun Raja being up, I have taken the management of the village into my own hands and left there the respectable and experienced *Chowdree* of Beelaspoor, to whom I have given *tuccavee* or advances to enable the cultivators to purchase bullocks and seed ; and I am happy to find that the inhabitants of 10 deserted villages are returning, and I hope in the course of one year that considerable improvement will follow the measures I have adopted, and that this interesting Doon will be restored to its primitive luxuriance.

Customs.

37. I have farmed the customs for Rs. 3,000 a year, for one year, to the Jughadree merchants, which is the largest sum ever obtained.

I can say little more respecting the valley in its present state of desolation, but I trust my next report will be more satisfactory as the measures in train shall advance.

HILL STATES.

Hill States.

38. These petty principalities are enjoying the full measure of the British protection and are in a state of the most profound tranquillity. Murder is seldom committed and robbery unknown, and the several Rajas are content and happy and their subjects receiving all the blessings of a mild and happy rule. The cultivation has improved in a fourfold degree, and the faces of the mountains are clad in stepped verdure to their base.

39. The inhabitants of the retained lands of Raeen, Sundoch and Burrowlee are governed in all petty disputes by the decisions of their *Seeanas* or heads of villages, and offences of a serious nature are referred to the Assistant at Subathoo, and from him to the Deputy Superintendent, and finally to the Agent of the Governor-General.

Police in the retained districts.

REVENUE.

40. Schedule of the collections, tribute, &c., received from the States betwixt the Rivers Sutlej and Jumna :—

Collections, tribute, &c., of Hill States.

Collections.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pergunnah Raeen	1,004	0	0
Ditto Sundoch	662	14	0
Ditto Burrowlee	1,800	0	0
Total .	3,466	14	0

Tribute.

Bussahir, annually	15,000	0	0

Commutation in lieu of Begars.

Baghul,	100 *Begars* at Rs. 3 each .	3,600	0	0
Komharsain,	40 ditto . .	1,440	0	0
Joobul,	70 ditto . .	2,520	0	0
Bhujee,	40 ditto . .	1,440	0	0
Muhlog,	40 ditto . .	1,440	0	0
Bulsun,	30 ditto . .	1,080	0	0
Dhamee,	20 ditto . .	720	0	0
Ootraj,	8 ditto . .	288	0	0
Beja,	5 ditto . .	180	0	0
Khotar,	30 ditto . .	1,080	0	0
Total received yearly from the Hill States .		32,254	14	0

The payments are made by quarterly *kists* or instalments, on the 1st January, 1st May and 1st September, and no arrears are due by any of the States.

Begars or hill porters.

41. The inhabitants of the Doon complained that they were pressed to carry loads through the valley to Nahun, a distance of 16 *coss*, by officers and others coming from Saharanpoor. This system is cruel in the extreme, considering the few inhabitants in the valley, who are dragged from their families and occupations without often being paid. I entreat in the strongest manner that an immediate stop be put to this system and orders be issued to the Civil Officers in Meerut, Saharunpoor and Deyrah Doon to give a public notice that no porters are procurable, and any attempt to force the inhabitants be brought to the notice of the local officers for the commands of the Supreme Government.

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4. *From C. ELLIOTT, Esquire, Agent, Governor-General, to G. SWINTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William,—dated Delhi, 16th July 1824.*

Submission of a report on the Protected Hill States.

ON the 7th ultimo I had the honor of forwarding to you a general Report on the Protected States from Lieutenant Murray, the Deputy Superintendent of the Sikh and Hill States.

2. In continuation of the subject, I now have the pleasure to forward a copy of a letter from him of the 6th instant, giving cover to one from Captain Kennedy of that date, with a detailed report on the Protected Hill States, and I request you will submit it for the perusal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

3. His Lordship in Council will determine how far the local authorities may interfere to prevent the arbitrary exactions now levied by several of the Chiefs from their Ryots.

Proposed recovery of tribute from Hill Chiefs in the form of opium.

4. As the Collectors in the Western Provinces are furnished with opium for sale from Behar and Benares, and as it appears to be the wish of Government to obtain an increased quantity of this drug, perhaps no objection would arise to our receiving the tribute from the Hill States in opium, which might be delivered to Lieutenant Murray at Umballa and by him forwarded to the Collector of Saharanpoor for circulation

to the other Collectors as required by them; but on this point Government will no doubt wish to consult the Board of Customs.

ENCLOSURE TO 4.

5. *From Lieutenant W. MURRAY, Deputy Superintendent, Hill States, to C. ELLIOTT, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Western Provinces,—dated Camp Subathoo, 6th July 1824.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit an elaborate report on the Protected Hill States by Captain and Assistant C. P. Kennedy, which I trust will be perused with interest, and recommend his zeal and diligence to the notice of Government.

Remarks of Lieutenant Murray on the report on the Protected Hill States.

2. In my recent tour to the Bussahir frontier I have remarked with peculiar satisfaction the general state of tranquillity and comparative degree of comfort which reigns throughout this highly interesting portion of India placed under our protective guarantee, and heard the most lively sentiments of gratitude unequivocally expressed by all classes for the blessings they enjoy.

3. The great road of communication from the Sirsa or Pinjore Valley over the mountainous region to Rampoor, the capital of Bussahir and *entrepôt* of the commerce betwixt the Sikh and Hill States, and other transverse roads, are in the best state of preservation, and calculated to afford ample facilities to the trade, which, although yet in its infancy, has increased to a degree beyond the most sanguine expectation, and I met considerable caravans of loaded mules, jackasses and hill porters conveying iron from the mines in Saree and Nawur to Seeswa, a possession of the Sikh Chieftain, Deva Sing, and importing a return cargo of Lahore rock salt.

4. The erection of the *Sangas*, or wooden bridges, across the Sutlej at Wangtoo and Namptoo have much accelerated the general purposes of commerce, and a ready, safe and commodious passage over this rapid and dangerous stream is now effected to Shipke and Shealkur, the Chinese Frontier towns on the north-east, and to the town of Leh and districts of Ladak on the north.

Remarks of Lieutenant Murray on the report on the Protected Hill States.

5. In the *sunnuds* originally granted by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council in 1815-16 to the several Hill Chieftains, the Rajas of Bussahir, Hindoor, Kuhloor, Sirmour and the Rana of Keonthul, with Putteealla, had each a clause sanctioning the levy of a transit duty upon the trade passing through their several domains; and although a prohibition in express terms was not conveyed to the numerous petty Ranas, yet it was generally understood by them, as they had received no permission in their *sunnuds*, they had virtually no right to demand a tax from the traders.

6. It has been brought to my notice by Captain Kennedy that a few of the Ranas have been shackling the trade by the imposition of new taxes which were becoming a source of vexation to the mercantile community. A reference to the *sunnuds* showed that the Governor-General in Council never contemplated the collection of a tax by the various Ranas who were not substantive chieftains prior to the Goorkha invasion of the country, and, acting up to what I humbly conceive to be the spirit of His Lordship in Council's benevolent intentions for the extension of commerce, I have directed that a strict adherence to the *sunnuds* be observed.

7. The important and visible improvement in the state of agriculture since the expulsion of the Ghoorkhalee power would on a superficial view lead to the conclusion that an equally corresponding amelioration in the condition of the ryot had been a concomitant consequence.

8. Were the lands to be assessed according to the actual produce, this desirable result might be obtained and the contrast between the fertile fields and extreme poverty of the farmer disappear; but this can never be the case so long as the Hill Chieftains continue to levy what is termed *dund*, or heavy fines, from all the subjects who are possessed of, or supposed to have acquired, any property, and these are exacted under the most frivolous pretexts and false accusations.

9. The glaring and avowed length to which this pernicious system has attained under the benign influence of British

protection is, I consider, a subject of regret, and I beg leave to submit the consideration of its abolition to your tried wisdom and experience.

Remarks of Lieutenant Murray on the report on the Protected Hill States.

10. After the conquest of the hills by the British arms the several expatriated Ranas were reinstated in their domains, and each received a grant of his country from our hands, and they were all expressly enjoined to cherish their subjects, increase agriculture, promote the extension of commerce and encourage the manufactures.

11. The gratuitous abandonment of our conquered rights in favor of the ancient rulers of the land entitled us to make such wise and salutary stipulations as should tend to the general benefit of the country and to the relief and happiness of the inhabitants.

12. Such is the docile disposition of the generality of the Ranas that a simple expression of disapprobation at the indiscriminate exaction of the *dund* would deter and remedy the evil, and a gradual increase of wealth and security of personal property may be expected to follow the prohibition.

13. I apprehend that no trouble will be experienced, and still less do I contemplate the exercise of a direct interference by our local agents betwixt the ruler and his subjects, and I confidently hope that the love of cupidity may yield to the dread of incurring displeasure.

14. The want of a cash-circulating medium added to the general poverty of the hills in supplying grain more than equal to the consumption of the inhabitants, present difficulties to the Chieftains in paying their tribute and commutation money, and it is with extreme diffidence I should recommend a change of the system.

15. The best opium is obtained in that portion of the mountains situate north and east of the Simla range and the finest ginger in the southern Thakooraees. The demand for these two articles from the Sikh States is very extensive, and so pure is the opium considered that the Sunnyassee

Remarks of Lieutenant Murray on the report on the Protected Hill States.

merchants repair every year from the Western districts in the Punjab to make their purchases of opium in Bussahir.

16. Should it accord with the views of the Supreme Government, the quarterly instalments of cash paid by the Hill Ranas may be commuted by furnishing from the several estates a supply of opium and ginger equal in value to the sums they now pay.

17. The cultivation of these important articles of export would be increased, additional employment would be found for the inhabitants of all classes in the opium fields, and this pernicious but useful drug would become a monopoly in our hands.

18. Should you be pleased to suggest the consideration of the measure to Government, the services of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gerard on a small salary would be of utility, and his local knowledge and experience might ultimately render him useful and necessary.

19. With reference to Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch of the 16th December 1815, paragraphs 6 and 7, on the subject of administering justice in the reserved hill districts, I would recommend the farm of *pergunnahs* Sundoch and Raeen to Bussahir, from which State they were withheld in 1814-15 with a view to military posts.

20. The local officers will be relieved from the difficulties and perplexities attendant on the delicate, important and responsible task of administering justice to thousands, with whose provincial dialect, peculiar manners and ancient usages they must naturally be imperfectly conversant.

21. The retained *pergunnah* of Burrowlee surrounding the military post of Subathoo has been held in farm for several years by the Keonthul Vizier at a fixed assessment, to the ease and comfort of our troops and the benefit of the zumeendars.

22. Sundoch and Raeen might be equally advantageously disposed of to Bussahir and the difficulty attending the trial of capital offences obviated.



Photogravure. Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, 1911.

CAPTAIN CHARLES PRATT KENNEDY, B. H. A.

COMMANDING THE 1ST NASIRI BATTALION AT SUBATHU AND ASSISTANT TO THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT FOR SIKH AND HILL AFFAIRS IN ADDITION TO HIS MILITARY DUTIES, FROM 1822 TO 1827; POLITICAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE HILL STATES (WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT SUBATHU AND LATER AT SIMLA) FROM 1827 TO 1835.

ENCLOSURE TO 5.

6. *From Captain C. P. KENNEDY, Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Sikh and Hill States, to Lieutenant W. MURRAY, Deputy Superintendent, Sikh and Hill States,—dated Subathu, 6th July 1824.*

Captain Kennedy's report on the Protected Hill States.

IN compliance with the orders of Government communicated to me through you under date the 12th September, I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the Protected Hill States under my superintendence, regretting the lapse of time that has been inseparable from the preparation, but indulging a hope that the nature and matter of the subjects treated on will in some degree plead a delay, which has been still further protracted by my solicitude to draw my information from the most unexceptionable channels.

Scope of the report.

2. For a time I contemplated how I should best fulfil the desire of Government by presenting a report that would be deemed satisfactory and at the same time conducive to the interests of the protective guarantee given to the inhabitants of this region, and with this view I directed my attention to those objects that represented the character of the country, its inhabitants, commerce, connexion with Foreign States, the state of government they are under and the means of instituting improvements, for the better illustration of which I have ventured to consider it necessary to enter into geographical and physical relations and even the climate of this singular tract, hoping the acquisition of new facts will justify in some degree the prolixity necessary to their development.

3. The chief object of my enquiry has been directed to Bussahir, which claims from its extent, boundaries and system of government a larger share of consideration and greater research than I am even now prepared with, to give a full and comprehensive report on. Its proper geographical limits I am induced to think are but imperfectly known, also its connexion with Tartary and the States that border upon and have intercourse with Russia.

4. I have given the level and course of the river Sutledge through the Protected Mountain Territory, and, although protracted, I have the satisfaction to think it is original, and I hope it may be considered interesting.

5. In conclusion, if the introduction of subjects not usually embraced within the limits of a report be considered objectionable, it is a fault which springs from an interest, on my part, in a country of extraordinary aspect, still involved in obscurity, and from a solicitude to present a faithful and full report, gleaned, not merely from personal enquiry and observation, but from the opinions of those more familiar from longer residence in the country than myself. I have derived considerable satisfaction in the corroboration which they have afforded me on those points I had personally acquired, and in submitting the results I venture to do it with confidence of general accuracy.

REPORT.

List of Principalities and Thakoorais.

1. The Protected Mountain States between the rivers Tonse and Sutledge comprise the following Principalities—

Culloor,
Hindoor,
Bussahir,
(4) Sirmoor,

and the following *Thakoorais* (or Lordships)—

Keonthul,
Bughaut,
Bhagul,
Khotar,
(5) Comharsain,
Bhujee,
Mulog,
Dhamee,
Kotee, } tributaries to Keonthul,
(10) Kearie or Madan, } tributaries to Keonthul,
Konyar,
(12) Mungul,

2. The above 12 States are called the *Bara Thakoorai* or *Mahul* and the following 18 are denominated the *Athara Thakoorai*—

Joobul.
Kotegurh.
Bulsun.
Raeen, retained by the British.
(5) Kunaitoo
Kurrungloo
Dulaitoo
Sare
Nawur
(10) Dudoo Kuwur } are tributaries and are incorporated with Bussahir.
Theog
Ghoond
Poondur } are tributaries to Keonthul.
Burrowlee (was sold to Bulsun).
(15) Beeja.
Shangree.
Dhurkotee.
(18) Ootrach.

3. *Boundaries.*—On the north, by the districts of Ludauk, in latitude 32° North, longitude 78½° East, and the confines of Chinese Tartary; on the east by the Chinese Territory, longitude 79° at Shipkee; on the west by the river Sutledge; and on the south by the Sikh Protected States (cis-Sutledge). Boundaries.

4. With the exception of the following States, the whole of the Protected Hill territory may be said to be in profound peace, progressing towards improvement, and the Chieftains adhering strictly to their engagements with the British Government. General tranquillity of Hill States with exceptions.

5. *Joobul.*—This State has been long a prey to internal dissension. It has been at different periods of its history subject to Sirmoor, Bussahir and Gurwal, but for many years previous to the Nepal invasion (A. D. 1810) it was but nominally so. Jubbal.

Jubbal.

The Nepalese extracted by great violence from this State the—

	Rs.
First year	22,000
Second year	19,000
Third year	15,000

The fourth year saw the British arms in the Hills.

The State is most unhappily situated in regard to its interior government.

The system of hereditary Wuzeers is tolerated, and, like the others where such is the case, the Rana is in a state of mental imbecility, incapacitating him from taking a part in the management of his affairs.

The early use of opium and other deleterious drugs have entirely absorbed his senses, and in consequence the Wuzeers, by name Ram Sing, Saj Ram and Bur Sing, have obtained the collection of the revenues and administration of the executive.

At the recommendation of Captain Ross a guardian was nominated, whose duty is to see that a due proportion of the revenue is appropriated to the use of the Rana, and to check any oppressive and unjust acts of these Wuzeers in the administration of justice.

In all the States where the system of hereditary Wuzeers is tolerated the first object is to endeavour to induce idiotism in the Rana (or Chieftain) by indulging him in every species of debauchery; this too readily accomplishing, they become paramount, and the Rana is retained a puppet in their hands.

This State was the cause of the greatest anxiety to my predecessor, Captain Ross, and although by no means so prosperous as the other districts at present, yet I fondly imagine of late there has been an amendment in the conduct of its people, who have been, for ages, prone to rebellion, and from the stupendous nature of the country have generally defied all attempts to keep them in peace and subjection.

The Rana, Poorun Chund, having no male heir, this territory will fall, at his death, unto the British Government. Its present revenue is derived from 22 pergunnahs and amounts to Rs. 9,000 per annum. Last year a road was advanced into this State, which, I hope, will be the means of inducing a commercial intercourse, and in the course of time ameliorate the condition of the people.

Kotgarh.

7. *Kotegurh.*—This State was tributary in former periods to Keonthul and Bussahir, but previous to the Nepal invasion it was only nominally dependent upon the latter. It paid the Nepalese 6,600 rupees, and the Rana received about 2,400 rupees per annum. The progressive prosperity of this State has been considerably retarded in consequence of dissensions in the Chieftain's family. The Ranee is said to be a woman of the most dissolute morals and character. She now receives a subsistence from her lord, but lives apart from him.

Condition of Hill States under the Nepalese.

8. The modern epoch of political geography of these States may be taken as follows :—

1st, under the Nepal dominion.
2nd, under the British protection.

1st, under the Nepal dominion (A. D. 1805).—At this period Raja Ramsurn of Hindoor had obtained an almost absolute ascendancy over the Principalities of Culloor, Sirmoor and the *Bara Thakoorai.*

The tyrannical policy adopted by him favored the views of Nepal, from whence succour had been solicited by Culloor to cast off the hateful yoke. The person deputed to Culloor, by name Ragnauth Rae, sojourned at Katmandoo several years, during which time the Nepal conquests were advancing towards this frontier under the superintendence of Kajee Umer Sing Thappa, who commanded a force of 8,000 men (Sumbut 1860). Kurm Purgaus was at this time Raja of Sirmoor, detested for his cruelties and despised for his imbecility. He secretly favored the views of Nepal to rid himself of the Hindoor yoke. But Raja Ramsurn instantly despatched a force which repelled the first invasion of the Nepalese. Soon

Condition of Hill States under the Nepalese.

after he deposed Kurm Purgaus, who fled across the river Jumna and joined Kajee Umer Sing Thappa, who immediately advanced into Sirmoor and in a battle defeated the Hindoor Chief.

The result of this victory was the retreat of Raja Ramsurn and his discomfited troops to his fortresses in Hindoor, from which they were expelled in a few months with the exception of Plassiah, where all the chief people of his State and himself retired to.

The State of Kangra trans-Sutlej assisted Hindoor at this crisis, but the Nepalese were too powerfully aided by the principalities of Culloor and Sirmoor, with which Umer Sing entered into treaties, and the hill territory belonging to Hindoor remained in the possession of the Nepal troops.

The whole of the *Bara* and *Athara Thakoorais* soon fell under the Nepal arms; Umer Sing Thappa strengthened his interest by espousing one of the Bughaut Rana's family, which at that period was in point of power the second State of the *Bara Thakoorai*.

With few exceptions, the Ranas and Chieftains of these *Thakoorais* (Petty States) either fled or were exiled. Their territory was parcelled out to the Nepal troops and their revenues exacted by the sword.

The husbandman never could calculate upon more than a bare subsistence, and if he unfortunately possessed a desirable looking female in his family she was appropriated to the Goorkha Chieftains, possibly sold to the jackals of the Princes of the plains, whose *zenanas* or harems have for ages been supplied from this interesting portion of the human race.

When the Nepalese had established themselves in the mountain territories, cis-Sutlej, they crossed the river and laid siege to Kangra. The Raja, Sunsar Chund, made a gallant resistance, and after a very protracted siege he was able to raise it, assisted by the troops of Raja Runjeet Sing of Lahore, who came to his assistance. The Goorkhas retired and suffered dreadfully during the siege and in the retreat.

As soon as Umer Sing returned to these States from Kangra in A. D. 1809, he turned his whole force against the Hindoor Raja, but the advance of the British troops this year to Loodiana is supposed to have saved Plassiah from being laid siege to and captured.

Had the Nepalese succeeded in reducing Kangra, there is little doubt but they would have very shortly after extended their conquest to Cashmere.

The excesses committed in the year 1810 by the Goorkhas in the State of Poondur, a remote and very savage State in the Himalaya, will bear comparison with any that the history of the world produces. Humanity shudders at the scenes of horror and rapine that occurred; more than half the population emigrated, or were destroyed by their ruthless invaders. The implements of husbandry, the seed grain, the cattle, were all swept away by the Goorkhas during this epoch.

The law was administered at the will and caprice of the Goorkha Chieftains. When a malefactor was destitute of friends and money, he died without mercy. Fines and mutilation were the ordinary punishment resorted to.

Condition of Hill States under the British.

9. I now proceed to the second era: "*When taken under the British protection.*"

Immediately after the expulsion of the Nepal troops by the British arms in 1815, the Native Chieftains who had been exiled during the former *régime* presented themselves and laid claim to their estates, which they received under certain stipulations (which will be hereafter stated). With the exception of Bughaut and Keonthul, the whole of the Chieftains received nearly their possessions as they held them at the Nepal conquest. The cause of Bughaut and Keonthul being debarred the boon which had been given their neighbours was that these Chieftains had not attended so promptly to the British Proclamation, and in consequence had not assisted in the manner it had been expected they should have done in the conquest.

In consequence of the orders of Government and at the suggestion of Sir David Ochterlony, the States of Keonthul and Bughaut were partially dismembered and sold to the Putteeala Raja for two *lacs* and eighty thousand rupees.

The *pergunnahs* in which the Cantonment and Fort of Subathoo, the Cantonment at the advanced post towards Bussahir, of Kotgooroo and the Fort of Raeen, are situated, were retained by the British in order to obviate the disputes incidental to a divided authority to which they might be subjected.

The State of Poondur, which has been a prey to the most savage tyranny exhibiting a frightful picture of human misery, was likewise retained by the British, but at the suggestion of Captain Ross it was subsequently transferred as a fief to Keonthul.

The arrangements entered into with the Native Chieftains were that each was to supply a certain number of hill porters for constant attendance and to perform other feudal duties, such as supplying a war contingent in the event of being called upon and to keep the roads in their States in good repair. The attendance of porters was subsequently commuted for the payment of 3 rupees each porter per month, which produces a revenue of 13,788 rupees per annum.

Such were the conditions entered into with these States, saving Bussahir, and this principality agreed to pay a tribute of 15,000 rupees per annum to the British for protection of its territory cis-Sutlej, besides performance of feudal duties and repairing roads.

The administration of justice was entrusted to the Chieftains, and the parts reserved by the British had Regulation X of 1817 passed, which governs them.

The amount of revenue collected from these retained *Pergunnahs* amounts to 3,466 rupees per annum.

The Chieftains are assisted by Wuzeers, who in some States claim a hereditary right to this station. I consider this a pernicious system, as will hereafter be noticed in

regard to the principality of Bussahir and the *Thakoorai* of Joobul.

Measures for the amelioration of the condition of the Hill Chiefs.

10. Having given the existing arrangements with the Chieftains, I shall proceed to report upon the manner in which the benevolent views of Government have been accomplished, or are likely to be so, in having taken these people under protection.

Adjustment of boundaries.

11. It was a most perplexing and no less delicate duty to arrange a just and equitable settlement of this territory at the conquest in 1815, it being difficult to assign legitimate boundaries of ancient inheritance of States that owned no principle of action but their ability to conquer and enslave. It was fortunately delegated to those who may now derive satisfaction from reflecting that their labours have been accomplished so far that for once in the history of this district the Chieftains appear content and to live happy within themselves.

At the conquest in 1815 there was scarcely a Chieftain who did not consider himself entitled to neighbouring territory, to a greater or less extent, upon the plea that at some period of the history of his State his ancestors held it.

Crime and punishments.

12. During the period of two years and a half six murders have been reported, and I am induced to think that no others have been committed. The perpetrators were caught, tried by their own Chieftains, and, agreeably to the custom of the country, hanged.

A few cases of highway robbery and petty theft have been reported. In the reserved parts but one murder has been committed.

The Police of these States, if judged of by the few crimes committed, appears to advantage. Five of the murders before mentioned were retaliatory.

The punishments in use are—for murder execution, and for all other offences corporal punishments and transmission or banishment from the country.

Under an impression that it is not consonant with British feelings, mutilation has been relinquished, and the punishment inflicted in its place is by fine where the offender has the means of paying it; but it has frequently occurred that Chieftains have applied to know what they were to do with certain classes of offenders who, in spite of corporal punishment, returned to their States and committed crimes. There are no prisons, and the Chieftains are often at a loss in what manner to punish where the crime does not come up to murder.

System of fines.

13. The Chieftains appear to administer criminal justice with peculiar leniency. Fines are common for misdemeanours, and not unfrequently levied without much regard to justice. However, the custom of ages is in favor of its toleration, and complaints are but seldom made of its infliction.

This custom is a great drawback to the progressive improvement of the country, and when indiscriminately indulged in by the Chieftains, or rather their Wuzeers, the effect is most apparent in the general aspect of these districts.

The inhabitants emigrate and of course there is less cultivation. A Chieftain's wealth consists more in the number of husbandmen in many parts of the country than in the number of his acres.

Amicable settlement of disputes.

14. Occasional disputes between the States occur in regard to the exact boundaries of their territories, but there has never yet been an instance of their having recourse to violence on such occasions.

Applications are constantly made by Chieftains to induce their neighbours to afford redress for trespasses and other petty crimes which are promptly attended to.

Confidence of Chiefs in the British Government.

15. Confidence in the British Government appears to be gaining ground, although it is no easy matter to induce these people, who have suffered so long under the lash of oppression and tyranny, to reconcile to their minds how a Government can afford to conquer a country and not to claim its revenues.

16. The Chieftains begin now to evince in their outward appearance a degree of improvement in the way of State dress and luxury they possibly never before knew or dare indulge in. Scotch chintz is in general wear and a few English articles may be seen about them. Improvements in dress.

17. The finances of every State have increased very considerably since brought under the British protection. The revenue of the tract held by Putteeala in Keonthul was leased the first year of the conquest for 9,000 rupees, and last year it was farmed at 22,000 rupees. Flourishing condition of finances.

18. One of the greatest boons these States have yet received from the British protection and superintendence has been the main road leading from the Pinjore Valley into the Bussahir territory, a distance of 126 miles, traversing an elevation of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is without doubt one of the most beneficial works of the kind in Asia. It is 12 feet broad and in some places is cut through immense strata of rock. This road has been the means of introducing a trade, and in consequence civilizing the people more than by any other expedient that could have been devised. The cost it has been to Government was only the pay of a company of Pioneers for a few years. Improvement of communications.

Already the Chieftains are so sensible of its vast advantage that I have applications from all quarters for the loan of tools to make transverse roads into the interior of this stupendous Alpine belt.

During the last year an excellent road has been made into the once savage and unhappy State, Poondur. Another also has been executed through the Bhagul, Konyar, Hindoor, and Culloor States to the capital of the latter principality at Billaspoor upon the Sutlej. A road in the direction of Nahun has been advanced from Subathoo, and is about half distance finished; another through the State of Bhughaut about nine miles.

19. Independent of the advantages of trade and the foreign intercourse these States derive from roads of communication, it is most gratifying to observe that quadrupeds Advantages of the abolition of the *Begar* system.

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begin to supply the place of suffering man in the carriage of merchandize, &c., &c. The benevolent orders of Government forbidding the impressment of the people are strictly attended to, and in consequence man begins to feel and assume his dignity and station. Cultivation and its adjunct, population, appear in a wonderful degree to increase. The surplus grain now finds a market. The zemeendar is induced to sow more than will feed the members of the family. The *Basmutty* rice is highly prized on the plains and eagerly sought after. Ginger forms a chief source of export. The potato has been successfully introduced into these States and in the most remote parts of Bussahir at very high elevation this vegetable is now cultivated. The oat is found indigenous to the country; but, as there are no mills sufficiently powerful, the grain cannot be reduced to meal. The cattle are fed upon it. The European seed introduced about Subathoo thrives particularly well.

The cultivator knows what he has to pay his Chieftain, and for once in the history of these States he derives the blessings vouchsafed by Providence of occasionally having an abundant harvest.

Prosperous condition of the hill people.

20. The States in the wild fastnesses of the Himalaya are now at peace, fearing to follow their former lawless habits; their courage and former warlike spirit are in some degree broken, and they have been induced to commence a trade which they never did before, and under the protection and equity of the British Government seem to be sensible of the sweets and comforts of industrious habits, obedience to their Chiefs and domestic repose.

The Arts have made but little progress in the lower Himalaya, but this may be accounted for by the state of rapine that for ages existed previous to our conquest.

As we advance towards the Chinese frontier, and only a few miles from Subathoo, the eye is struck by the neat and highly tasty workmanship of the temples and houses of the inhabitants, entirely in the Chinese style: the carved parts of the timbers are executed in a very neat manner.

The habitations of the natives are superior to anything to be seen in British India. In the vicinity of Subathoo they are generally whitewashed outside, which gives them an air of great cleanliness. The houses in Bussahir are built of a blue stone without cement, and clamped with pieces of timber; the roofs of slate formed after the Chinese fashion. Proceeding towards the northern frontier of Bussahir, the inhabitants change their language, dress, customs and manners. The people become gradually tinctured with the Tartars. In another place will be found a few remarks on the state of our relations with this territory.

21. The cremation of widows exists in these States, and on some occasions men have immolated themselves on the funeral pile of their Chieftains. There have been three women saved from this diabolical custom within the past year, who had formed the determination to perform *Suttee*, but who afterwards were induced, by merely being persuaded not to do so, to relinquish it. Practice of *Sati*.

Last year the Ranee of Keonthul solicited my opinion in the case of two women of her State who wished to burn. I expressed my horror of such a practice to her *Vukeel*; the sacrifice was abandoned without the slightest appearance of murmur or discontent being evinced by the people of the district.

I shall here introduce a circumstance which occurred last year, which I have been furnished with by an European Officer, the late Captain W. Walker of the Invalid Establishment, who resided in one of the remote districts of these hills:—

"Last year several zemeendars, my neighbours, applied to me on this subject (*Suttee*). One of their brethren had died and his widow determined to perish with the body in the funeral pile; they were all averse to it and opposed her wishes, but without any apparent effect, which induced them to apply to me. They merely requested my orders, saying that if I approved they would withdraw their opposition. Although I was not vested with any public authority, I did not of course hesitate to assume the functions and fulfil the duty of a man. I told them simply I must

peremptorily forbid the sacrifice. They were perfectly satisfied; the woman did not burn as a matter of course after being ordered not to do so, and I never heard more of the matter. About a month after the chief *Mookheeah* of this *pergunnah* died, and I was assured that two or three of his women would have been burned, but did not in consequence of my conduct on a former occasion, and I believe the practice is for ever annihilated in this district. I am perfectly certain that Government or any of the officers of Government have only to express their disapprobation of such a proceeding and there is an end at once, and for ever, to such an abomination in the hills."

When a Chieftain dies, the honor of the family does not appear to be suitably sustained if there are not a number of human victims sacrificed to this diabolical custom. *Suttees* are considered as the test of chastity, and not unfrequently resorted to by the most abandoned to expiate their former conduct. The chief inducement among the lower orders to perform this sacrifice is that they are frequently left destitute and if unable to labour become beggars.

Cessation of practice of selling human beings.

22. The sale of human beings I may safely pronounce to have ceased. The several miscreants have been caught and punished who have come with the intention of purchasing female children.

Marriage customs.

23. Marriage may be considered a species of slave trade. No man gets a wife without paying her father a certain price. If she is turned off without a cause assigned, the purchase money is retained, but if parted by mutual consent, the purchaser receives back his cash. Although females are still held in so degraded a light and are put to more laborious tasks here, I am inclined to think their condition is not inferior to those in the plains of Asia.

Female infanticide.

24. Female infanticide appears to have been practised in former periods in only some of the wildest, least civilized and least populous districts as Poondur, Joobul, &c., and probably was most frequently the result of superstition and vows by the parents to some bloody deity in order to obtain male offspring, on which so much of the hope of a Hindoo as to a future state depends.

Against the supposition that such a crime may be general or of extensive prevalence it is sufficient to state two facts of notoriety—

First.—The women of the hills, until the British influence took place, were always in great request for the *zenanas* or harems of the plains, and as slaves brought great price ; the demand was probably greater than the country could supply. The great amount of this slave trade sufficiently proves that the prejudices of castes (which are in all cases very weak, and which the *khusseeah* or coolies, the principal branches of population, being of very low caste, can scarcely venture to assert), or feelings of family honor (still weaker) were not allowed to interfere with the suggestions of sordid avarice to counteract the demands of pecuniary distress and penury, occasioned by the oppression of their rulers.

Secondly.—The only species of marriage known in the hills from time immemorial, as has been stated, is in fact a matter of bargain and sale.

Both these facts, the foreign slave trade and the domestic custom, are completely and most strongly opposed to the crime of female infanticide being common, because they make young women a valuable article of property.

25. It is with reluctance I treat upon the morals of this people. Where there is so little crime, it may be inferred that the morality of the inhabitants is the cause ; certain it is there is less falsehood and theft than in any quarter of Asia. There is a degree of simplicity too amongst these people, and in the interior a modest assurance to be observed that induces an idea of a certain degree of morality existing, but when we take into consideration some of the customs peculiar to them, our belief is shaken. It must be remarked, however, the people consider them no crime whatever, and in consequence we ought to view them more leniently. It may not be so much vice as ignorance. No horror is expressed at the violation of female chastity. Shame hardly exists in some of the remoter States.

Morals of the hill-people.

The abhorrent custom of polyandry (a plurality of husbands), the debased state of the sex, all speak the moral depravity of the people to a certain extent.

Sacrifices.

26. No ceremony is undertaken without duly offering a sacrifice to the superintending *genii loci*, to propitiate which goats, buffaloes, &c., are constantly sacrificed.

Human sacrifices have been made at the shrines of some of the temples, but of late years, if there have been any, they have observed a profound secrecy of these impious deeds.

Temples of Deities.

27. The common insignia of superstitious reverence in the hills are small buildings or rude temples which crown all the prominent heights, and flags suspended upon poles and tumuli of stones in passes of the mountains, besides the usual places of Hindoo sanctity.

The summits of mountains, sources of rivers, volcanoes and hot springs have been objects of adoration in all countries, partly from their remoteness and difficulty of access, but chiefly from veneration and the celebrity of the undertaking.

In the hilly tract hither to the Himalaya, every peak or mountain summit is consecrated and considered as the repose of one or more deities, and a temple is erected for the oblations of pilgrim travellers. Many of these are perched upon lofty and abrupt ridges, remote from the abode of man, and are only visited at certain seasons of the year, when a *mela* or fair is held at the spot. At these fairs feats of agility are performed, swings and other amusements, dancing, sword exercise and gallantry are displayed, and many articles are brought for exchange and sale. It is at this time that female modesty is unmasked.

The Deotas or deities of the hills are very numerous, and to each is assigned some particular function or attribute, such as the god of the weather; some rule over the forests, others preside over rivers and fountains, some have charge of the crops, and others sway the actions of men.

We are struck with the synonymy with the Heathen Gods of History, and cannot but suppose our own fabulous accounts derived from Hindoo mythology.

Every accident that occurs is connected with the superstitious ideas of the agency of those *genii loci*.

28. The grand places of sanctity in the hills are Hurdwar (the most revered); Jooalla Mookhee; Buddreenauth in the snowy range in the Kumaon Province; Kedarnauth, also in the snow; the sources of the Ganges and the boiling springs at the head of the Jumna. Places of sanctity.

Kylas, a very lofty snowy peak, near Lake Munsurowur, and the lake itself, are celebrated and revered. There are other places of less note trans-Sutlej, Munikurn and Rawalsir in Kooloo.

All these places are visited by the Lamas. The number of devotees and pilgrims who resort to these shrines of worship is very great. The temples and the officiating priest are supported by the offerings of the pilgrims, and in some instances they constitute a source of considerable revenue to the State.

I subjoin a more precise description of the foregoing Sanctuaries :—

1st.—Hurdwar is too well known to require observation, and I can add nothing now to the accounts of others.

2nd.—Jooalla Mookhee, in the Rajship of Kutoch or Kangra, held in high estimation, perhaps next to Hurdwar, has a subterranean flame which is conducted into a temple and issues forth from a small aperture in the buildings; it is a perpetual and unextinguishable flame and is much respected.

3rd.—Buddreenauth, to the eastward, another remarkable temple cut out, or rather formed, in the rock. It lies in the snowy range at an elevation of between twelve and thirteen thousand feet, and is consequently buried in snow for half the year. The journey to it is arduous, and even perilous, and the severity of the climate, even in summer, contributes to enhance the holiness of the spot.

The Brahmins attend only in the warm season, or for half the year, and depart in autumn, leaving the temple in charge of the gods. A lamp is lighted and is asserted to burn through the winter without any aid from men.

Revenue.

Revenue system.

29. It is difficult to give an accurate report of the manner the revenue is levied in these States. It differs essentially in almost every one. In some parts of Keonthul the Rana claims one-fourth of the produce, and certainly no peasantry appears to live in greater comfort. The want of regular assessment in some of the States is one of the greatest evils the country labours under. It does not appear that previous to the Nepal conquest any regular fixed revenue was levied. The Chiefs lived principally on the produce of their own demesnes, being lands, the best, reserved in every *pergunnah* or district for the supply of their household, and these were ostensibly the principal source of their revenue. They are managed by particular officers, who have nothing to do with the public revenue, and cultivated by coolies who have a small portion of the produce, and also a little land free from impost or taxation. These coolies are the lowest caste of people (and probably are the aborigines of the country), and are too poor to pay any portion of tribute or feudal dues. They are the agricultural labourers to the Khusseeahs (Kunnaits) and Brahmin zemeendars.

Demands of Chiefs on the people.

30. Formerly and still the people are called upon to contribute a stated sum for particular occasions of ceremony, or otherwise, involving considerable expense, as the Chief's marriages and the marriages of his children, their investiture with the thread of caste, some festivals, religious ceremonies, &c., &c.

The sum levied on these occasions is generally much larger than (perhaps double or treble) what is actually expended; nor is it fixed by any rule or precedent, but depends, as to its amount, on the will of the Chief and the supposed ability of the people to pay. Each *pergunnah* is informed that a certain sum is required from it. The head *Mookheeah* assembles

the *Mookheeahs* (or Chiefs of villages) and the principal or whole of the zemeendars. They consult and settle among themselves what sum each head of a family is to pay, which is proportioned according to his circumstances, the quantity of land he cultivates, or more correctly, what includes all other considerations, the number and condition of his family.

The sums levied by the Chieftains for commutation in lieu of *Begars* may safely be taken at double the amount which they actually pay the British Government.

31. The situation of the cultivators in these hills is undoubtedly equal, if not superior, to that of any peasantry in any part of the world.

Condition of the peasantry.

In Kunawur many of the inhabitants possess considerable riches; they appear in good circumstances for their class. They have enough of the necessaries of life and not a few of the comforts.

32. From the foregoing pages (I trust) it may safely be inferred that these districts are progressing towards improvement, and I shall now venture to suggest what I imagine may assist in the main object of ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants.

Suggestions for further amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants.

33. The prejudices of the mountaineers are certainly fewer, in respect to caste, than those of other Hindoos, which arises from ignorance. They have scarcely any knowledge of the Hindoo religion which they profess. The Brahmins, of whom there are many villages, are as ignorant as the rest, and in fact are Brahmins only in name, performing all the labours of husbandry, excepting holding the plough. Books they have none, and their education is confined to reading and writing the few letters they may have occasion to send or receive on business, or accounts. These accomplishments are confined almost exclusively to the Chiefs' families and their officers, with few of the *Mookheeahs* or headmen.

Education.

Education appears to have reached the female members of the Chief's family. There are several Ranees who read and write in these States.

There are no Brahmins or other teachers by profession, and of course no schools. The education, such as it is, is purely domestic and paternal. The father teaches his son what he was taught by his father. There would be no difficulty whatever in introducing an efficient system of education. A few teachers from the School Society and an adequate supply of books from the School Book Society would, in my humble opinion, be sufficient for the great purpose; and I am satisfied the people would eagerly and gratefully avail themselves of the boon.

Religious instruction.

34. From the lax state of religious feelings in the mountaineers I am induced to imagine that a mission of the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravians as they are commonly called, would be admirably adapted for the moral and political improvement of this people, because they apply themselves, in the first place, to the introduction of the morality of Christianity and the arts and comforts of civilization, setting a powerful example in their own conduct and diligent occupations.

The absence of seclusion of the females is a very favourable circumstance as regards the hope of future improvement.

Improvement of bridges.

35. The adoption of the Postmaster-General's rustic bridges of tension and suspension would be a vast acquisition in these States, where there are so many rapid torrents which render all attempts to cross extremely hazardous whenever there is a fall of rain; numbers of lives are constantly sacrificed in attempting to ford, and I am of opinion if this description of bridge was adopted the mountaineers would not hesitate at all seasons to traverse the main road from Rampoor to Pinjore, which at present they are unable to do for six months in the year.

The manner the Sutlej is crossed in these mountains is by the means of a rope drawn tight and made fast to a tree on each bank, and the man is dragged across in a noose or crate, to which another rope is affixed. This is called a *jhoola*. It is a very dangerous method, and it is almost impossible to cross a quadruped. It requires two men to be stationed on each side of the river, which renders it in a certain degree expensive.

I have stated that this great road has been executed at the almost sole expense of the inhabitants, that the benefits arising from it in the amelioration and prosperity of this region are immense; may I venture to suggest that a trifling sum from the commutation fund revenue be appropriated to introduce this species of bridge. Ropes of grass, very strong and durable, are made for the *jhoolas* everywhere along the Sutlej. Wood is almost everywhere to be had, and iron is one of the principal exports. Tar is procurable. The grass ropes wear all the better for being saturated.

Feeling the greatest desire to fulfil, to the utmost of my ability, the duties of my situation in these States, I trust I may be pardoned for mentioning what appears of such benefit to the country, and to offer my humble services to carry into execution, with the strictest economy, the object I have proposed.

Advantages of intercourse between Hill States.

36. The comparative state of civilization in the lower Himalaya can only be ascribed to the intercourse the inhabitants possess with the neighbouring States, and as the country becomes pervious so will the minds of the people become enlightened and able to appreciate the advantages they derive from the British protection.

It may not be amiss to remark that I have found the Chieftains through whose territory the main road passes most ready to afford every assistance to keep this great work in constant repair, and that they appear sensible to the advantages it affords their people.

Castes and sub-divisions.

37. The present Chieftains are all Rajpoots who still retain the traditional memory of the emigration of their ancestors from Hindoostan or the Deccan, most of them from 800 to 1,000 years ago, or at the era of the first Muhammadan irruptions.

The aborigines of the country may be considered the coolies, who are esteemed the lowest tribe of the mountain population, but at present they are not the most numerous portion, having been supplanted by Khusseeahs or Kunnaits, who compose the bulk of the population.

The Khusseeahs are by their own account (which is agreed to by all the other tribes) the offspring of intermarriages, or concubinage, of the emigrant Rajpoots with the original inhabitants, who were probably a savage race without any religion except a kind of worship of the *Nagas*, as they are called, a sort of Goblin or, as our poets would denominate them, "spirits of the mountain."

The Khusseeahs being according to Hindoo law bastards, or *Burrun-Shunkurs*, have properly no right to any distinction of caste, being by strict law the lowest of the low.

But the laws of caste are almost a dead-letter, at least as regards those things which ought to produce the loss of caste, and Khusseeahs are accordingly considered, in the Hills amongst themselves, as a kind of inferior Rajpoots in virtue of their supposed paternal origin and descent.

Introduction of vaccination.

38. It would be difficult to afford a just idea of the lamentable havoc committed in these mountains by the small-pox. Whole tracts are depopulated during its visitation. The inhabitants fly from the infected States. Quarantines are everywhere formed, and the trade, yet in its infancy, is temporarily annihilated.

The establishment of Rs. 80 per month authorised for the dissemination of vaccine has been most faithfully and actively employed under the superintendence of Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. G. Gerard, who has been a most zealous labourer for many years in these districts in propagating this great discovery, without any other reward than what his philanthrophy must have created in contemplating the vast benefits he has bestowed upon thousands of the human race. I am well aware of the pecuniary sacrifices he has voluntarily made in frequent excursions into the most remote fastnesses of the Himalaya, chiefly with the view of benefiting his fellow-men. That the Doctor has gained the love and confidence of the inhabitants is almost daily manifested at Subathoo; and in reporting his laudable exertions it will (I trust) be considered satisfactory to state that many of the Lamas from Tartary during the past year have willingly permitted themselves to be vaccinated, and

their confidence in its efficiency cannot better be demonstrated than by their earnest solicitation for Mr. Gerard to visit their frontier with a view of disseminating the discovery to their brethren.

Bussahir.

39. This is the most remote part of the British dominions in Asia. Its situation renders it interesting in its political, geographical and physical relations, being bounded by the dominions of China on the north and east; Ludauk north-west; and by Cooloo (trans-Sutlej) west; south by the river Nauglee, which runs into the Sutlej ten miles south of the capital, Rampoor. Half of the territory lies hither Himalaya and the remainder, which is known by the name Kunawur, within this snowy barrier. Description of Bashahr. Boundaries.

The grand divisions of this Principality may be taken as under:— Grand divisions.

Dussow . . .	Includes that portion contained in the valley of the Sutlej up to Sooran.
Kunawur . . .	Commencing immediately above Pooaree and lies within the snowy crest of the Himalaya.
Chooara . . .	Occupies both banks of the River Pauber and its tributary streams.

Foundation, Sumbat 472.—This Raj was founded by an emigrant Rajpoot from the Deccan in Sumbat 472, by name Dumber Sing.

40. *Annexations.*—The *Thakoorais* of Dulaitoo, Kurungoloo and Kunaitoo were annexed about Sumbat 1611.

Comharsain, Sari, Shangree and Kotgooroo were wrested from Keonthul Sumbat 1761 and annexed as tributaries to this Principality.

Raen was also wrested about the same time from Gurwal.

In Sumbat 1868 (A. D. 1810) died Raja Oogar Sain. He left an infant heir, the present Raja, 18 months old, and a few months subsequent to his decease the Nepal troops took

possession of this State, with the exception of Kunawur, to which place the infant Raja with his mother and the hereditary Wuzeers fled. The Nepal troops followed them as far as Wangtoo, where there was a wooden bridge, called a *Sanga*, across the Sutlej. A partial action occurred between the Kunawarees and the Goorkhas, which was followed by the retreat of the latter, but not until the bridge had been destroyed by the inhabitants of the country to cut off the communication with Bussahir proper, which remained in the hands of the Goorkhas.

The Bussahir Prince with his mother remained in Kunawur, but they paid Rs. 12,000 tribute per annum, for being left in peace, to the Goorkhas, until the advance of the British troops, when they returned to the capital in Bussahir.

Revenue of Bashahr.

41. The revenue of this province at the period of the invasion of the Nepalese, as taken by Captain Ross, amounts to Rs. 67,000 per annum.

42. At the period of the British conquest of these mountains, little or nothing was known of this portion of the territory, particularly that lying within the snowy range; and although the value of the soil was ascertained, yet its extent and boundaries seemed to indicate far greater resources, which actual inspection and survey only proved to be imaginary.

Travellers and men of science behold the singular spectacle of a country guarded by natural and almost impregnable barriers, which also formed the country itself and upon sites where labour was scarcely productive, the loftier regions and summits repelling every nutritious particle and veiled in eternal snow (*sic*).

Prosperous condition of the people.

43. Scanty as the population is of the interior of this province, and unproductive the soil, the inhabitants are perhaps more comfortable and in better circumstances; they certainly possess a greater freedom than in any other district in these hills.

Surrounded by rocks of difficult access, inimical to industry, offering little inducement to cultivation, in a climate

of protracted rigors, the inhabitants of Kunawur have followed that course which nature dictates, and we find them active, enterprising and industrious, occupied in extensive commercial intercourse and trade; rearing vast flocks which form their chief dependence and trafficking into remote countries under great hardships and privation to gain a comfortable subsistence for their families at home.

44. In no part of the protected dominion, and I may give a wider scope and say the world, is there less crime known. Absence of crime.

45. Independent of their hereditary Wuzeers in this province, every *pergunnah* has a Chief with that title annexed to his name. Petty Chiefs.

46. Bussahir, notwithstanding its physical strength, has by its annexations with States of greater resources occasionally been visited by aggression and has become the aggressor in return. From west to south it has no powerful neighbour, being there in contact with the small States of Comharsain, Kotgooroo, Joobul, Poondur and Gurwal, none of which, with the exception of the latter, possesses means of aggrandizement, and the government of this State is too weak and vacillating to undertake systematic warfare. Aggressions into Bashahr and retaliation.

The frontier borderers, towards its northern and eastern frontier, who own little allegiance to their Chiefs, frequently made irruptions in former periods into Bussahir, plundered and laid waste the territory, and retreated again to their wilds, resuming their aggressions on the first impulse of their predatory habits.

The valley of the Pauber has been the chief scene of their depredations, from whence the flocks have been carried off. The frontier *pergunnah* of Neelung in the Chinese territory has been frequently plundered by these banditti.

South-east to north-east, Bussahir confines upon Tartary, all within the snowy mountains; north and north-west it comes in contact with Spitee of Ludauk; and west it borders upon Cooloo trans-Sutlej, the river forming the line of demarcation. All these boundaries have in former times been the

subject of dispute and contention. Tartars from Neelung (on the Gunges) and from the great tableland beyond Shipkee have visited the country with hostile views.

The *pergunnah* of Hung Rung, the most remote portion of Bussahir, formerly belonged to the Chinese; its inhabitants are Tartars, and have the same language and customs as their neighbours who are subjects of the Chinese Government. The Ludauk frontier has been the scene of much desultory warfare, but the aggressions on either side resemble those that formerly occurred in Scotland in feudal times, consisting of forays and assaults on the borders, the seizure of cattle, firing of villages, etc. But these skirmishes seem never to have distracted the internal quietness or prosperity of the country. Many years ago Bussahir got possession of Dunker, a fort of Spitee, but its present frontier at Shealkur is more eligible for securing the tranquillity of the country, and under this idea Dunker may have been relinquished. The great barrier of snowy mountains, towards Ludauk, formidable as it is, has frequently been crossed by parties of robbers, who after plundering the frontier villages and carrying off their flocks, retreated with their booty across the mountains by roads and passes that none but desperadoes would attempt.

Political importance of Bashahr.

47. Bussahir, considered in a political light, possesses considerable interest. It confines upon the Chinese territory and Ludauk, as has already been stated, and communicates through the latter territory with Yarkund and Kashgar, connexions that give it a political aspect of some importance. It may be borne in mind that, while the house of Timour ruled the destinies of Hindoostan, a Tartar Government managed the Empire of China. These relations give the country a geographical interest, more lively when we recollect that it sends forth the great rivers which formed the scenes and boundary of Alexander's conquests in Asia.

Interesting features of the country.

48. In a physical view the extraordinary character of the neighbouring country (the great Plateau of Tartary), the singular elevation of the soil, the climate, productions, and inhabitants—all point to conclusions of which we have only the signs.

49. Regions producing the shawl-wool goat, and the yak (an invaluable animal), tracts said to be rich in metallic wealth and inhabited by singular tribes, whose character and resources we know but little of, altogether attach an intense interest to this great Central Plateau.

50. The portion of Bussahir called Chooara (so named from its producing a reddish species of rice) lies all hither to the Himalaya range, but ramifying amongst the roots and gorges of snowy mountains (as has been stated) on both banks of the river Pauber, which winds up amongst the peaks and spurs of the snowy chain, having its source in a lake called "Churamuna" of perpetual ice upon the southern slope of the Himalaya at an elevation of 13,700 feet. The ridge is crossed above the lake by three passes called Goonas, Neebrung and Ghoosool, 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. The descent on the other side leads into Kunawur by the valley of Buspa. There are five *nalas* or divisions in Chooara which are again sub-divided into others, and were formerly under petty Chieftains. Description of the portion of Bashahr called Choara.

51. The lower parts of this valley (of the Pauber) at a town called Rooraokotie (where the bed of the river is 5,000 feet above the level of the sea) are very fertile. Rice is the chief crop, the fields of which are irrigated from the river Pauber and torrents from the snow beds. The cultivation far exceeds the consumption, and the surplus is exported to Kunawur in exchange for wool, and to Nawur for salt, where it is again bartered for iron, etc., etc.

52. Tukral is the remotest inhabited portion of the valley approaching the source of the river (Pauber). The country is extremely wild and rugged, exhibiting steep cliffs crowned with eternal snow, and their bases clothed in deep forests. The inhabitants of this region assume the same character as their mountains, rude, savage, warlike and independent, living in seclusion and naturally of a ferocious character. Only a few years since they owned but little allegiance to their Government, and the revenues could only be collected by an armed force. They wear a cast of independence Description of Tukral and its inhabitants, &c.

and self-confidence which is unknown amongst Asiatics. Their country is inhospitable, climate harsh, and the soil yields them but a scanty subsistence, and this reluctantly. Naturally savage and their hopes often blighted by the climate, they appear to live at variance with themselves. They are hardy and courageous, but given to plunder. In some respects they rise superior to the whole race of Asiatics, being ingenious and enterprising; in others, they sink into the grossest abandonment of all principle. Their weapons are chiefly bows and arrows, the latter barbed with bone. Every man's house is his castle. They seem always ready prepared to give or to resent an injury, considering, I presume, "the surest way to keep at peace is to be ever prepared to go to war." They are fond of hunting, and pursue the chase (deer and wild goats, etc.) with keenness, through the snow. They are expert at striking a mark, and are famed for the practice of some athletic or warlike exercise. The elevation of these villages is commonly about 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, and here the climate is very rude, snow falling towards the end of October and remaining in the field until the middle of April. The inhabitants get rid of the snow in spring by throwing soil upon it, as is practised in Switzerland, which absorbs the sun's rays. In harvest time, in the highly elevated districts, the people carefully avoid discharging firearms, lest a fall of snow should succeed the concussion and destroy the crops.

Products of Kanawar.

53. In Kunawur the people chiefly subsist by trade, and live upon their flocks. The grape, apple, and turnip are extensively and most successfully cultivated, and form a chief source of food during the winter months. Blankets form the chief export to the Chinese territory, raisins, *newzas* (nuts), tobacco, rice, horse shoes, saddles, stirrups, &c., &c., are sent to Tartary.

Female slavery.

54. In no part of the hills has female slavery had so easy a purchase as in Chooara, and this partly from the scanty subsistence the country affords, the absence of morals in the people, and the inducement of metallic wealth. None better than the inhabitants of these upland sequestered tracts know the value of a bar of silver.

55. Two famed robbers by name Ram Chander and Micha (Rob Roys) frequently made irruptions into this part of Chooara, by difficult passes in the snowy mountains, and levied black mail; but since the British protection has been afforded this province, the country no longer is a prey to savage banditti or agitated by internal feuds. Every body lives in tranquillity, and Bussahir receives its revenues without the intervention of an armed force, although the Government at present may be deemed pressing and rapacious in consequence of the youth of the Rajah and he being in the hands of the hereditary Wuzeers a mere puppet. Tranquillity of Bashahr.

56. The people of Chooara dress in woollens, their own manufacture; their cap is worn conical and not unbecoming. Dress of the people of Choara.

57. The valley of the Pauber communicates with Kunawur by lofty passes through the snowy chain, which are numerous, and of difficult access and are encountered at personal risk, people perishing every year in attempting to cross. Their general elevation is above 15,000 feet in the region of perpetual frost and snow, but there is no check to the adventurous spirit of man. The inhabitants of Tukral now trade extensively in iron, which they take from Nawur in Bussahir. Difficulty of passes in Kanawar.

58. The population of Bussahir may be estimated at 40,000 souls, but there has not been an actual census taken as yet. Dress, &c., of people of Bashahr.

The dress of the inhabitants consists of woollens at all seasons of the year, a brown hair cap, made into the form of a turban, woollen shoes, coloured stockings in the Chinese fashion, a pouch with steel and tinder; and a dog resembling the species of a Newfoundland in Europe generally attends a Kunawurie.

The women dress their hair plaited down to their heels nearly. They wear extremely massive pewter rings round their ankles, which gives an idea that they were not placed there for ornament; they wear a woollen petticoat and cap

like the men, with the exception of the colour of the top, which is red. Their features are pleasing and they appear well skilled in husbandry and in spinning wool.

Lamas in Kanawar.

59. In Kunawur the Lamas or priests take an active part in the government. Their temples are magnificent buildings of stone, in the Chinese style of architecture, and generally well filled with manuscript books and brazen images. Offerings are daily made to these gods of Puwaseen, and tracts of lands are set apart for the maintenance of the Lamas. There are numerous nunneries in Kunawur. The nuns do not conceal themselves, but come out and solicit alms. They are in general by no means the most comely of their sex.

Minerals.

60. *Mines.*—There are several iron mines in Bussahir which are worked by the inhabitants of the country, who appear in good circumstances. Some of the galleries extend half a mile horizontally into the side of the mountain, but they are not above three or four feet wide. They use no perpendicular shafts, so that the miners are obliged to work by torch-light.

Nawur may be considered the principal mining State, and there the iron sells for 12 seers per rupee. The Bussahir Government levies a duty of $\frac{3}{4}$ths of an anna upon a load (as much as can be carried by a man), which is from 40 to 50 *seers*, or nearly one cwt. The place of rendezvous for the sale or barter of the iron is Sissoo, a town in the Protected Sikh plains about 34 miles from Subathoo, and there the mountaineer either receives cash or produce of the plains, such as goor, grain, tobacco, cloths, sugar, &c., &c., for his iron.

None of the precious metals are found in Kunawur or any part of Bussahir. If a vein of metal was discovered the constitution of the mountains, composed of gneiss, granite and other most hard rocks, and the impracticable nature of the country, would entirely preclude the possibility of working it to any advantage. Copper, which always contains more or less gold, is found in one part of Kunawur. The mine was worked for a short time by a miner from Cooloo, who abandoned it as soon as the ore on the surface was exhausted

A gold mine was discovered a few years ago in the Tartar dominions adjoining Bussahir, but for what reason it was immediately shut up by orders from the "Maha Cheen" is not distinctly known.

61. The Government of Bussahir consists of the Raja and three hereditary Wuzeers. I beg leave to notice the evil that arises to these districts where these Wuzeers are hereditary. **Government of Bashahr.**

As soon as they obtain an influence over the Chief by indulging his propensities, intoxicating his senses with drugs inducing a degree of mental imbecility, then commences the abuse of men dressed in a little brief authority; money is their only god, and they do not hesitate to give ample scope to their rapacious and tyrannical propensities.

The present Raja is 14 years of age. He was placed upon the *Musnud* in 1821. Only a few weeks after his inauguration his mother, who had the guardianship of her son in his minority, was burnt to death, by accident or design is not quite ascertained, but it is generally supposed the latter, and at the instigation of the Wuzeers, in order that they might be better able to continue the system they had pursued of keeping the reins of government in their own hands.

The education of the Raja has been grossly neglected, and already he has the appearance of being an opium-eater. The Wuzeers allow but a very trifling sum of the revenues which they have charge of to be appropriated to the expense of the Raja's state or comfort.

62. Rampoor, the capital, is situated on the left or eastern bank of the river Sutlej, which is about 210 feet broad here and extremely rapid; latitude 31° 27′ north; longitude east 77° 38′. It is 91 miles by the main road from Subathoo, and within 10 miles from the great Himalaya peaks which are covered with perpetual snow. Its elevation above the level of the sea is 3,300 feet. This capital is situated in the dell of the river, at the bottom of most precipitous, lofty and rugged cliffs from 4 to 5,000 feet, rising almost perpendicular to **Description of the capital, Rámpur.**

Description of the capital, Rámpur.

the town. The reverberation of the solar rays produces intense heat, and in summer stagnates in the dell night and day (*sic*), the thermometer rising to 100° and not unfrequently to 110° of Fahrenheit in the shade. In the winter the sun, being so long hid by the cliffs, does not heat the valley; and there rises a raw, damp and most unwholesome atmosphere, the effect of which is observable in the persons of the inhabitants, who are mostly sallow and sickly in appearance. In the month of November the sun was not seen at Rampoor until past 11 o'clock, and it disappeared at 3 o'clock behind the hills.

The inhabitants appear very industrious and have a manufacture of coarse shawls and other woollens. There is an excellent bazar, and at three periods of the year fairs are held which are attended by people from the Sikh plains, Cooloo, Kunawur, Tartary, Ludauk and Cashmere. One occurs in the month of May, one in October, and one, called the *Dhal Mela*, in December. At this fair one person from every zemeendar's house in Kunawur must be present, and the whole armed, whence the name *Dhal*. Hatchets and battle-axes are the most common arms. There are a few matchlocks, shields and swords. This militia march through the town at this period and are mustered before the Raja's residence, when they fire a volley.

The Raja's house is built in the Chinese style of architecture, of stone and wood, without any kind of cement. It consists of three stories, and the workmanship appears excellent and executed with great taste.

The streets in the bazar are broad and well laid out; the houses stand in squares, having an area in the centre, appearing neat and possessing great conveniences and comforts.

At the above-mentioned fairs are to be seen some English staples, and throughout the country a preference is given to English chintz, which are only worn by the better order of people. A gentleman from an extensive manufacturing firm in Perth visited this part of the country in 1822 and recognized a piece of chintz, the pattern of which he had designed.

Rampoor may be considered the emporium of these States. It is a channel of commercial communication between Chinese Tartary, Ladauk and Cooloo. It is the resort of people of many countries, characters and customs. The Tartar was observed putting his wool in one scale and receiving its weight in tobacco, or coarse sugar, from the trader of the plains of India, neither of them being able to comprehend each other's language. The common steel yard was observed in general use in the fair for weighing articles of trade (*sic*).

The marks of Nepal oppression meet the eye constantly in the depopulated and decayed houses in Rampoor. The town begins now to wear the appearance of progressive improvement, and in the course of a few years, if the present Raja retains his senses and proves a blessing to his country, this capital may be fairly expected to resume its former flourishing trade. There is an air and appearance here altogether different from the character of Asiatic towns.

Communication with Kulu.

63. The Sutlej is crossed by a *Joola* of rope made of grass, of very rude construction, which communicates with Cooloo.

The State of Cooloo from Rampoor appears very sterile and warlike: every peak within view is fortified. During the winter season the Sutlej is crossed on inflated buffalo hides.

Description of Soran, the summer residence of the Raja.

64. On account of the intense heat of the summer months the Raja and his court remove to a town distant from Rampoor 22 miles, called "Soran." It lies on the slope of mountains which, immediately above it, were covered in the month of June with snow. These are the declining summits of the parent chain Himalaya. The Sutlej rolls in a dark worn bed between stupendous cliffs 3,000 feet, almost perpendicular, to Soran, rendering the scenery grand and imposing. Soran is 7,200 feet above the level of the sea, and possesses a delightful climate. The mean temperature is lower than that of London. Here again is to be seen the hand of former oppression in the demolition by fire of the houses. The crops at the level consist of barley, *ogul*, *phaphra*, *chena* and *kuddoo.*

Numbers of people live under the actual projection and shelter of rocks.

The principal temple of Soran is dedicated to the Goddess "Bheema Kallee," who is styled the "Governess of Bussahir." Human sacrifices are said to have been made at the shrine of this *Deota*, but have been discontinued since the British conquest. The temple is attended by Brahmins, but beyond this place none of that caste are to be seen towards Kunawur, which may account for the decidedly apparent superior comfort and morality of the people.

Description of the country in the neighbourhood of Rámpur and Soran.

65. The country in the neighbourhood of Rampoor and Soran (and indeed it may be applied to the whole province) does not exhibit a single level spot equal to the dimensions of a field of two acres, square measurement. The pathways are wholly impassable to laden horses and mules, and, with the exception of those parts where the main road has been made, there are great difficulty and risk for sheep and goats, upon which most of the trade is transported, each animal carrying from 30 to 40 lbs. English weight. It is surprising to observe the regularity and order kept up by means of dogs (a species peculiar to the mountains, huge, savage animals) in these flocks as they proceed to their destination. The whole tract of country is singularly rough and difficult of access, and may be said to be made up of clusters and ridges of sharp peaks, many of them covered with perpetual snow. The inhabited regions are confined to the dells and gorges which intersect them and drain off the streams, the cultivated parts forming so small a proportion as to appear as patches or steps of stairs up the slopes of the mountains. In the interior, as we advance from Soran towards the Tartar frontier, the inhabitants assume a Chinese aspect in their persons, dress, manners, customs and religion, subsisting chiefly on their flocks and deriving their commodities, luxuries and metallic wealth from their trade and commerce with neighbouring countries.

66. In Kunawar the inhabitants are called after their States or houses, as in Scotland, and in their intercourse with other States are better known by them.

67. Two species of tea plant have been found in Kunawar, in the Soongnam dell, by Doctor Gerard. Tea plant.

68. *Intercourse between Bussahir and the Chinese Frontier.*—The intercourse is pretty extensive. The months of May and June is the season when the people of Bussahir repair to Garoo, which is the chief mart of shawl-wool on the Tartar frontier, and the Chinese resort to Rampoor in October and return in November. No danger but that of the precipitous nature of the road is known. Formerly the remote portion of Bussahir in Kunawar was possessed by the Chinese, and was given up to them. The Tartar *pergunnah* of Hung-Rung is a portion of Bussahir, and for its size is a main source of its resources. Blankets, raisins, nuts (*newzas*), tobacco, rice, horse shoes, saddles, agricultural instruments, firearms and other produce of the hither Himalaya form the chief exports to the Chinese territory; wool and salt the imports. The prosperity of Bussahir mainly depends upon this intercourse. The advantages appear mutual, but the Chinese have frequently threatened to put a stop to the trade. There is little allegiance between the two States at present, although formerly Bussahir received a trifling respect from Neelung, which is the frontier Tartar town. Bussahir is fully aware of the singular situation and importance of this commerce, upon which it is so dependent. The distance from Rampoor to Garoo, by the banks of the Sutlej, is 100 *coss*; to Shipkee, the frontier village, it is 120 miles. Bussahir communicates by several routes diverging from the river Sutlej to the tableland of Tartary— Intercourse between Bashahr and the Chinese Frontier.

Firstly.—By the river Buspa, which takes the traveller over a pass 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, and brings him to Neelung on the Chinese frontier. Many people perish in attempting this route.

Secondly.—A route from the Sutlej by the course of the river Teedoong, a considerable stream, 25 miles higher up the valley. The Tartar villages of Neelung and Charung occur in the dell. This road is also difficult of

Intercourse between Bashahr and the Chinese Frontier.

access. It leads to the great tableland at the back of the snowy range and communicates with Buddreenauth and Kedarnauth, places of superstitious Hindoo reverence; also with Daba, and by the Neetee pass with Kunawar, the road lying behind the Himalaya crest.

Thirdly.—By the Taytoo stream, ten miles up the dell, setting out from Neesung, a Tartar village of Bussahir. This leads to Bekhur, a Chinese district.

The pass into Tartary, from hence, is over a very lofty ridge. In the month of July the snow was seen drifting on it. In the vicinity of Bekhur the country is represented, by a gentleman who has visited it, as open, and the people generally ride on horseback.

The Chinese admit no European to pass this town (Bekhur). They have never been known to offer violence to travellers proceeding there, but mildly insist on their return. The inhabitants are represented as tall, athletic, good humoured and self-confident, remarkably well dressed and accoutred with handsome head-dresses of basket or wire covered with silk, and a fringe round it, crowned by a trident.

From the town of Shipkee roads diverge in all directions, and couriers travel with despatches into the interior of China. The routes lead by Garoo, on the banks and near the forks of the Indus, and by the course of the Berhampootra to Lhassa, which is the principal seat of Government on the frontier. From thence communications are made into Yarkund, Toorkistan, Samarkund, Bokhara, and the Russian frontier.

The character of the people and the suspicious vigilance of the Chinese cannot be better illustrated than by the mode of intercourse between the frontier posts and the interior, which has been derived from Puttee Ram, a well-known, respectable merchant of Bussahir, who has frequently visited those States. Regular posts traverse the country, carrying the news of events from the remoter confines into the interior

with a rapidity and precision quite astonishing, and also on a scale of rigour suited to the jealous policy of the Government. The despatches are tied upon the back of a courier and sealed to it. He is then mounted upon a horse. Unless accident occurs, nothing justifies the seal being broken; in consequence the rider cannot dismount until he arrives at the next stage and all his interest lies in accomplishing the distance with the utmost speed.

The same distrust of foreigners meets the traveller on the confines of India equally as in the centre of Pekin. A gentleman who visited this frontier in 1821 represents that the intelligence of his arrival spread immediately, and that every pass was guarded by parties of Tartars to prevent his further progress. Numbers of Tartars were seen on the great tableland in tents made of the hair of the yak; they were frank and civil, but would not hear of his proceeding another step; their lives would be forfeited if they failed to obey the orders from Lhassa.

The people of Cooloo have occasionally invaded the Chinese territory. No resistance was made, and in reply to a question the latter said "it was not worth the consideration of so large a State as the 'Maha Cheen' to send a force to swallow up the smaller."

69. The Russians are known on the confines of Bussahir by the name of "Oroos." Merchants resort to Leh, the capital of Ludauk, and an active trade is carried on between the Russians and Ludaukees *viâ* Yarkund. A few articles of Russian manufacture find their way to our frontier. The chief are felts, beads, coral, amber, cloths and leather.

Intercourse with the Russians.

Tea from China and bars of silver, stamped by authority, from Yarkund, toys from Russia, may occasionally be had at the Rampoor Fair. Mandarin chopsticks, cups and saucers are seen in Kunawar. Dresses of men of rank, some of them very costly, silks, satins of very beautiful patterns and texture come also to the same fair.

Gold coins of Belgium and Russia are occasionally seen in the Subathoo bazar, and the purity of the gold is highly esteemed.

Trade with Ladákh and Tibet.

70. The distance from Rampoor to Leh is given at 25 days' journey. Traders resort from thence to Bussahir in the months of February, March, April and May, and return in June and July. The road for the first 12 days is most precipitous and dangerous even for man, and wholly impracticable to loaded horses or mules. From Dunker northward the road is represented as pretty good, level, and quadrupeds travel without the least danger.

Ludauk pays tribute to China and Cashmere in equal proportions.

The Kunawarees who trade to the Tibet frontier pay no duties there or in Ludauk by ancient agreement. Their commerce with these countries produces more than enough to pay their contribution to Bussahir. The British Furruckabad rupees are now the principal currency in all the frontier districts.

Rivers of Bashahr.

71. *Rivers.*—The principal rivers in Bussahir are—

(1) The Sutlej.
(2) The Pauber.
(3) The Buspa.
(4) The Teedoong.
(5) The Spittee or Lee.

The Sutlej.

72. As the river Sutlej, independent of its celebrity in ancient geography and the obscurity and fame of its source, forms the boundary of demarcation of the British territory on the west of India, I have considered it both useful and interesting to ascertain from the best sources of information the line of its course within the mountains, and sections of its level, to the extent explored by European travellers; and this has been satisfactorily done between the limits of Loodiana in the Punjab, or Sikh plains, and Shipkee, the frontier village of the Chinese Government, which is the highest point reached by following up the stream. The river has been visited at Bekhur on the tableland of Tartary, three days' journey

beyond Shipkee, which is the most eastern point that has yet been actually attained, but it has been seen from the crest of the Neetee pass, ten days' journey higher up, and its level geometrically deduced. The Sutlej.

Lake Munsurowur (or Mapang), the supposed source, is ten days' journey above this position, and it has been visited by Messrs. Moorcroft and Hearsay. This celebrated Lake is an object of high adoration by the Hindoos and Lamas. I have every reason to believe that the heights as here given by ebullition and barometrical observations are nearly as correct as could be obtained by Trigonometry, and the coincidence, when both methods were used, is proof of general accuracy. Dolland's mountain barometers were used, and thermometers were of all kinds, and the observations taken free from local influence. The few barometers that were preserved from accident were verified on returning, and found not to have varied in any degree. The boiling point of water was constantly observed as a check upon the barometrical indications.

73. I shall proceed to show the sections of level of the Sutlej commencing at Loodiana.

The Sutlej (or Hesudrus of the ancients) is the only river, within British territory, that carries its course entirely through the snowy chain of Himalaya, rising in the celebrated Lake Munsurowur, agreeably to the oral accounts of numerous native travellers, particularly the Lamas. It traverses a portion of the elevated Plateau of Tartary, entering the mountains at Bekhur, latitude north 31° 35′, longitude east 79°. At Shipkee it is already confined within vast cliffs of granite; it continues inbound by hoary tops for 100 miles, and a little below Wangtoo (where the river has a channel of solid granite) it emerges from the snowy zone and flowing on in a deeply indented and narrow ravine for 150 miles it debouches into the Sikh or Punjab plain at Mukuwal. At Loodiana the bed of the river appears to have a positive elevation of about 900 feet according to the observations made by the late Captain Blair of the Engineers; the expanse here is very considerable, and the stream is consequently shallow and intersected by sand banks, and in the cold season shows an insignificant body of water.

The Sutlej. 74. In May and June the river swells from the thawing of the snow in the mountains, and in August, receiving accessions from the periodical rains, reaches its maximum limit. At the town of Belaspoor, in the Rajship of Cooloor, distant from Loodiana 100 miles and two days' journey within the mountains, the river was found by Mr. Moorcroft to be about 1,500 feet above sea level, which gives a medium acclivity of about 10 feet per mile in direct distance; but if the inflexions of the stream are considered, the actual rise of the soil will scarce exceed half of this, or 5 feet per mile. At Belaspoor the river is about 100 yards broad including its sandy bed, and is crossed by inflated skins. The course of the stream hence is very devious, making sharp turns round the bases of the mountains, and is often very much contracted and jagged, without any shore or slip of soil at the margin, but washing the feet of the mountains.

75. Near Soonee, in Bhujee, about 60 years ago the river was arrested by an enormous avalanche of its banks, and during a period of 40 days not a rill of water escaped. This fact was related by a very old man with a hoary head who was eye-witness to the phenomenon. It was brought to notice by observing a temple, or sanctuary, high above the level of the stream, eaten, as it were, away by the effects of water. The gatherings of such a stream for 40 days must have been prodigious, and the consequences were duly contemplated by the inhabitants, for before the breach of the barrier a sort of telegraphic signal was established along the course of the river to announce the approaching event. The Raja's palace at Belaspoor was swept away by the vast and overwhelming tide, and many lives were lost. An earthquake is supposed to have been the agent in the avalanche. The Sutlej at the point recorded to have been arrested is very narrow, and the cliffs on each side appear to be but a few yards apart.

76. During the winter months there is a ford across this river opposite Soonee, and near this, trans-Sutlej, are found hot springs which seem to deposit sulphur and nitre.

77. At Rampoor, the capital of Bussahir, the river is already at the height of 3,200 feet, agreeably to numerous

barometrical observations taken at different seasons of the year, and is here (under the town) 210 feet broad, very rapid and obstructed by blocks of rock. The rise of the river from the last point of observation is about 31 feet per mile direct distance, but little more than half by the margin. A rope bridge, or *jhoola*, is thrown across it here. This consists of 5 or 6 thick grass ropes drawn as tight as they can be made, but necessarily forming a catenarian curve; from this a loop or cradle chair of rope is suspended, being attached to a piece of wood scooped or hollowed so as to traverse the ropes, and in this the passenger takes his seat, and is drawn across the foaming torrent, at a great height above it and under considerable agitation. A little below this point, where the stream is calm, it is crossed by inflated skins, but the space is so narrow that accidents often occur, and the adventurer on his frail vessel becoming entangled in the current is overwhelmed and perishes. The course of the river hitherto has been from Loodiana to Belaspoor, within a few points of north-east; thence to Rampore within a few points of east. Above this the rise of the level goes on very rapidly, vast masses of feldspar arrest the stream in many parts; but it often softens into deep blue calmness, and is hemmed in by mural cliffs: the course is now nearly east; the country assumes a ruder aspect; the mountains are bolder and rise to a vast height; the scale of nature enlarges, and the Sutlej seeks its course with loud noise. Hitherto it has diminished scarcely anything, no feeder of any size occurring except the Naugree, which rises from the snow in the Moral ridge falling into the Sutlej four miles below Rampore. At Wangtoo, 41 miles above Rampore, we find the river rolling in a granite channel. At a height of 5,200 feet the stream is amazingly rapid, and the solid rocks of the banks, scooped and eaten away by incessant friction, record the violent action of the waters. The river is crossed here by a *sanga*, or wooden bridge, 82 feet within the margin. On the Goorkha invasion this bridge was demolished, and such is the inaction and frugal policy of the Government, that, until aided by British liberality, its renewal was never contemplated, a rope bridge sufficing for foot passengers, but very inconvenient

The Sutlej.

The Sutlej. and dangerous. Above this point the periodical rains are very light, the river being now environed by the Himalaya peaks. The stream is observed to be here fullest in May and June, or beginning of July, from the snow thawing under the powerful influence of the sun; after this period it receives very little accession from the rains, and the snow is then both very elevated and much diminished in bulk. In the interval between Rampore and Wangtoo the medium rise of the river is 74 feet per mile. Beyond this the stream is dreadfully agitated; falling over a great declivity and bounding like the swell of the sea, vast masses of rock insulated in it, and the borders lined by acres of blocks, it tears its way in foam and whiteness overhung by impending avalanches, menaced by eternal snow.

Under the village of Brooang at the confluence of the Buspa, the head of the Sutlej is found at 6,000 feet; the direct distance being eight miles from Wangtoo gives the rate of the acclivity 100 feet per mile; the stream is here broad and slightly agitated: bed and borders of sand and pebbles. The Buspa is a principal feeder of the Sutlej, and may contribute one-fifth to its size. It rises from the eternal snow in a ridge of mountains that is crossed by a pass to the Tartar village of Neelung on the banks of the Junnubee, or veritable branch of the Ganges.

78. The next point where the Sutlej has been correctly observed is at the village of Poarree, in the division of Kunawar named "Tookpa"; the road distance is about 11 miles by the bank of the stream, the direct about 7 along the margin of the river, which is much less ruffled than in its other reaches, till near Poarree, where it dashes amongst rocks and spreads out to nearly 100 yards. In July the body of water is immense; the whole expanse of bed is overflowed and trees appear studded in the water, their tops only visible. There was formerly a *sanga*, or wooden bridge, here (Poarree), but it was destroyed on the approach of the Goorkhas, and while they were yet at Wangtoo a temporary rope bridge was erected whenever required. The breadth of the river and the sandy border are unfavorable for a good *sanga*. The level

is here about 6,500 feet, having risen at the rate of 66½ feet per mile. In this neighbourhood the vine comes to great perfection. Thence on to Rispee, 13 miles by the road and about 8 direct distance. In this interval the river exhibits an intercepted line of whiteness, being choked by granite blocks and hampered by mural cliffs. The Sutlej.

79. A little below Rispee the stream softens and spreads over a large expanse of sand and pebbles, and is intersected in the cold season by small islands : the surface is scarcely ruffled ; the elevation is here 7,000 feet above sea level, the rate of ascent 80 feet per mile. In this last space, or between Poarree and Rispee, is situate the Kylas cluster of peaks, all of granite, their feet washed by the Sutlej, which hourly carries away the loose fragments and mouldering portions of the rock, while the frosts are gradually crumbling down their elevated cliffs and levelling the summits, which are covered by eternal snow, and attain the height of 21,000 feet. They rise up very abruptly and spire into sharp crests (at one reach) of 14,000 feet perpendicularly above the Sutlej.

80. Beyond Rispee the rocks change to slate and gravel and crumble at their surface, and the Sutlej preserves a more tranquil character and is often seen from the heights which the road traverses, deep blue, and still at a vast depth below.

81. Proceeding towards Nissung, a Tartar village of Kunawur, the road rises to the height of 13,700 feet, and the river is seen below under an angle of 40 degrees.

82. At the Numptoo *sanga*, or wooden bridge, the Sutlej has an elevation of 8,200 feet, which by inferences from the level at Rispee, where observations are more numerous, gives the medium rise in the direct interval of 15 miles at the rate of 80 feet per mile. The river is here 80 feet broad, under the *sanga*, which is 80 feet above the water. The rapidity and violence of the stream is here excessive, and in one point the whole volume of water is compressed within a space of about 10 feet. This spot is altogether very singular ; the site of the bridge is upon the wrecks of an ancient avalanche on one side,

The Sutlej. and on the other rests upon a neck of rock eaten into by age and the action of the stream.

83. At the cradle bridge of twigs at Numgea, seven miles direct distance higher, the river is 8,600 feet and much reduced in size, the Lee, or Spittee river, rising in a ridge of land, which on its northern slope gives accessions to the Indus through Ludauk, joining about a mile below and little inferior in bulk to the Sutlej itself. The contact of the rivers is singular. The Spittee issues from a dark worn ravine, in a tranquil stream, and its waters scarce mingle with the Sutlej, till she is swallowed up in the clamour of her impetuous consort. The twig bridge under Numgea is both an insecure and tedious method of crossing, less safe, but more convenient than a *jhoola*. It is formed by a line of ropes made of twisted twigs which stretches from bank to bank; above this and on each side are leading ropes of the same materials, and connecting ribs at intervals of a few feet, forming altogether a trough, in which the passenger presses forward. The wind frequently gives the whole a lateral motion, very disagreeable to the feelings of the person crossing. This sort of bridge frequently gives way and people are lost.

84. Beyond Numgea all the way to Shipkee the river foams amongst rocks, with an acclivity of 150 feet per mile, tearing its way in surf and noise; the distance by the road is nine miles and by the river's edge seven. The pass to the Chinese territory is at the height of 13,500 feet. The Sutlej is here confined within vast mountain masses, capped by perpetual snow. The loftiest is Purkwal, supposed to be 22,500 feet; a pile of granite, yet an appalling monument of the slow but certain ravages of time and weather, it appears daily to be falling to pieces; immense masses are hourly seen falling into the abyss.

Village of Shipkee. 85. Shipkee is the frontier village of Chinese authority by the course of the Sutlej; it is a populous place and the inhabitants appear to live comfortably. The extreme elevation is 10,600 feet. Apricots flourish luxuriantly. There are no periodical rains here as in the plains of India, and in July and

August the sun shines out its course, the sky being rarely obscured. The temperature at this time is between 53° and 73°. The crops are cut in August. The village lies on the slope of snowy mountains, facing the tableland. The Sutlej runs past it, at the distance of a mile. It was visited by Doctor J. G. Gerard and observations of the barometer made to ascertain the height of the stream, which is 9,700 feet above the sea. A bridge of twigs crosses it here. Shipkee is on the high road to Garoo and Munsurowur. A post of horses communicates with the interior. The course of the river from Wangtoo to Shipkee is to the north of north-east, and hence to its source south-east.

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7. *Comparative Temperature of Fahrenheit Thermometer between London, Subathoo and Mount Simla.* Meteorology.

[The observations made in London are copied from the *British Review*, 1821, the results of 10 years. Those at Subathoo and Simla were made, with great care, by Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gerard.]

	London.			Subathoo.			Simla.		
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum	Minimum.
January	34	56	8	52	63	27	40	46	18
February	39	57	11	52	65	31	41	53	20
March	41	73	18	58	70	38	46	58	28
April	46	80	22	66	74	46	53	60	34
May	55	87	29	78	83	60	67	72	46
June	58	88	36	78	84	68	67	73	55
July	62	96	39	75	80	69	65	71	60
August	61	83	37	73	77	68	63	70	60
September	56	85	26	71	80	57	60	68	48
October	50	73	24	65	75	50	54	65	40
November	40	52	11	58	70	40	48	55	30
December	37	56	14	52	60	29	40	50	19

Subathoo, elevation above sea level ... 4,205 feet.
Simla ditto ditto ... 7,300 feet.

8. *From G. SWINTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, to C. ELLIOTT, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Delhi,—dated 27th August 1824.*

Orders of Government on the reports on the reserved lands in the Protected Sikh and Hill States and on the Hill States generally.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated 7th June and 16th ultimo, with their enclosures, from Captains Murray and Kennedy, containing reports on the lands which have lapsed, or been reserved, to the British Government, within the limits of the Protected Sikh and Hill States and on the Protected Hill States generally, and to communicate to you the orders and resolutions of Government on the subject thereof.

Annexation of Ambála, Bilàspur and the Kiárda Dun to British territory and method of administration.

2. The estates of Umballa, Belaspore and the Kaardeh Dhoon are of course to be considered as permanently annexed to the British territories and subject to the full exercise of our rights of sovereignty therein. The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council does not deem it necessary or expedient, in the present circumstances of the people and our imperfect knowledge of them, that any formal legislative enactment should be passed for regulating the affairs of these lapsed estates, but resolves that they shall be managed by the Deputy Superintendent acting under the control and authority of the Governor-General's Agent at Delhi, who will be guided by the spirit of the following rules, and by such orders as he may from time to time receive from the Governor-General in Council.

3. As a principle generally applicable to the management of these new possessions, His Lordship in Council observes that the more the local customs and existing institutions are adhered to, the more satisfactory and, for the present at least, the more beneficial our rule will prove to the native population. Civil justice should, as you suggest, be administered through the medium of Punchayets as far as practicable, and the Deputy Superintendent will be directed to decide according to their award in all common cases, conformably to the established usage and local laws of the country. An appeal should lie to your authority generally in all cases of a civil nature. With respect to the administration of criminal

justice, the Deputy Superintendent is hereby authorized to take cognizance of and punish all offences and felonies not requiring the infliction of a punishment beyond seven years' imprisonment, with or without stripes, his proceedings, however, to be subject to the revision of the Governor-General's Agent when applied for by the prisoners. Persons charged with murder, dekaitee, or highway robbery, attended with aggravating circumstances, should be committed to take their trial before the Governor-General's Agent at Delhi, whose decision His Lordship in Council resolves shall be final when the sentence passed is for imprisonment extending to perpetual, with or without transportation; but in all cases where the infliction of capital punishment may be considered necessary, a translation of the whole of the proceedings, with a full report thereon, must be submitted for the orders of the Governor-General in Council. In the present state of this newly-acquired territory reference to the Nizamut Adawlut is not considered advisable.

4. You will be pleased to require the Deputy Superintendent to transmit to you monthly returns and statements of civil and criminal cases, and you will yourself furnish half-yearly abstracts to Government drawn up as nearly as may be on the principle observed by the superior courts in our old Provinces.

5. Regarding the revenues and revenue management of Umballa, Bilaspoor, &c., I am directed to state the following observations and instructions. Revenue administration of new territory.

6. The account furnished by Lieutenant Murray of the history of Umballa, and the actual state of its land tenures (though the latter is by no means complete), has been perused by the Governor-General in Council with much interest.

7. The views of Government are decidedly unfavorable either to the *Kunkoot* system or that of contract farming. It appears far preferable to fix on each village a moderate *jumma* for a term of years, which should be distributed among the *Meerasadars* by themselves in proportion to the extent and

value of the land occupied by each. The demand for one half of the produce of the country as the share of the Sirkar seems far too high, and His Lordship in Council is disposed to think that, if any general standard could be taken, one-third would be quite sufficient. If we desire expensive works to be constructed, such as wells, watercourses, &c., calculated to extend and accelerate the progress of improvement, it is obvious, the Governor-General in Council observes, that we must give the people moderate assessments and long leases, and we should be prepared even to afford them direct pecuniary assistance for effecting the above objects, especially as regards the promotion of irrigation.

Abolition of customs and transit duties.

8. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that all customs and transit duties whatever should be immediately abolished on these estates, and directs that the demand be discontinued on the part of the Government, and that the relinquishment of the same be proclaimed in the most public manner. The establishments maintained for the collection of the above will of course be discharged. You will be pleased to report the manner in which these orders have been executed, for the information of Government.

Pay of establishment.

9. The establishments appointed by Lieutenant Murray appear to be fixed generally on far too low a scale to entitle us to expect common zeal or honesty on the part of the Native officers, and Government desires therefore that you will consider the expediency of augmenting the salaries of the headmen, such as *Kotewals* and Tehseeldars, to at least double the present amount, which after all would only give them Rs. 60 and 80 per mensem respectively.

Repairs of Ambála fort.

10. The expenditure of Rs. 6,000 proposed for putting the Fort of Umballa in a respectable state of defence, and the arrangements suggested in the 3rd paragraph of your letter respecting the Irregular Troops to be stationed there, are approved and authorised by Government. The necessary communication will be made to the Military Department on the above subjects, whence orders will be issued to Lieutenant

Swetenham to undertake the repairs of the fort of Umballa in the manner proposed. The expense of the above work will of course be defrayed out of the revenues of the estate.

11. From the picture drawn by Captain Murray of the natural fertility and advantages of the Kaardeh Dhoon, His Lordship in Council is led to hope that that interesting tract may yet be rendered flourishing, happy and productive of a considerable revenue to Government by liberal treatment and skilful and careful superintendence. There is no reason whatever for continuing the lease of the valley to the Sirmoor Raja, and Government trusts that, as the attention of the Deputy Superintendent has now been particularly drawn to the subject, effectual measures will be taken without delay for improving the condition of the cultivators, and retrieving them from the consequences of the neglect and oppression which they have hitherto experienced. The customs, amounting to Rs. 3,000 per annum, should be immediately abolished. Very decided measures appear necessary to check the ruinous practice resorted to by English travellers of pressing the scanty population of the Dhoon to serve as porters and coolies, and His Lordship in Council proposes to consider in the Judicial and Territorial Departments the best means of giving effect to prohibitory rules on that point, addressed, as suggested by Captain Murray, to the Civil and Military authorities in the Meerut and Saharunpoor districts.

Orders regarding the Kiárda Dun.

12. The Governor-General in Council fully participates in the favorable sentiments which you express regarding the general good conduct, industry and intelligence which distinguish the character of the Deputy Superintendent, Captain Murray; and, considering that he is entitled to some remuneration for the heavy additional duty imposed on him by the charge of the lapsed Sikh Estates, Government is pleased to authorize him to draw an allowance of Sicca Rs. 300 per mensem, chargeable to the revenues of the reserved lands, as a part of the expenses incidental to their management and to be entered accordingly in the local accounts.

Increase to pay of Captain Murray, Deputy Superintendent, Sikh and Hill States.

Orders of Government on the report on the Protected Hill States.

13. I now proceed to notice the report of Captain Kennedy on the Protected Hill States, which is considered to be valuable and interesting, and to reflect much credit on the zeal and diligence of its author. The description likewise therein afforded of the extension of commerce and cultivation within the Hill States, the general tranquillity and contentment which prevail, the respectable state of the Police, and the growing confidence of the Chiefs in the British Government, is creditable to his management, and is contemplated by His Lordship in Council with much satisfaction.

14. A question of great importance has been submitted by yourself and Captain Murray in connection with the above report for the decision of Government, *viz.*, the extent to which the British authorities may interfere to prevent grievous oppression and exaction by the Hill Chiefs towards their ryots and to suppress the collection of vexatious taxes and transit duties by the several inferior Chiefs contrary to the spirit of their *sunnuds* and much to the general detriment of trade. On these points His Lordship in Council directs me to observe that he conceives no question can exist of our rights to interpose the paramount and controlling authority of the British Government, for the purpose of effecting all such generally salutary and beneficial objects as those above specified, and with regard to the latter of them it appears expedient that the notice proposed by the Deputy Superintendent should be at once issued to the several petty Ranas. A perusal, however, of Captain Kennedy's report is by no means calculated to lead to the belief that the ryots of the Hill States are particularly oppressed by their Chiefs. On the contrary, he expressly says that "the situation of the cultivators in the Hills is undoubtedly equal, if not superior, to that of any peasantry in any part of the world." This point therefore requires to be more maturely weighed. It is far from desirable that the local British authority should interfere in the details of the administration of any Protected State so long as the Native Chief conducts his affairs with even tolerable equity, moderation and humanity.

15. The plan suggested by the Deputy Superintendent of commuting the tribute of Hill Ranas for supplies of equal value in opium and ginger is not approved by Government, and His Lordship would deem it a preferable measure to reduce the amount of their tribute, if it cannot be levied without hardship and oppression to the people. As far too as the cultivation of opium is concerned, I am directed expressly to state that it is the interest of Government to check and discourage its production in that quarter to the utmost extent practicable, and that all measures tending to a contrary result should be carefully avoided.

16. Neither is the Governor-General in Council at all disposed to adopt the recommendation for farming *Pergunnahs* Sundoch and Raeen to the Raja of Bussahir; and, far from desiring to extend the system of abandoning the government of our reserved lands in the hills to the adjoining Native Chiefs, His Lordship would wish that Burrowlee should be brought under the direct management of the British Officer stationed at Subathoo, whenever the lease of the Keonthul Vizier expires. The difficulties which were formerly considered to exist regarding the trial of capital offences committed within the Hills, have been materially reduced both by the enactment of Regulation X of 1817 and by the altered constitution of the office of the chief controlling authority at Delhi.

Vaccination and Education.

17. The Governor-General in Council has not failed to remark, with approbation and satisfaction, the favorable testimony borne by the Assistant at Subathoo to the persevering and philanthrophic exertions of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gerard for diffusing the benefits of vaccine inoculation throughout the mountainous region of the Himalaya. It occurs to Government, with reference to Captain Kennedy's remarks on the subject of education, that the services of the above gentleman, aided by a supply of books from Calcutta, might be beneficially employed in improving and extending public instruction among the natives of the hills. On this point you will be pleased to consult that officer and require

him to report his sentiments in detail, both as to the means of instruction already possessed by the people and on the best mode of improving and correcting the existing system of tuition.

Bridges.

18. It remains only to notice the proposition for the introduction of the Shakesperian bridges of tension and suspension into the hills, and to acquaint you that His Lordship in Council is disposed to afford every encouragement to that project and to authorize any reasonable expense for its accomplishment. Mr. Shakespear will be requested to place himself in direct communication with the Assistant at Subathoo on the subject, and after ascertaining the particular points at which it would be desirable to have such bridges and the probable cost of each, he will submit a further and detailed report for the consideration of Government in this Department.

19. You will of course communicate a copy of this despatch to the Deputy Superintendent and extract of such part as relates to the Hills to Captain Kennedy, with such further instructions and observations in the spirit of its contents as you may judge requisite.

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9. *Order dated 27th August 1824.*

Additional orders of Government.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing correspondence be recorded in the Territorial and Judicial Departments for information, and that any further consideration may be given in those Departments respectively to the question of a Revenue and Judicial nature, comprised in the reports of Captains Murray and Kennedy, which is judged necessary.

Ordered likewise that extract paragraphs 2 and 3 of Mr. Elliott's despatch dated 7th June, and paragraph 10 of the reply, be sent to the Military Department, for information, and that the necessary orders may be issued to Lieutenant Swetenham regarding the repairs of the Fort of Umballa.

10. *From* C. Elliott, *Esquire, Agent, Governor-General, Dihlee, to Lieutenant* W. Murray, *Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs, Umballa,—dated Dihlee, 22nd September 1824.*

On the 7th of June and 16th July last I forwarded to Government copies of your report on the Protected Sikh States and of Captain Kennedy's report on the Hill States, and have now the pleasure to transmit, for your information and guidance, copy of Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter dated the 27th ultimo, containing the orders of the Governor-General in Council thereon.

2. In the administration of civil and criminal justice in Umballa, Belaspoor and the Kaarda Dhoon you will adhere strictly to the rules prescribed in the 3rd paragraph, and hereafter I will forward to you the forms to be observed in the monthly and half-yearly statements which by the 4th paragraph you are required to furnish. Administration of justice in the Reserved lands and Hill States.

3. I wish that you should take advantage of the approaching cold season to form a settlement of the territory in the mode prescribed in the 7th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter, and as the information which you at present possess must necessarily be imperfect, it appears advisable to grant leases only for a term of five years, *viz.*, from 1232 to 1236 F. S. inclusive. In the increase of the salaries of your Native officers, authorized in the 9th paragraph, you will exercise your own discretion, furnishing me at the close of your labors with a detailed statement of the persons employed and the salaries which you have allotted to each. Settlement of territory.

4. You will immediately make known by proclamation the liberality of Government in authorising and directing the abolition of all customs and transit duties—the establishment entertained for the collection of these duties will be forthwith discharged; and I request that you will obtain and forward to me from the headmen in each *talooqua* a certificate that this act of liberality on the part of Government has been so Abolition of customs and transit duties.

generally promulgated that no one can henceforth pretend to possess authority to collect any duties whatsoever.

Repairs of fort of Ambála.

5. As Lieutenant Swetenham is not engaged on any extensive public works, I hope that he will be able immediately to commence the repairs of the Fort of Umballa, and you will be pleased to make such occasional advances to him on this account (not exceeding 6,000 rupees altogether) as from time to time may appear necessary.

6. It is desirable that you should set apart some convenient building within the Fort for the confinement of prisoners who may be sentenced to hard labor, and whom you will of course employ in repairing the public roads around the town of Umballa.

Garrison of Ambála.

7. I enclose for your information copy of my letter to the Secretary to Government, dated the 7th June last, from the 3rd paragraph of which you will observe that I suggest the expediency of the garrison of Umballa (100 men) being furnished by Captain Kennedy. This arrangement has been approved, and the necessary orders will be issued from the Military Department. You will be pleased to consider it a part of your duty to keep up the discipline of these men while they are employed under your orders.

Management of Kiárda Doon.

8. From the 11th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter you will observe that the Governor-General in Council entirely approves of your having declined to renew the lease of the Sirmore Rajah for the Kaarda Dhoon. As the management of this interesting tract of country is now entirely in your hands, I entertain sanguine hopes that the cultivators of the eleven villages, whom you mention to have fled in consequence of the Rajah's oppression, may be induced to return, and that ere long this may prove a valuable possession. You will immediately annul the lease of the customs granted to the Jugadhree merchants, and will, as directed with regard to Umballa, take effectual measures to make known generally the liberality of the British Government.

9. It affords me much pleasure to be the channel of communicating to you the increase of your allowances authorized in the 12th paragraph of Mr. Swinton's letter: as a proof that the zeal and ability with which you have discharged your public duties are not overlooked by Government, it cannot fail to prove highly gratifying.

Increase of pay to Lt. Murray.

10. The orders of Government contained in the 13th and following paragraphs relate to the Hill States, and are sent merely for your information and for any remarks to which the perusal of them may give rise; but I shall be obliged to you to prepare and forward to me the draft of the proclamation which you would recommend to be issued, prohibiting the levy by the Ranas of the oppressive exaction denominated *dund*.

Prohibition of levy of *dand.*

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11. *From Captain C. P. Kennedy, Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Soobathoo, to Lieutenant Murray, Deputy Superintendent, Umballa,—dated Soobathoo, 20th November 1824.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an extract (paragraphs 13 to 19) of Mr. Secretary Swinton's despatch of the 27th August, to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General at Dehlee.

2. The orders issued under your authority last June abolishing the system, then existing, of every petty chieftain levying transit duties along the main road of communication within these States have been duly enforced, and attended with the most beneficial result to the prosperity of the mountain commerce.

Abolition of transit duties.

3. With reference to the subject contained in the 14th paragraph of the above-mentioned despatch, I beg to say that since your visit here in the month of June I have made particular enquiry into the system of levying vexatious fines, denominated *dund*, which is exercised at the will and caprice of each chieftain, and I have now the honor to submit the result.

Vexatious fines denominated *dand.*

4. The assessment of revenue in the lower parts of the Himalaya is made upon the lands actually cultivated, and, in general, one-fourth of the produce is exacted by the Chiefs, partly in grain and value in money. The cultivator is called upon to pay head money, *Bunarin*, on occasions of the investiture of the Chief with the thread of caste, his marriages and those of his children, birth of an heir, pilgrimages, &c. He is likewise obliged to assign a certain portion of grain to the *Deota* (temple), and at annual festivals he is expected to present a quota of grain or cash to the Chief.

5. In the upper States of the Himalaya the revenue is assessed according to the number and supposed condition of the inhabitants in each house, there being little cultivation compared with the lower tracts, the people subsisting chiefly upon the profits of their trade to the Chinese and Ladauk dominions. When a man is known to possess riches, or, as it is termed, "grows fat," one of the species of *dund* is occasionally resorted to, as I have been told, in order that he should not become proud and rebellious, the sure consequences of too much wealth. I am induced to think that this species of oppression is not practised to any extent in the lower States of the Himalaya, where the people are comparatively enlightened, where they can desert the oppressor, and, in cases of glaring imposition, submit their grievances to the local British authority; but, in the remote *Thakooraies*, at a distance from Soobathoo, I fear the system of *dund* is carried to a vexatious extent.

6. In the report I did myself the honor to submit through you to Government last July I stated: "that fines are common for misdemeanors, and not unfrequently levied without much regard to justice; however, the custom of ages is in favor of its toleration, and complaints are but seldom made of its infliction."

7. If the *dund* was entirely abolished I have my doubts how long we should remain, as at present, in profound tranquillity. It is one of the few means the Chiefs possess of punishing certain offenders: they have no prisons, and

mutilation is entirely abolished. I therefore feel unwilling to recommend the abolition of an undoubted evil under apprehension of incurring a greater, an increase of crime.

8. With all deference to your judgment, I venture to propose that the system acted on in the reserved territory be adopted throughout the Protected States, that of not allowing fines—*dund*—to be levied without deliberate enquiry by *punchait*, and the proceedings duly recorded, for inspection, if required.

9. Agreeably to the 16th paragraph of the afore-mentioned despatch, I shall be ready to assume charge of the *pergunnahs* Burowlee, Soobathoo and Sewa, now in lease to the Kyoonthul Rana, at the termination of the present revenue year.

Management of *parganas* Bharauli, Subáthu and Shiwa.

10. There are at present four *mookheas* (or *putwaries*) employed to make the collections, and I beg to propose that these people be retained at four rupees each per month. I am not aware that any further increase of establishment will be requisite.

11. In obedience to the instructions contained in the letter of the Agent to the Governor-General at Dehlee, under date the 22nd September, and with reference to the 17th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Swinton's despatch of the 27th August, I do myself the honor to forward you a letter from Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gerard, who has left me nothing to add on this interesting subject. I have too many proofs of the Doctor's philanthropy to have a doubt that, whatever is for the benefit of the mountain peasantry, he will willingly lend an able and zealous hand to encourage.

Labors of Dr. J. G. Gerard.

12. I trust it will not be deemed supererogatory in me to mention that, since the removal of the 8th Company of Pioneers last year from hence, the entire management and direction of the main roads of communication through these mountains has fallen upon me; that during this period public roads, upwards of one hundred and fifty miles in extent, have been advanced into the interior; and that the expense to

Application of Captain Kennedy for an increase of pay.

Government has only been the wear and tear of tools and the pay of ten overseers. The duties I am about to enter upon, agreeably to the 16th and 18th paragraphs of Mr. Secretary Swinton's despatch of the 27th August, and those which I have been performing for upwards of a year without remuneration, may be deemed worthy of pecuniary consideration, and, as such, I trust I may be pardoned intruding them on your notice.

In conclusion. The daily improving state of this territory, as observed by yourself, will, I trust, be an unequivocal proof that my humble endeavours during three years' superintendence have been successful; and the approbation with which I have been honored by Government inspires me with the gratifying assurance that I have not been inattentive to the obligations of my situation.

ENCLOSURE TO 11.

12. *From Dr. J. G. GERARD, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Nusseeree Battalion, to Captain C. P. KENNEDY, Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Soobathoo,—dated Soobathoo, 20th November 1824.*

Report by Dr. J. G Gerard on education in the hills.

WITH reference to the 17th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Swinton's communication to the address of the Agent of the Governor-General at Delhee, wherein I am called upon to express my sentiments on the system of education now existing in the hill territory under your superintendence, and the measures best calculated to improve it, I beg to be allowed to acknowledge that my own personal experience is by far too limited to qualify me for affording that explanation and information which is required, but in attempting to realize the wishes of Government I shall keep in view the objects to be attained by a more perfect acquaintance, and the ends anticipated from the result of more ample information.

2. The means of education at present possessed by the hill inhabitants can scarcely be named, and if it was necessary many causes could be shown to account for their unenlightened situation.

3. Prior to the expulsion of the Goorkha power they had no glimpse of amelioration. A succession of rulers even worse than the Goorkhas left them nothing to expect from change of Government, and for some years after the establishment of the British supremacy they viewed our acts with more surprise than satisfaction, but each succeeding day now opens fresh sources of hope and improvement to the inhabitants. The prejudices and disinclination to step out of former tracks, or make an exertion which they could not expect to reap the fruits of, have now vanished and the most explicit confidence is placed in our Government, and the hopes and prospects of the permanency of British protection daily call forth increased industry and accessions of comfort. The roads of communication and the bridges which were at first viewed with indifference and even ill-will, and which, under former rulers, policy and not barbarism discouraged, are now considered the mainspring of prosperity. The advantages of education and the means of promoting it will only now begin to have effect; a degree of confidence in our Government and some amelioration of the inhabitants, with the prospects of permanent security, were indispensable before diverting their thoughts to higher attainments.

Report by Dr. J. G. Gerard on education in the hills.

4. Anterior to the British conquest of the hills when the country was agitated by discord and fettered by thraldom, education was usually a prelude to disaffection, and the acquisition of wealth and power cherished independence and opposition to their Chiefs; it may therefore be expected that the most beneficial consequences will result under the British Government, which, by protecting the Chief, will hold out inducements to the subject without the prospects of cherishing an evil or jealous propensity. Education may therefore under our rule be expected to receive support and encouragement from the lords of the country, who, having emigrated from quarters enlightened by learning and being themselves of good parentage and wiser than their subjects, cannot but desire the introduction of knowledge into their possessions.

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5. The example of European character and intelligence has not been lost upon the hill population. The Chiefs have beheld with pleasure many of the arts and sciences and the comforts of civilized life and have adopted several useful and laudable customs. I allude here to articles of dress, household furniture, implements of husbandry, glass windows, grates and chimneys, the cultivation and cookery of the potato, medicine and chemistry, and it is quite delightful to observe the daily disuse and abandonment of hereditary prejudices and the development of energy and civilization all over the country. The objects to be attained by education may be inferred from the foregoing traits of improvement in their physical condition and their inclination to be instructed may fairly be assumed.

6. Nothing like public or systematic instruction exists throughout the Hill States between the rivers Sutlej and Jumna. There are few men of learning in the country, and few people who can afford to educate their family; there are no men of wealth, property or influence, excepting those attached to their Chiefs by title or services; and there is an equality of people and property to a greater degree than is to be found in any other portion of India: a parity of ignorance therefore prevails—all the effect of the partitioned state of the country ruled by individuals who all act differently. The jealousies growing out of different habits, customs and degrees of comfort between districts have palled instead of excited a spirit of improvement.

7. There are few means of education within the compass of the hill population. The chieftains who are emigrants from the plains have kept up a degree of hereditary knowledge in their families, and several are men of learning and intelligence, but there are no books or inducements and no reward in their present situation.

8. I have met with many individuals whose acquirements in reading, writing and general information were very considerable and who might be advantageously employed in communicating what they possess to others, and as the hill

inhabitants are rather inquisitive and curious, they might be supposed eager to comprehend through the medium of books what at present they can only view with surprise. Reading and writing is rarely to be found anywhere except in the families of the Chiefs or the officers of the Government.

Report by Dr. J. G. Gerard on education in the hills.

9. Education appears to have been most cultivated in the *Thakooraies* of Bhagul and Kyoonthul, where physical causes and the effects of good government have combined to favor it, and civilization, morality and knowledge have made the greatest progress in the remote and secluded regions of Koonawur. The Rana of Bhagul is a very respectable, frank and unassuming character, mild in manners, an admirer of the English customs, and possessed of an unusual degree of good sense and intelligence; his country is fertile and well cultivated, the houses better constructed and neater than in other districts and the people more comfortable and in better circumstances. The head-quarters of the Goorkha power were established in this Rajship.

10. Kyoonthul is at present ruled by a Ranee, who is a clever and superior woman and is almost the only individual who substantively regulates their country (*sic*). The hereditary respectability of the reigning family, which like that of the other Chieftains is originally from the Dekhun (education being regarded as a birth-right), and a degree of equity in management may be estimated in favor of the comfort and education of the people. The frightful number of twenty-two *suttees*, male and female, is a sad record of the respect and esteem in which the last Rana was held by his subjects. There is more of parental concern and friendly feeling in the Ranee's country than in others, and her example deserves credit and imitation.

11. Koonawur, in spite of the defects of the Bussahir government and its remoteness from the capital, ranks above every other State in point of intelligence, active industry and good feeling, but it is foreign to the purpose to detail the circumstances that have contributed to give it this superiority.

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I shall only remark that there are no Brahmins in that country and there is much less of blind devotion in religion, but more of superstition. Education is there less cultivated than the actual acquirement of knowledge, which their intercourse with the Chinese, their commercial pursuits and habits of hardihood encourage and establish. In some of the inferior Hill States, and those embosomed in the mountains lying near the Himalaya chain, the people are still very rude and ignorant, although already much benefited under the protection and equity of British superintendence.

12. The objects to be anticipated in the education of the inhabitants are perhaps at present not so obvious, and while a wonderful degree of domestic happiness and tranquillity prevails throughout many States, the people possess very little self esteem, and rarely look beyond the threshold of their present situation, but they now begin, under the mild system of British rule, to perceive the connexion between the effects of education and their most futile enjoyments, but the agriculturist still requires all his family to assist his labors in a country where the climate is rude and the soil stubborn. The hill inhabitants live by toil, and at certain seasons of the year every hand is employed; there is no superabundant population to supply natural calamities or the ravage of disease. In the lofty regions, which for several months in the year are buried in frost and snow, the people have more leisure and weary hours to devote to domestic cares.

13. Instances of parental tuition in females occur in parts of the mountains rude and savage by nature and characterised by ignorance and barbarism, as in the half civilized tracts of Joobul and Poondur, where the women are enslaved to the labors of husbandry and are otherwise hard treated. In Koonawur, where females are respected and fill a better situation in society, education is little attended to; but learning and the accomplishments of civilization are cultivated out of proportion amongst the Goorkhas, and more reading and writing and manly feeling prevail in the cantonment of the 1st Nusseeree Battalion than is to be found

over half the country. The Goorkhas certainly possess the properties, the feelings and habits of civilized life, in a greater degree than any other Asiatic nation, and in spite of their odious and galling rule have left many exemplary traces amongst the inhabitants.

Report by Dr. J. G. Gerard on education in the hills.

Of the best measures for promoting the benevolent views of Government in the instruction of the hill population I offer my own opinion with extreme diffidence, but in the way of experiment I conceive that the reserved States under your management offer more immediate prospects of success than any other. The direct control of the Superintendent over those *purgunnahs* must facilitate any measures that may be adopted, and education, if it cannot be forced upon the people, will be encouraged by the views of advancement and individual aggrandizement which the paramount authority has the means of holding out to the deserving. At first I do not recommend teachers from the plains, but rather select people, resident in the country, who can be made to participate fully in the advantages, and whose claims to consideration can be estimated by the success of their labors.

14. The *mookheas*, or headmen of villages, who possess a sort of influence over their respective domains, and are often chosen through interested motives, might under our Government be selected according to their merits as regards proficiency in reading and writing and general good conduct, and they might further be invested with the superintendence of instruction in their villages and be rewarded by power or emolument.

15. The *purgunnahs* of Burowlee, Soobathoo and Sewa in the vicinity of the British cantonment, and those of Sundoch and Raeen near Kotgurh, being directly under British surveillance, offer incalculable advantages for introducing an experimental system, and it is in this last analysis that they will perceive the connexion between an enlightened policy and their physical wants; and, while we shall thus have an opportunity of proving the effect, these States will stand insulated examples of the superiority and liberality of our

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system. It now only remains for me to speak of the method of tuition and the best way of exciting a spirit of application in the people. Parental instruction is most desirable, and as it exists in the families of several of the Chieftains might, by encouragement, gradually descend to the better classes of people. The Ranee of Kyoonthul and the Ranas of Bhaghul and Komarsain have educated and brought up their families in the most creditable manner.

Children's schoolbooks printed in the hill character should at first be only used and subjects connected with the situation and improvement of the inhabitants might be usefully introduced,—tracts on English jurisprudence and on the effects of education upon the comforts of life. There are people dispersed over the country who already possess learning sufficient for instructing others, and books in their hands must be acceptable.

16. I beg to observe here that you had in part anticipated the benevolent views of Government by encouraging reading and writing in the cantonment of Soobathoo, and holding out as inducements the prospects of service in the corps to those only who had made any acquirements.

17. With respect to my own services which have been honored by the approbation of my superiors, I am sorry that I cannot estimate them with that confidence and satisfaction which might have been considered due from my situation; but I do not suppose the intention of Government to be that I myself should superintend the actual teaching of the inhabitants, and indeed my slight knowledge of the language unfits me for such a task; but with people under me, qualified to discharge efficiently the obligations entrusted to them, and to whom I could explain the objects in view, I might contribute with some success my humble endeavours to their fulfilment, and by prosecuting vaccination at the same time enhance the general interest in the scheme.

18. In conclusion, without exciting expectations which circumstances might hereafter weaken, I may prejudge success

from the disposition and peaceful habits of the people and their gratitude for the comforts they enjoy under the British Government. The inclination of the Chieftains to adopt any suggestion that is recommended by you, not merely for visible improvement to themselves, but to please and court the approbation of their rulers, is so conspicuous as to encourage the fullest hopes of their hearty alliance in the cause of education.

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19. The brightest ray of civilization has lately burst upon them in their altered views of the obligation of human sacrifices. In several instances, where from the facilities held out for the performance of this horrid immolation, the reference to you of its propriety and subsequent abandonment of the ceremony, without a murmur, evidently sprang from a feeling which, although too much enslaved to custom and prejudice to yield tacitly to the dictates of humanity, was so softened by example and your sentiments on former occasions as to require but your disapproval for its entire suppression. I allude to the late demise of the Khulloor Raja, while his predecessor was accompanied to the flames by a number of martyrs quite incredible.

20. I cannot conclude without observing from far the least estimable comfort which the hill population are deriving by the cultivation of the potato in the interior, especially, where at the last inhabited spots, and consequently the most inclement zones, we witnessed with pleasure fields of this valuable root, where the rigors of the climate too often checquer the husbandman's hopes and reduce the inhabitants to live upon grass or sell their children to support a miserable existence.

21. The inhabitants of the hills will thus observe with surprise and satisfaction a Government interested in their welfare, ever seeking to comfort and improve them without any other motive than what is the offspring of a superior feeling, or any other reward than the success of their solicitude.

13. *From Lieutenant W. Murray, Deputy Superintendent, Sikh and Hill Affairs, to C. Elliott, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Western Provinces, Delhee,—dated Umballah, 1st December 1824.*

I have the honor to enclose copies of letters from Captain Kennedy and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gerard.

Vexatious fines denominated *dand.*

2. I have so fully discussed the subject of the exactions forced by the Hill Chieftains from their ryots in the 7th and following paragraphs of my despatch under date the 6th July last, that it becomes again unnecessary for me to enlarge on the subject, and I shall only express my apprehension that the measures proposed by Captain Kennedy in the 8th paragraph of his letter would tend to a greater and more direct interference in the internal management of the Hill States than was ever contemplated or is sanctioned by our engagements with the numerous petty Rajahs.

3. Although compelled at first to extend our aid and influence in the settlement of the Hill States, we have, as they attained the power of acting for themselves, tacitly withdrawn from direct control in all cases connected with their internal administration, restricting ourselves to the preservation of publick tranquillity and the suppression of all encroachments of one Chief on the boundaries of another, and this is fully exemplified by the few references which will be found in the official records since the year 1816.

4. If the draft of a Proclamation[1] which I did myself the pleasure to transmit to you with my letter of the 27th September, with a view to its promulgation in the Hill Provinces, prohibiting the excessive exaction of the tax termed *dund,* be considered exceptionable, I would in such case recommend with great deference the postponement or final abandonment of any determination in the matter to the more perplexing alternative of drawing the local Agents of Government into discussions involving points more immediately within the sphere and internal jurisdiction of the several Chieftains.

[1] Not traceable in the Punjab Records.

5. Should the Supreme Government be pleased to forward a small supply of school book tracts in the Hindee language and Dewanagree character for distribution among those in the hills who have already made some advances towards education, I will do myself the satisfaction of causing the selection of deserving and exemplary individuals upon whom such marks of attention might be conferred, and Captain Kennedy and Mr. Gerard will be enabled to judge of the experiment and report its effect prior to the adoption of planting schools or taking more decided steps in furtherance of the benevolent intentions of Government. Education in the hills.

6. I beg leave to draw your notice to the concluding portion of the 12th paragraph of Captain Kennedy's despatch and to express my anxious hope that through your recommendation the merits of this assiduous officer may be brought under the favorable consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council. Services of Captain C. P. Kennedy.

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14. *From C. Elliott, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Dehlee, to Lieutenant W. Murray, Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs, Umballah,—dated Dehlee, 3rd February 1825.*

For your information and that of Captain Kennedy I have the pleasure to enclose copy of my letter to Government dated 7th December 1824 and of Mr. Secretary Swinton's answer dated 7th ultimo.

Enclosure to 14.

15. *From C. Elliott, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Dehlee, to George Swinton, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William,—dated Dehlee, 7th December 1824.*

In conformity to the orders of the Governor-General in Council, communicated in the 14th paragraph of your letter dated the 27th of August last, I requested further information Levy of fines known as *dand.*

from Lieutenant Murray and Captain Kennedy on the subject of the levy of *dund* by the Chiefs in the Hill States, and have now the honor to submit, for the consideration of His Lordship in Council, copies of a letter from Lieutenant Murray dated the 1st instant, and of its enclosures.

2. In States where imprisonment of person is rarely resorted to, and where crimes are generally punished by fine, the prohibition to levy fines, without authority from the British officers, would be attended with the greatest inconvenience; and although the *dund* is also extorted on other occasions, it may fairly be inferred from Captain Kennedy's report that it is not carried to an extent distressing to the ryots, while the practice having existed from time immemorial, the total abolition of it would give much offence to the Chiefs; and if in any particular instances it should be carried to greater lengths than is usual, it may be presumed that the circumstance will be made known by the party aggrieved, when a remedy can be applied, without resorting to that general interference which Captain Kennedy recommends.

Education in the hills.

3. Dr. Gerard's report on the subject of education will be perused with interest; he is so benevolent and so much beloved by the people, that I am persuaded he will afford every assistance in his power, and that any proposition made by him will be kindly received by the inhabitants; but his want of knowledge of the written character is unfortunate. If a few school books were furnished as a commencement, we should soon be able to determine how far it will be practicable to procure teachers.

Proposed increase of pay to Captain C. P. Kennedy.

4. The zealous exertions of Captain Kennedy to improve in every way the condition of the inhabitants of the Hill States are already known to Government; his conciliating manners admirably qualify him for the situation in which he is placed; the great road which he has opened has been a work of much labor which has required and will require his constant superintendence; some further trouble will devolve on him in the management of the *pergunnahs* Burrowlee, Subathoo and Sewa; and as Lieutenant Murray's exertions have been reward-

ed by an increase of salary, he naturally feels disappointed that a similar mark of the approbation of Government has not been conferred on him. I therefore trust that I shall be excused in submitting his application to the favorable consideration of the Governor-General in Council.

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16. *From* GEORGE SWINTON, *Esquire, Secretary to the Government, Political Department, Fort William, to* C. ELLIOTT, *Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Dehlee,—dated Fort William, 7th January 1825.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated 7th ultimo, and to communicate to you the orders and observations of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council in reply. **Orders of Government on the preceding letter.**

2. With regard to the exaction of the contributions, or fines called *dund*, the sentiments of Government are very much in unison with those expressed by yourself, and it is not considered advisable at present to enforce the general observance of any restrictive rules on the subject in those portions of the hilly regions which are governed by their ancient Chiefs.

3. An extract containing copy of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gerard's letter and of the suggestions to which it has given rise, will be transmitted through the Persian Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction, for their information, and with a request that they will consider whether any and what aid can be afforded by the Committee in promoting the diffusion of knowledge among the inhabitants of the Reserved and Protected Hill Territory, and improving the means of education actually existing in the country.

4. The Governor-General in Council has taken into his deliberate consideration your recommendation in favor of Captain Kennedy. And, adverting to the important and responsible duties which the Assistant at Subathoo has to discharge, to the accession which these have lately received, and

to the satisfactory manner in which Captain Kennedy has always acquitted himself, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the salary of his office is scarcely adequate, and that it will be just and proper to make a small augmentation. Government resolves therefore that the civil allowance of Captain Kennedy shall be raised to sicca rupees 400 per mensem from the 1st instant.

CHAPTER IX.

VILLAGE ACCOUNTS AND MODE OF LEVYING THE GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENT IN DELHI, 1826.

1. *From C. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Commissioner of Dehlee, to H. T. PRINSEP, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government, Territorial Department, Fort William,—dated Camp Jypoor, 11th November 1826.*

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I HAVE the honor to transmit copies of correspondence with the Principal Assistant in the Southern Division of the Dehlee Territory.

2. I beg you to obtain the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council on the subject of the 12th para. I am of opinion that the experiment proposed by Mr. Cavendish might, in his hands, be useful under such orders as it may be deemed proper to issue for its regulation.

2. *From R. CAVENDISH, Esquire, Principal Assistant, Southern Division, Dehlee Territory, to Captain SUTHERLAND, Acting Secretary to the Commissioner, Dehlee,—dated Goorgaon, 7th November 1826.*

IN reply to paragraph 4 of Mr. Secretary Mackenzie's letter dated 13th July 1826, transmitted with Mr. Secretary Wells' letter dated August 12th, I have the honor to request a reference to that part of my report on village Junolee

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explaining the state of village accounts and to page 2 to page 88 of my report on the town of Pulwull detailing the modes of levying the Government assessment known and practised in this district.

2. The *jummabundees* prepared in this office of *pergunnahs* when under *kham* management are very valuable documents and shew the ordinary extent of cultivation in past years and the average produce of the different descriptions of land, and will, in my opinion, save the necessity of remeasurement alluded to in paragraph 7, provided the *pergunnah* remained under *kham* management for several years.

3. Great attention is always paid by me to these *jummabundees* when assessing a village or *pergunnah*, and I have prepared a summary of every village and *pergunnah* to be submitted with my detailed *pergunnah* proceedings.

4. Such statements from every district would enable the Government to judge of the propriety or otherwise of an assessment and to distinguish what villages or districts are over or under-assessed.

5. In my report on Junolee I mentioned my intention to submit such statements when procured from the Regulation districts, but I regret to state that those solicited by me have not been furnished.

6. With reference to rents alluded to in the conclusion of paragraph 6, I beg leave to state that, in my opinion, a Collector cannot assess a district correctly unless he be acquainted with the kinds of soil in each village and the average rates of produce. This information is to be collected from *kham jummabundees*, from village rates when held by farmers, from rates taken by farmers of contiguous villages or by Rulers of contiguous countries, by comparing the different rates of assessment in different villages, *pergunnahs* and districts, and comparative prosperity or facility or difficulty of paying the revenue, and lastly by examining in person and classing the different soils in each village and being able to appraise by *kunkoot* the produce.

7. The Tehseeldars, *canoongoes*, and head zumeendars also can and do furnish very valuable information of the average rate of produce of the different kinds of soil and the average quantity of land tilled by each plough.

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8. After collecting the information detailed above, it is my custom to class the land, and the result of all my *pergunnahs* is submitted with the average rates of assessment:—

Duhur.—Low land in *pergunnahs* Noh and Hutheen over-flown by rivulets and often *under water for* 1 *or* 2 *months*; this land yields rice, *baranee* wheat and barley and is a rich stiff loam	From Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-3-0 per *beegah*.
Duhur, 2nd kind, called also chicknawut.—Land not over-flown by rivulets, but surrounded with small field banks to retain the water, yields cotton, *mukkee, jowar, churree*, gram, barley and gram mixed. This also is a hard soil till wet, and then it is difficult to ride or even to walk over it. This soil is most common in *pergunnahs* Pulwall, Hutheen, Noh, and in a smaller proportion in *pergunnahs* Rewarree, Horul and in a few Sonah villages: it requires heavy rains	From Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0 per each *beegah*.
Nurmotah also called Mugdah.—Is a soft but not sandy soil, yielding cotton, *jowar, mukkee, churree*, barley and gram mixed, barley by itself. This soil is the most common of all soils in *pergunnahs* Pulwall, Noh, Hutheen, and a fair proportion is to be found in *pergunnahs* Horul, Rewarree; it is productive even with high rains	From Re. 1-0-0 to Re. 1-3-0 per *beegah*.

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Bhoor, 1st kind.—A sandy soil yielding in general only a *khurreef* crop, including also a few *beegahs* of cotton, inferior both as to quantity and quality and requiring manure or superior management. It is best adapted for *bajrah, mote, jowar,* and it is doubtful whether this kind of soil or *nurmotah* is most common in my division. *Pergunnahs* Rewarree, Bohra, Taroo, lapsed last year to Government. Shahjehanpore and half *pergunnah* Sonah and ⅓rd of *pergunnah* Horul are composed of this soil. It is also to be found in some villages of *pergunnahs* Pulwull, Hutheen and four or five Noh villages, with this difference that in some parts of Pulwull and Hutheen after very favorable late rains this kind of soil yields *baranee* barley, and gram and barley mixed. The crops are bad unless it rains about December, and it is therefore dangerous to rate it as *rubbee* land or to make two classifications of such a soil.	From 11 annas to 14 annas per *beegah.*
Bhoor, 2nd kind.—This also is a white sandy soil, yielding only *bajrah* and *mote,* provided it be allowed to lie fallow every third or fourth year. It is to be found in *pergunnahs* Rewaree, Bohrah, Sonah and Shahjehanpore and probably in Taroo, but Taroo being a new acquisition I cannot speak with precision . .	From 5 to 8 annas.

9. Such are the classifications of upland *baranee* land. *Chahee* is thus rated per *beegah* :—

Chahee Duhur, 2nd kind, and Nurmotah.—(There is no *Chahee Duhur* of the 1st kind.)—Yields

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principally wheat, *surson*, and is most common in *pergunnah* Pulwull and next in Horul; small quantities are to be found in Rewarree . . .	From Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 3-12-0.
Chahee Bhoor, 1st kind only.—(There is no *Chahee Bhoor* of the 2nd kind).—Yields barley and is very common in *pergunnahs* Rewarree, Sonah, Bohra and in part of Hutheen and Horul	From Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-6-0.

10. It is proper to remark that both descriptions of *chahee* land yield tobacco, carrots, onions and other garden stuffs, but these products depend more on the peculiar properties of the water than on the soil, and such details are to be found on the records of this office, and due attention was paid to them by me at the time of assessment. Some wells yield from 200 to 400 maunds of corn, others are famed for tobacco and red pepper (*sic*). Some *chahee* land produces from 150 to 350 maunds of onions per *beegah*. This latter product has been weighed by all my Tehseeldars in several *pergunnahs* and by me in person.

11. Hereafter it is my intention to submit such details of all kinds of products, and the Tehseeldars and I are actively employed in weighing and ascertaining with great precision the actual costs of production and amount of produce.

12. To enable me to check the statements of the Tehseeldars, I have a few *beegahs* of several kinds of crops under my own eye and management, in and near my garden, and it was my intention to propose, and I here therefore beg leave to propose, that permission be granted to me to till, sow and reap with bullocks belonging to my garden about 100 or 200 *beegahs* of land now lying waste in the cantonment of Goorgaon, which cantonment has probably been abandoned and might therefore now be usefully employed in experiments and in introducing clover and lucern, crops much required in this country and likely to prove of inestimable value.

NOTE.—Garden bullocks are unemployed during the rains.

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13. There still remains another kind of soil found only in Pulwull called *khadir* or low land over-flown by the Jumna, and it may be sub-divided as follows:—

Khadir.—(*1st kind*).—A rich black soil yielding *baranee* wheat or barley and when not over-flown, *mukkee* (Indian corn), *jowar* and cotton inferior to the *bangur*	Re. 1-8-0 for each *beegah.*
Khadir.—(*2nd kind*).—A light sandy soil yielding *musoor*, barley and peas mixed, or peas, *kungnee* and *mukkee* of inferior quality	12 annas for each *beegah.*

14. *Khadir* is again sub-divided into *chahee* (irrigated) and *baranee* (not irrigated), but the former is uncommon in this district and not common in any district visited by me. *Khadir* (low land) *chahee* is not equal to *bangur* (upland) *chahee* land. This is in general to be attributed to the inferior properties of its well water.

NOTE.—Refer to note in paragraph 21.

15. The two grand classifications of land are *bangur* (upland) and *khadir* (low land) subject to annual overflowing by rivers or rivulets.

16. They are subdivided as above explained. The *bangur* villages are in general the happiest and most affluent; the *khadir* crops are more uncertain, and hence it happens that the *khadir* lowlanders in general keep large herds of cattle. We in general assess both kinds of soil at the same rates and to this defective mode of assessment may be attributed the extensive tracts of *khadir* waste lands. Assessments better adapted to the nature of the soil would, in my opinion, bring about far different results.

17. The present state of the *khadir* villages in *zillah* Saharunpoor and Mozuffurnuggur attests the defective mode of our assessments and a wilderness has succeeded to a garden.

This information can be procured from the records when the villages were first assessed by Mr. Chamberlain, next Mr. Moore and lastly by Mr. Ross, and also from my village reports, *viz.*, No. 40, *mouza* Chureeapoor, *pergunnah* Jourassee and 42, Ibrahimpoor, in the sub-talooka of Jalot.

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NOTE.—The *jumma* has fallen off above 8 annas in the rupee to the amount of some lakhs.

18. I understand that in the Paneeput Division also the *khadir* villages have fallen off, and I regret that the four or five *khadir* villages in this division have remained stationary, whereas all the *bangur* or upland villages have rapidly advanced in population and affluence.

19. Some of the causes of this falling off were brought to notice in my village reports on *mouzas* Chureeapoor and Ibrahimpoor, Nos. 40 and 42, *Zillah* Saharunpoor, were grass lands as valuable as corn lands (*sic*). *Khadir* villages could pay the same rent as the *bangur*, for there is an ever green and rich pasture. In England grass lands on the banks of the Dover and probably on other rivers also pay as high rents as corn lands ; such lands, like the *khadir* we have, are particularly adapted for pasturage. Were they to be ploughed up they would not be able to pay the present rents, and the land would become deteriorated. Hence it happens that on the banks of the Dover and probably of other rivers also land is reserved for pasturage ; if tilled, the rich upper soil would be carried down by the stream and a subsoil, often a poor one, left for the cultivators. This appears to me to be one of the principal causes of the uncertainty of *khadir* crops in this *zillah*. One year will produce a vast crop probably in consequence of a rich mud washed down from some other more unfortunate fields ; the ensuing will completely disappoint the hopes of the cultivators, probably from different causes or the removal of his rich upper soil by the force of the stream to some more fortunate far distant spots.

20. It also happens that this falling off of produce is attributable to sand deposited by the stream over rich and fertile lands. The Commissioner beheld this state of things at

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village Turkeowas, *pergunnah* Rewarree, and although there are fortunately but few such instances, still a few inches of sand are as injurious to cultivation as the Turkeowas sand hills.

*21. In this division there is no canal, but I should conceive that *duhur, nurmotah* and *bhoor,* irrigated by canal water, could pay nearly the same as *chahee* (irrigated by well water) land, *viz.* :—

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Duhur and *nurmotah* from	3 6	to	3 12
Bhoor of the 1st kind from	2 8	to	3 0

22. The first kind (*duhur*) and (*nurmotah*) will yield sugarcane, rice and indigo, and part of the land two crops, *viz.* 1st *kungnee,* early *bajrah, jowar* or *churree*—the 2nd also may yield, if well manured, an inferior crop of sugarcane and two crops, *viz., kungnee samaih,* early *bajra, jowar,* and the *rubbee* crops as usual.

23. These rates I consider not equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the gross produce. By my calculation the Government receives one share and the people two-and-a-half shares. If the people were not to manure their lands, these rates would be equal to $\frac{2}{5}$ths of the gross produce without including stubble, chaff, *bunolah* and all other items detailed in the Junolee proceedings.

24. These rates nearly correspond with my ideas of what a plough is able to pay :—

Bhoor—1st kind, yielding only 1 crop, *khurreef* . .	Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 @ 30 to 44 *beegahs.*	Average for a plough.
Bhoor.—*Baranee* and *chahee*	„ 40 „ „ 45 @ 40 „ 44 „	
Duhur—2nd kind, and *Nurmotah,* yielding autumnal and spring crops	„ 40 „ „ 45 @ 45 „ 40 „	
The above and 5 *beegahs* of *chahee*	„ 40 „ „ 55 @ 30 „ 35 „	

* NOTE.—*Khadir* well water and canal water is cold; *bangur* well water is comparatively warm; the produce of the latter is greater than that of the former, but the labor also is greater. Hence though the produce be less, still canal irrigated land can pay about the same rate per *beegah* as land irrigated by well water; *khadir chahee* land can pay at a medium rate, because the labor and expenses are less in one instance and greater in the other. For overflowing land with canal water bullocks, leathern buckets, and two men to each pair of bullocks are not requisite.

	Rs. Rs.	
Duhur, 2nd kind, and *Nurmotah* and *Duhur*, 1st kind	45 to 50 @ 35 to 40 *beegahs.*	Average for a plough.
Khadir.—1st kind . . .	35 „ 40 @ 25 „ 30 „	
„ 2nd kind . . .	25 „ 30 @ 30 „ 35 „	

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25. For the canal-irrigated I have never made a calculation, for there is no canal here, but from 40 to 50 *beegahs* may be stated as my opinion of the average for a plough of two bullocks.

26. With these and the Saharunpoor data, I have always found it very easy to assess all *Jat*, *Aheer*, *Meo*, *Gareh*, *Rore*, *Sanee*, *Malee*, *Tagah* villages: Rajpoots, both Hindoo and Mussulman, Sheikhs, Syuds, Moguls, Pathans, require much management and the Goojurs also give great trouble when equitably (corresponding with the Jats, &c., rate) assessed (*sic*).

NOTE.—Collected when on deputation.

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3. *From H. T. PRINSEP, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government, to the Commissioner of Dehlee,—dated Fort William, 14th December 1826.*

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, with its enclosure, from the Hon'ble Mr. Cavendish, relative to village accounts and the mode of levying the Government assessment in Dehlee.

2. The detailed information furnished by Mr. Cavendish regarding his mode of assessing land affords additional proof of the great attention he has paid to this important branch of his public duty and evinces an acquaintance with the subject very rarely met with.

3. Everything must of course depend upon the assessment of the public demand. If this be excessive or injudiciously fixed, the ruin of the land and of all classes connected with it must result, and it is a mere mockery to talk of securities for the several orders of the agricultural community when the rights of all are threatened with annihilation at every public settlement, if the formation of it fall into inexperienced or injudicious hands.

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4. Thus an acquaintance with the principles which should regulate the Government demand and a practical knowledge of the varieties of soil and the accidents and capabilities of each description of land are essential, indeed indispensable, qualifications for a Revenue officer. His Lordship in Council has pleasure in noticing Mr. Cavendish's conspicuous ability in this department of service, and in order to enable him to improve his knowledge by practical experiment, besides applying his information to the means of introducing better husbandry or new and more profitable articles for cultivation, he authorizes his establishing an experimental farm of 100 or 200 *beegahs* on the land of the deserted cantonment of Goorgaon, provided his temporary occupation of it be not objected to in the Military Department.

5. A reference will be made to that department on the subject, and you will hereafter be informed of the result.

6. In referring to the rules of Regulation VII, 1822, in the former letter of this Department, it was the object to explain that it is the wish of Government that, in the detailed settlements to be framed henceforward, provision should be made to secure a just and equitable appropriation of the surplus profits among the village community besides protecting them from over-assessment by the Revenue officers on one hand, and the Government on the other from fraud and embezzlement.

7. This imposes a distinct duty requiring patience and research and a thorough acquaintance with the habits, rights and prejudices of all classes. The report of Mr. Cavendish now under review is confined to an explanation of the process and rates of assessment, but the Vice-President in Council has had frequent occasion to bear testimony to Mr. Cavendish's merits in this line also; and it is far from His Lordship in Council's intention to impute to that officer any neglect of this part of his duty in the observations which follow.

8. From the explanation given of the *kham pergunnah jummabundees* in the first part of Mr. Cavendish's letter, His Lordship in Council can perceive no difference between such

papers and *Dowls*.[1] They exhibit the area of each village, the quantity of productive land, and the rates of each description in the gross, but do not seem to specify the rent payable by the individual landholders and cultivators, which is the only kind of *jummabundee* account to be relied on for security to these classes in case by any accident they are placed in the situation to be accountable to a farmer or to any other intermediate agent of Government.

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9. It would seem that settlements in Dehlee are made upon an ascertainment of the area of the total land to be assessed, classed according to fertility, and then by comparison of the stated rates that each description will bear as obtained from various sources, the Collector or assessing officer forms an estimate of his own in gross, or in detail, and so fixing what shall be demanded from each village tenders to the *mokuddums* an engagement at that rate.

10. In this mode of assessing, the gross produce is the grand object of investigation and there is no real ascertainment of the rent *product*. Everything therefore must depend on the discretion of the assessing officer and the correctness of his estimate. Perhaps, under the circumstances of the Dehlee districts and the state of the agricultural community in that part of the country, it would not be possible to ascertain the rent product; but when it can be done it affords a much safer measure for calculating the rate of assessment to be imposed than the best *kham jummabundee* formed on an estimate of the capability of a given area.

11. It may be observed that the *hustabood* and *jummabundee* papers which were the materials of assessment in all cases of detailed settlement in Bengal were of the description here adverted to, and whenever a *kham* management afforded the means of making such on the part of Government the arrangement gave afterwards very great, if not complete, security to the ryots and others whose annual *jumma* was entered in these statements. Although therefore a great step is

[1] An estimate of the amount of revenue which a district or estate may be expected to yield (Wilson's Glossary of Judicial and Revenue terms.)

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gained by fixing rates for each description of land as payable by the various classes of cultivators, and moreover by settling the customs of the villages as applicable to each, the further object of ascertaining and placing on record how the land is tenanted and what rent is paid for each parcel of it should not be lost sight of. To this point it seems essential that the attention of Revenue officers should be specially directed so that, in addition to the general information entered in the statements and reports of settlements, the village rent-roll should be made up at each settlement in detail whenever it may be practicable to fix it in the first instance as the basis of the Government assessment, instead of leaving to the Government engager the adjustment of each individual's payment according to a rateable scale.

12. The above remarks have been suggested by a perusal of Mr. Cavendish's letter enclosed in yours under reply which does not seem to call for any particular orders. The information conveyed therein is doubtless valuable as applicable to the question of the capability of the various descriptions of land, and His Lordship in Council will be glad to learn in what manner Mr. Cavendish proposes to improve the existing mode of assessing *khadir* villages.

4.

Orders by Government.

ORDERED that an extract from the foregoing letter to the Commissioner at Dehlee (paras. 4 and 5) be sent to the Military Department to ascertain if any objections exist to the occupation of the land of the deserted Cantonment of Goorgaon for the purpose stated therein.

FORT WILLIAM: } H. T. PRINSEP,
The 14th December 1826. } *Acting Secretary to Government.*

CHAPTER X.

CEREMONIAL OBSERVED ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL (LORD AMHERST) TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DELHI IN 1827.

1. *From A. Stirling, Esquire, Persian Secretary in attendance on the Governor-General, to G. Swinton, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department, Fort William,—dated Camp at Beekumpore, 3rd March 1827.*

In continuation of my letter to your address, in the Secret Department, dated 6th December last, I am now directed to communicate, for the information of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council, that the Right Honorable the Governor-General reached Delhi on the 15th ultimo and was met at the Lahore Gate of the city by the Heir-Apparent and Mirza Baber, who conducted His Lordship to the Residency.

Visit of the Governor-General to the King of Delhi in 1827.

2. The Prince, Mirza Selim, had been deputed by the King to Muttra to convey a complimentary message to the Governor-General and express His Majesty's wish for an interview, and the ceremonial of a meeting with the King having been previously arranged, on a footing which was considered proper and satisfactory, His Lordship proceeded to the Palace on the morning of the 17th to visit His Majesty.

Visit of the Governor-General to the King of Delhi in 1827.

3. Mirza Selim came to the Residency to conduct the Governor-General to the Palace. When the Governor-General's *sowaree* reached the inner gate called the *Nuqqar Khaneh*, the Resident and the several gentlemen of His Lordship's suite alighted from their elephants, according to custom, and proceeded on foot, whilst the Governor-General was carried in his Tonjohn to the steps of the *Dewan-i-Khass.* The King came into the Hall of Audience from the apartment called the *Tusbeeh Khaneh* at the same moment that the Governor-General entered on the opposite side, and, meeting His Lordship in front of the throne, embraced and welcomed him in the most cordial manner. His Majesty then ascended the *Takht-i-Taoos,* or Peacock Throne, and the Governor-General took his seat in a State chair in front of it, on the right, and sat at right angles to His Majesty, the Resident and other officers present, as well as the chief personages of the Court, all standing. No *nuzzers* were presented. After a short conversation, consisting entirely of expressions of a complimentary and congratulatory nature, the King took a handsome string of pearls and emeralds from his neck and placed it around that of Lord Amherst, His Lordship rising to receive the Royal gift. *Utter* was then given by the King, and His Majesty, descending from the Throne, took the Governor-General by the arm and led him to the door of the *Tusbeeh Khaneh*, where His Lordship took leave. Salutes of 19 guns were fired from His Majesty's Artillery Park, both upon the entry and departure of the Governor-General.

4. On the 22nd the gentlemen of His Lordship's staff and suite, 20 in number, were introduced to the King by the Resident. Each presented the usual *nuzzer* and received a *khelaut*.

5. On the morning of the 24th the King proceeded to the Residency to return the visit of the Governor-General, where he was received with every demonstration of respect and honor. Sir Charles Metcalfe proceeded to the Palace to escort His Majesty, and His Lordship, attended by his suite, went out half the distance to make the *Istukbal*. On His Majesty's

arrival he took his seat on the Peacock Throne, which had been previously placed in the principal room of the Residency for the purpose, and the Governor-General, as before, sat on a State chair to the right, every other person present standing. At the proper period presents were brought for His Majesty, consisting of 101 trays of jewels, shawls and cloths of various kinds, two elephants richly caparisoned, and 6 horses with costly trappings, as per separate list. The Governor-General then rose and presented the *utterdan* to His Majesty, after which His Majesty signified his intention of taking leave, and was accompanied by Lord Amherst to the Royal Litter in the veranda.

Visit of the Governor-General to the King of Delhi in 1827.

6. On the 26th His Lordship was visited by the Heir-Apparent, Mirza Abboo Zuffur, and eight of the King's sons. His Royal Highness was conducted to the Residency by Sir C. Metcalfe, and met at the head of the steps by the Governor-General. The Prince sat in a State chair on His Lordship's right and the other sons of His Majesty were seated below His Royal Highness according to their ages. Presents, consisting of 51 trays, one elephant and three horses, were given to the Heir-Apparent, and 21, 15 and 13 trays, with horses, to each of the junior Princes. Account of these is contained in Statement No. 2.

7. The following day the Governor-General returned the Heir-Apparent's visit at the Koodsia Bagh, and was received with the same honors and ceremonial observances as had been shewn to His Royal Highness. The same number of articles were offered to His Lordship as had been previously presented to the Heir-Apparent and accepted on the public account. The gentlemen in attendance were all seated in the presence of the Princes on both occasions.

8. The Moomtaz Mahul Begum, usually designated as the Queen in official correspondence, and the wife of Mirza Selim were visited by Lady Amherst. Her Ladyship presented to those ladies a handsome necklace and pair of earrings

Visit of the Governor-General to the King of Delhi in 1827.

from the *Tosha Khanah,* and received articles of jewellery in return, which were all placed in the public stores.

In conclusion, I am directed to state that the whole of the articles expended as presents to the Royal Family were supplied from the *Tosha Khanah* of this office, with exception to a charge of Rs. 2,600 for pearl necklaces.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 1.

2. *List of articles presented to the King of Delhi on the 24th February 1827, when His Majesty returned the visit of the Right Honorable the Governor-General.*

	Rs.
A double-row Pearl Necklace, with a rich Diamond Locket	15,000
A *Sirpech* with *Culgee* attached	15,000
A *Jiggah*	5,000
Pair of Armlets	10,000
Torrah of Pearls	3,200
A Diamond Ring	5,000
Twelve pair of Shawls	5,900
Twelve *Roomauls*	1,200
Six *Jamawars*	1,200
Six *Rezzyes*	1,200
Two *Putkahs*	350
Sixteen pieces *Kimkhab*	1,600
Six Benares *Doputtahs*	300
Four Marhatta *Doputtahs*	400
Ten pieces *Mahmoodee*	160
Eight pieces *Jamdannee*	80
Six pieces *Mulmul*	90
Two pieces gold-worked *Mulmul*	100
Five pieces *Goolbuddun*	40
Four Marhatta turbands	120
One elephant with superb trappings and *Jhool*	8,650
One elephant with silver *Ambarree* and *Jhool*	4,500
Six horses with rich trappings and housings	3,600
TOTAL	82,690

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 1.

3. *List of Presents given to the Heir-Apparent of Delhi and the junior Princes who visited the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 26th February 1827.*

Visit of the Governor-General to the King of Delhi in 1827.

	Rs.
To the Heir-Apparent—	
A *Jiggah* with *Sirpech*	10,000
A double-row Pearl Necklace	4,000
Torrah of Pearls	500
Pair of Armlets	1,000
Four pair of Shawls	1,200
Four *Roomauls*	400
Two *Jamawars*	400
One *Rezzye*	200
One *Putkah*	150
Eight pieces *Kimkhab*	800
Two Benares *Doputtahs*	100
Two Marhatta *Doputtahs*	200
Six pieces *Mahmoodee*	72
Five pieces *Jamdannee*	50
Three pieces *Mulmul*	45
Two pieces gold-worked *Mulmul*	80
Five pieces *Goolbuddun*	40
Four Marhatta turbands	100
Elephant with silver *Howdah* and *Jhool*	1,600
Three horses with silver trappings	1,500
To the Princes— Mirza Boolund Bukht, Mirza Tymoor Shah, Mirza Baber, Mirza Jehan Khosroo, Mirza Jehan Shah, each—	
A Pearl Necklace, 3 @ Rs. 1,000, 2 @ Rs. 600	4,200
Jiggah and *Sirpech*, 1 @ Rs. 600, 4 @ Rs. 400	2,200
Two pair Shawls, 6 @ Rs. 600, 4 @ Rs. 500	5,600
Two *Roomauls*, 10 @ Rs. 100	1,000
One *Jamawar*, 5 @ Rs. 200	1,000
Four pieces *Kimkhab*, 20 @ Rs. 80	1,600
Two Benares *Doputtahs*, 10 @ Rs. 40	400
Carried over	38,437

Visit of the Governor-General to the King of Delhi in 1827.

		Rs.
	Brought forward . . .	38,437
	Two pieces *Jamdannee*, 10 @ Rs. 15 . . .	150
	One piece gold-worked Muslin, 5 @ Rs. 40 . .	200
	Two pieces *Mulmul*, 10 @ Rs. 15	150
	Four pieces *Mahmoodee*, 20 @ Rs. 12 . . .	240
	Horse with silver trappings, 5 @ Rs. 400 . . .	2,000
Mirza Kykabood—	A *Sirpech*	400
	Two pair of Shawls . .	600
	One *Romaul* . . .	100
	One *Jamawar* . . .	150
	Two pieces *Kimkhab* .	160
	Two Benares *Doputtahs* .	80
	Two pieces *Jamdannee* .	30
	One piece gold-worked Muslin	40
	Three pieces *Mahmoodee* .	36
Mirza Kykaoos, Mirza Shoojaat Shah, } each—		
	A *Serpech*, 2 @ Rs. 400 .	800
	Two pair of Shawls, 4 @ Rs. 300	1,200
	One *Roomaul*, 2 @ Rs. 100	200
	One *Jamawar*, 2 @ Rs. 150	300
	Two pieces *Kimkhab*, 4 @ Rs. 80	320
	Two *Doputtahs*, 4 @ Rs. 40	160
	One piece *Jamdannee*, 2 @ Rs. 15	30
	One piece gold-worked Muslin, 2 @ Rs. 40 .	80
	Two pieces *Mahmoodee*, 4 @ Rs. 12	48
		45,911
Deduct for Mirza Baber, who did not come		3,948
	TOTAL . .	41,963

CHAPTER XI.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR A MEETING BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL (LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK) AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DELHI IN 1831.

1. *From H. T. Prinsep, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General, to W. B. Martin, Esquire, Resident at Dehlee,—dated Camp Karnal, 20th November 1831.*

Failure of negotiations for a meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the King of Delhi in 1831.

The camp of the Governor-General being now on its approach to Dehlee, it becomes necessary to adjust the ceremonial of His Lordship's interview with the King.

2. It was His Lordship's intention to have followed as nearly as possible the precedent of Lord Amherst's visit to Dehlee, but having been given to understand that Rammohun Roy has avowed himself as the agent of His Majesty in England, His Lordship has been induced to refer to the copy, forwarded by that individual, of the letter of which he is the bearer from His Majesty to the King of England, and it appears to contain the following paragraph :—

"Even in the communication above stated insult, in point of form, was added to injustice. All the Governor-Generals who have preceded Lord Amherst in the government of the British territories in India have thought it no degradation to

Failure of negotiations for a meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the King of Delhi in 1831.

themselves to address me or my August Father in the style that custom has accorded to Royalty. Lord Amherst, however, thought proper to reduce me, in the form of communication, to the footing of an equal, and thereby to rob me even of the cheap gratification of the usual ceremonials of address, so as to humble me, as far as possible, in the eyes of all ranks of people."

3. The King must be well aware of the causes which led to the cessation of correspondence between His Majesty and the Marquis of Hastings, and that the renewal of it by Lord Amherst, on terms not objected to at the time, was purely in consideration for His Majesty's feelings; also that the footing on which his correspondence with the Governor-General was placed was that of superior rank on His Majesty's part without allegiance or vassalage of any sort on the part of the British Government. The correspondence was regulated on the same principle as the interview, and has since been kept up on this footing. If, however, the citation from the letter above given rightly interprets His Majesty's sentiments, he looks upon this as an insult and degradation, and is, by his agent in England, appealing against the change of form by which the Government discontinued all forms betokening vassalage of any kind.

4. His Majesty is, of course, at liberty to prosecute this appeal; but pending it the Governor-General will be compelled to suspend the forms of communication and intercourse which His Majesty has declared to be insulting; for he cannot reconcile it to himself or to his situation to be the instrument for inflicting what is looked upon as degradation, or require from His Majesty the sacrifice of feeling with which the terms arranged with Lord Amherst appear to have been conceded.

5. The Governor-General accordingly desires that you will call upon His Majesty for a distinct declaration whether Rammohun Roy is authorized to act as His Majesty's agent to present the letter from His Majesty from which the above passage is cited, and to advocate the appeal prosecuted therein against the forms of intercourse established.

6. If His Majesty avows Rammohun Roy to be his agent for this appeal and the letter in question to contain his sentiments on this subject, you will give notice that His Lordship will be compelled to avoid an interview with His Majesty, and to suspend further written correspondence until the issue of this appeal shall be known.

Failure of negotiations for a meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the King of Delhi in 1831.

7. If, on the other hand, His Majesty disavows the expressions cited and denies that he is prosecuting any complaint against the footing of intercourse established by Lord Amherst, the ceremonial will then have to be arranged according to the precedent and on the footing referred to. It may be necessary, however, that His Majesty should understand that His Lordship does not consider himself under any obligation to provide presents of equal value with those laid out by Lord Amherst.

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2. *From W. B. MARTIN, Esquire, Resident at Delhi, to H. T. PRINSEP, Esquire, Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, Head-quarters,—dated 26th November 1831.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th instant, and to transmit to you in reply the accompanying copy and translation of a *shooqua* which I have received from the King this morning in answer to the representation, a copy and translation of which is likewise enclosed, which I addressed to His Majesty on the subject of the mission of Rammohun Roy.

2. You will observe that the King has distinctly avowed both the authority under which Rammohun Roy has declared himself the agent of His Majesty in England and also the purposes for which his agency has been employed.

3. The notice required to be given in the 6th paragraph of your letter of the intention which is there announced having

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been distinctly communicated in my address to His Majesty as the consequence of the King's acknowledgment of Rammohun Roy's mission, I have not thought it necessary to make any further intimation of it to His Majesty.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 2.

3. *Translation of an Urzee from the Resident to His Majesty the King of Delhi,—dated 23rd November 1831.*

I HAVE this day received a letter from the Secretary to the Governor-General intimating that it had lately come to His Lordship's hearing that Baboo Rammohun Roy had proceeded to England as Your Majesty's agent for the purpose of representing Your Majesty's dissatisfaction in regard to certain matters, and especially with respect to the form of address established during Lord Amherst's administration. To this the Governor-General makes no objection, as Your Majesty is of course at liberty to prefer an appeal to the authorities in England; but in the event of Rammohun Roy having been deputed by Your Majesty for the purpose above stated, His Lordship considers it a duty which he owes to Your Majesty to declare his unwillingness, pending the receipt of a reply from Europe, to impose upon Your Majesty any usage that may not be in consonance with your wishes or that may be deemed by Your Majesty as in any way calculated to trench upon, or derogate from, Your Royal dignity, and until the issue of the appeal to England be known it is His Lordship's intention, with advertence to the change in the forms of address, &c., introduced by Lord Amherst, to suspend all intercourse and communication with Your Majesty. The Governor-General is accordingly desirous of being informed as to whether Rammohun Roy has in reality been deputed as Your Majesty's agent for the purpose already stated, and upon this point, therefore, I beg to solicit the favor of an explicit answer from Your Majesty.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 2.

Failure of negotiations for a meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the King of Delhi in 1831.

4. *Translation of a Shooqua from His Majesty the King of Delhi to the address of the Resident, received on the 26th November 1831.*

AFTER acknowledging the receipt of the Resident's *Urzee* of the 23rd and recapitulating its contents, the letter begins :—

When, upon a former occasion, Sir Edward Colebrooke, by desire of the Supreme Government, applied to me for information upon this point, I told him that I had invariably looked for relief from the Government in every case through the medium of the Resident in attendance at my Court, and that I had always continued to make him the channel of communicating my grievances to the Government, but that no one had ever exerted himself, in any instance, in my cause. Providence at length favored me with a visit from Lord Amherst, which I hailed with feelings of the fullest confidence and delight at the prospect which it afforded of securing to me the fulfilment of the pledges that had been given me and the realization of all my desires. I accordingly did everything in my power to please His Lordship, and showed him every kindness that I could possibly manifest, explaining at the same time the engagements of the British Government towards me and making a full disclosure of my wishes to him. His Lordship, however, evinced as little disposition as others to redeem those engagements, or execute the provisions contained in the regulations of Government, and, not confining himself to this, he had recourse to the novel procedure of setting aside the ceremonials and forms of address (*ádáb wu alkáb*) observed by his predecessors, thus lowering me even in respect of the style of correspondence adopted towards me,—a thing that I could have least expected.

I am in this place desirous of calling your attention to the fact that, when I resolved upon deputing Rajah Rammohun Roy as my agent, I fully apprised Sir E. Colebrooke

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of my intention, and through him transmitted to the Government copies of the several papers which I had entrusted to the Rajah, distinctly informing him at the same time that that individual was about to proceed to Europe. But, notwithstanding I had given notice of my proceedings and had furnished copies of the documents which I intended to send by the Rajah, the Government remained perfectly passive, and the whole case has now been accordingly referred to England, in due order and in conformity with the practice prescribed by the Regulations of Government.

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5. *From H. T. PRINSEP, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General, to W. B. MARTIN, Esquire, Resident at Delhi,—dated Camp Sampla, 2nd December 1831.*

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th ultimo, with the enclosed copy and translation of a communication made to His Majesty the King of Delhi and of the reply received thereto consequently upon your receipt of my letter dated the 20th ultimo, and to state as follows.

2. Under the distinct avowal made by the King that Ram Mohun Raie is now his agent in England for prosecuting an appeal, among other points, against the footing on which the forms of intercourse and of correspondence between His Majesty and the Governor-General were placed by His Lordship's predecessor, the Earl Amherst, it seems to His Lordship to be impossible that any intercourse on that footing can be renewed, which His Majesty has in his letter to the King of England characterized as degrading and insulting.

3. It appears, however, to the Governor-General that the communication to His Majesty of this determination should have been made with a full explanation that the interruption of intercourse was not owing to any dissatisfaction felt with His

Majesty for prosecuting the appeal or for deputing Ram Mohun Raie to England for the purpose, and in particular that the course taken had no connection whatsoever with the prosecution of His Majesty's claims.

Failure of negotiations for a meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the King of Delhi in 1831.

4. Nothing would have given the Governor-General more satisfaction than to have continued with His Majesty in person the friendly intercourse and correspondence which His Lordship understood had been placed by Earl Amherst on a footing highly gratifying to His Majesty, though with omission of those tokens of vassalage on the part of the British Government, which His Majesty must have been aware had, for some time before, been deemed incompatible with the circumstances and condition of the British power in India so much so as to have led to the entire discontinuance of all correspondence with His Majesty.

5. It is because His Majesty has described as insulting and degrading the omission of the forms of vassalage relinquished on the occasion referred to, and because, unless they be conceded by the high authorities to whom His Majesty has appealed, the Supreme Government cannot take upon itself to render them, that His Lordship feels it incumbent on him to restore things to the footing on which they previously stood.

6. The Governor-General takes this course with extreme regret, because nothing would have given him greater satisfaction than to have availed himself of this opportunity of personally testifying to the descendant and representative of ancestors so distinguished those feelings of reverence and regard which His Majesty's virtues, not less than his exalted rank, must always command.

7. His Lordship would have wished, as before stated, that your communication to His Majesty had entered a little more fully into the above topics, which if it had been verbal might perhaps have been done with most convenience. It is possible that the King in conversation might have explained away the

Failure of negotiations for a meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the King of Delhi in 1831.

objectionable and unfair language he had used in reference to the arrangement made by Lord Amherst. He is anxious, however, that you should take an early opportunity of setting His Majesty's mind at ease on the subject of the mission of Ram Mohun Raie, which, you will assure him, is in no way displeasing or a source of dissatisfaction to the Government, but until this individual's late avowal of his mission in England His Lordship was in the belief that the project had been abandoned.

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6. *From W. B. MARTIN, Esquire, Resident at Delhi, to H. T. PRINSEP, Esquire, Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, Head-quarters,—dated 4th December 1831.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant.

2. With reference to the observations which are stated in the 3rd and 7th paragraphs, I think it necessary to explain that, immediately on the receipt of your despatch dated the 20th ultimo, I requested an interview with Raja Sohun Lal, the King's confidential agent, and I took that opportunity of acquainting him with the nature of the communication which I proposed making to the King under the orders which I had received, and of assuring him that, if His Majesty should think proper to answer in the affirmative the question respecting Rammohun Roy's mission which it was my duty to propose, the intention of the Right Honorable the Governor-General to abstain from renewing the intercourse with His Majesty, on the footing which had been established by Lord Amherst, would proceed not from any dissatisfaction with the appeal to England which the King had made, but solely from His Lordship's wish to avoid giving pain to His Majesty by the repetition of circumstances which had been described as humiliating to his feelings.

3. Raja Sohun Lal acknowledged, without the least hesitation, the objects of Rammohun Roy's mission, which he also

avowed; and after again assuring him of the motives by which the Governor-General was influenced in resorting to the measure which I had stated, I told him that I should address an *urzee* to the King with the view of obtaining from His Majesty a written communication in answer to the enquiry which it would convey.

Failure of negotiations for a meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the King of Delhi in 1831.

4. I trust, therefore, it will appear to the Right Honorable the Governor-General that every precaution was taken by me to prevent any misunderstanding by the King of the grounds of the eventual intention which I was directed to announce; nor do I believe that a verbal communication of that intention, in whatever language it might have been expressed, would have been more soothing to the King's mind than the course which I pursued; while it would have been calculated to suppress the recorded acknowledgment of Rammohun Roy's mission which has now been made, and which, under the doubt previously entertained of its reality, as well as for the purpose of avoiding the slippery constructions to which all verbal communications to a native Durbar are liable, it seemed desirable to obtain.

5. In obedience to the orders contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity of waiting upon His Majesty for the purpose of conveying to him personally the assurances which are there stated; but, as the King quitted the city a few days ago on his customary visit to the Kootoob, I apprehend that the opportunity of doing so will not be afforded to me until His Majesty's return.

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7. *From H. T. Prinsep, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General, to W. B. Martin, Esquire, Resident at Delhi,—dated 7th December 1831.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, and in reply to state that in entering into the explanation contained in my letter dated the 2nd instant

Failure of negotiations for a meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the King of Delhi in 1831.

it was the wish of His Lordship to guard against the possibility of His Majesty supposing that the mission of Ram Mohun Rae was a ground of dissatisfaction with the Government, and the point upon which an avowal was required was merely whether the complaint against the new forms of address and intercourse with omission of the terms of vassalage, which change has been described as insulting and degrading by His Majesty, was included in the appeal Ram Mohun Rae was prosecuting on His Majesty's part, and not an avowal generally or the contrary of the mission of that person. This point is again adverted to because the manner in which avowal of Ram Mohun Rae's mission generally is noticed in your letter leaves it doubtful whether that may not have been the object of the communication ordered to be made by you to the King. On the point being satisfactorily cleared up beyond the possibility of misconception on His Majesty's part, the matter will remain on the footing on which it stood before the alterations referred to were made by Lord Amherst, and this is the light in which His Lordship wishes His Majesty to understand the proceeding His Lordship has been compelled reluctantly to adopt in consequence of the terms in which His Majesty has complained against the new forms adopted.

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8. *From W. B. MARTIN, Esquire, Resident at Delhi, to H. T. PRINSEP, Esquire, Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, Head-quarters, Delhi,—dated 7th December 1831.*

IN pursuance of the intention communicated to you in the last paragraph of my letter dated the 4th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, that I waited on the King this morning for the purpose of conveying to His Majesty the assurances which I was directed to express.

2. His Majesty received me in his private apartments, and after I had stated the purpose of my visit, and the consideration which had influenced the Governor-General in declining

an interview, the King requested me to follow him to an interior room, into which he was accompanied by the Heir Apparent, Mirza Suleim, and his Mookhtar, Raja Sohun Lal.

Failure of negotiations for a meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the King of Delhi in 1831.

3. After the King had taken his seat, he commenced the conversation which ensued by saying that, in consenting to the interview with Lord Amherst, he had been influenced by an apprehension of consequences similar to those which had resulted from the objection which His Majesty had urged to a meeting with the Marquis of Hastings on the footing then proposed, attributing, as he expressly stated, to this cause the subsequent assumption by the Nawab Vuzeer of the title of King; that, in the hope of obviating those consequences, he had reluctantly acquiesced in the ceremonial established by Lord Amherst, but that, instead of reaping from that concession the benefits which he expected, advantage was afterwards taken of it to introduce an alteration of the *Ulkab*, and it was from this disappointment of his hopes that he had been induced to resort to the measure of preferring his appeal to the King of Great Britain.

4. I did not think it necessary to enter into any discussion with His Majesty respecting the circumstances which he had stated as the ground of his appeal, and I therefore replied to the King's observations only by renewing to His Majesty the explanation which I had been instructed to make, and by assuring him that no other consideration than the earnest desire which was felt by the Governor-General of avoiding the repetition of what His Majesty had represented as humiliating had operated to produce the resolution which I had before announced.

5. The King expressed himself to be perfectly convinced of the sincerity of that assurance, and said that, although he before understood and fully appreciated the motives by which the Governor-General had been influenced in adopting that resolution, yet this renewed explanation of them furnished an additional source of gratification to his mind, and strengthened the confidence which he previously entertained of the considerate regard to his feelings by which the Governor-General's conduct had been regulated.

Failure of negotiations for a meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the King of Delhi in 1831.

9. *From H. T. PRINSEP, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General, to W. B. MARTIN, Esquire, Resident at Delhi,—dated Camp Delhi, 8th December 1831.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th instant, communicating the substance of the conversation which took place between the King and yourself at a personal interview with His Majesty which took place yesterday morning, and in reply to state that the matter appears to be placed now on a footing of perfect mutual understanding. The result therefore of your personal communication with His Majesty is completely satisfactory.

CHAPTER XII.

QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE KING OF DELHI TO CONFER TITLES AND DRESSES OF HONOR.

1. *From W. FRASER, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Delhi, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, Simla,—dated 16th June 1832.*

A QUESTION having arisen as to the construction to be put upon the reply returned by Government in February 1828 to the 9th additional article in the paper presented by His Majesty to Lord Amherst on the occasion of His Lordship's visit to Dehlee, I have the honor to submit the case for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

Question of the privilege of the King of Delhi to confer titles and dresses of honour.

2. The point to be decided is whether His Majesty be at liberty or not to confer honorary titles and dresses upon all persons indiscriminately who may solicit such distinctions without reference to their being Sovereign Princes, or feudatories to Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, or others, and without consulting either the Agent appointed to reside at his Court or the officer under whose political control the persons so applying may be placed.

3. In the present instance the individual who is desirous of obtaining these honors is Rao Luchmun Singh of Patun,

Question of the privilege of the King of Delhi to confer titles and dresses of honour.

a feudatory of the Jeypoor State, whose agents, deputed for the purpose, have arrived at Dehlee and have been admitted to an audience at the Palace.

4. The first notice received of the arrival of these persons was on the 1st instant, and the same report which announced their having come to Dehlee on the preceding day further mentioned their having been presented to the Queen in the evening and having received from Her Majesty a promise of obtaining the honors which they had come to solicit.

5. Immediately upon receipt of this intelligence a letter was addressed in my absence by my Assistant, Mr. Blake, to the Queen, requesting Her Majesty to postpone the execution of her intentions until the result of the reference which he proposed making to me upon the subject should be known, and reminding Her Majesty of the prohibitions which had been already issued in regard to the Chief in question in consequence of his being a feudatory of Jeypoor.

6. Before a reply was returned Mr. Blake received a letter from His Majesty mentioning the deputation of the Envoys alluded to and their presentation to the Queen, and stating that it was his intention to comply with their application for an honorary title and dress for their master. Another *urzee* to the same effect as that written to the Queen was hereupon addressed to His Majesty, and two days subsequently the communication of which a translation is enclosed was received in answer.

7. In this communication His Majesty assumes a right to bestow Titles and Honorary dresses upon whomsoever he pleases, and expresses astonishment at that prerogative being called in question after the decision of Government upon the subject as communicated in the letter already referred to under date the 1st of February 1828, from the Chief Secretary to Government to the address of the then Resident at Dehlee.

8. This document His Majesty maintains fully empowers him to bestow *ad libitum* any title or other honorary distinction which he may think proper to confer upon any one who applies

to him, and, no reservation having been made in regard to any particular class of people, he protests against any interference being now exercised in the case of the Patun Chief.

Question of the privilege of the King of Delhi to confer titles and dresses of honour.

9. With advertence, however, to the relation of this Chieftain to Jeypoor and to the fact of that consideration having heretofore operated to prevent his applications being complied with whilst Mr. Elliott, Sir C. Metcalfe, Sir E. Colebrooke and Mr. Martin were in authority here, I have, notwithstanding His Majesty's positive assertion of his right, deemed it to be the most proper course to refer the matter for the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, requesting His Majesty to await the issue before carrying his intentions into effect.

10. The passage in the letter from Government referred to by the King as authorizing him to exercise the privilege he asserts is as follows :—

"The Chiefs and Nobles of the Dehlee Province receive their Titles and Khilluts of investiture from the Honorable Company's Government, which exercises the sovereignty of the British possessions in India by delegation from the Crown of Great Britain, and the British Government does not recognize the right of the Throne of Dehlee to confer honorary distinctions on any but the Royal servants. Those, however, who wish to present Nuzurs to, and obtain Khilluts from, His Majesty on the above or on any other occasion are not prohibited from doing so."

11. To what extent His Majesty should be allowed to exercise his power on the foregoing declaration the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General can at once decide. As far as the meaning of the paragraph goes, the Chiefs and Nobles of the Dehlee Province only are concerned.

12. But we must refer also to the Persian version of the paper on which His Majesty founds his resolution of granting honours and dresses *ad libitum*, and that you may examine it without trouble I enclose a copy.

13. The following is a translation of the questions and replies in the paper bearing upon the subject. The replies I understand were written under the direction of the Governor-General on the dictation of Sir Charles Metcalfe.

Question of the privilege of the King of Delhi to confer titles and dresses of honour.

Note.—The questions are put as if by the King's servants.

Question.—All the Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and other persons (Raeeses) of Hindoostan according to custom to give the usual presents (*Nuzzur*).

Reply.—The English Government, for many weighty reasons which must be obvious to every one, cannot force the giving of presents, nor is it proper it should urge people to do so, but any person who chooses and of his own free consent keeps up this sort of custom the Government will not interfere to forbid it.

Question.—On the occasion of any of the Chiefs, Nobles and other persons hereabouts dying, for his successor an honorary dress and title to be bestowed by the King, and in return, according to the person's means, presents (*Peshkush*) to be offered and given by the agent of the party in attendance at this Court.

Reply.—All that part of Hindoostan which is held and possessed by the English Government the Company exercises power and rules over it, on the part of the King of Great Britain. On this account giving honorary dresses and titles to Chiefs, Nobles and other persons of the country also properly belongs to the Company. His Majesty can give and has power only to give honorary dresses and titles to his own servants, but any one, Chief, Noble or other person of Hindoostan, who wishes to increase his honor, may ask and take a dress for succession and a title to please himself from the King. This the English Government does not forbid.

14. The reply to the first question admits of no discussion. Any person without exception may give presents (*Nuzzur*) to the King of Dehlee.

15. The reply to the second question in my opinion likewise admits of no discussion. It includes all Hindoostan, but it fixes specifically on succession, honors, dresses, titles, etc., being more marked by this, the occasion, than had it applied to titles and dresses conferred otherwise.

16. On the broad question my opinion as an individual has been long settled. The alternatives are, I think, general license to grant titles and honorary dresses, or that power managed with tact by ourselves, or refused altogether. I would not hesitate to adopt the first alternative. I should think such was the intention from the tenor of the replies of Lord Amherst and Sir Charles Metcalfe. The last alternative will be considered perhaps out of the question unless framed so as to confine titles, &c., to the King's servants and the Palace.

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17. The more we manœuvre or restrict the King in the privilege he is allowed to exercise partially, the more the possession of that privilege will be valued by him and the honors it is supposed to impart coveted by others; on the contrary, the cheaper these honors become, the less desirable will they appear in the eyes of most men, and they will at last fall into disrepute.

18. It is advisable, I believe, to suffer them to be given or sold to any one who will ask or buy them. The present authorities at the Palace will desire to make in their time as much profit as they can. Those who follow will do the same, and in a few years the Patents issuing from Dehlee will become too common to be valued anywhere, as they were in the time of the Mahrattas.

19. Allowing any Prince or person to use the title he receives from Dehlee in addressing this Government is another question. A dependant of this Government must act as it desires, a subject the same. The matter, however, is so entirely one for the decision of the Governor-General that I feel myself to be stepping out of bounds in doing more than submitting it for His Lordship's consideration.

20. I beg to add that the King had desired Mr. Blake to delay the transmission of this letter to the Governor-General. It was intimated also that the investiture would be put off for the present until His Majesty had spoken to me, but as the discussion will have become common to the *Akhbars* and will be observed in the Diary, and most particularly as this is

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a good time to decide, I do not feel myself justified in postponing the transmission of my despatch.

ENCLOSURE TO 1.

2. *Translation of a Shooqua from His Majesty the King of Dehlee to the address of Mr. Blake.*

YOUR *urzee* mentioning the prohibitions against the bestowal of a *khillut* and title upon the Rao of Patun from the time of former Residents, and acquainting us of your having forwarded our *shooqua* to Mr. Fraser, and requesting that until the receipt of a reply thereto the grant of the proposed honors might be postponed, together with your *urzee* to the address of Nawab Moomtaz Mahul Begum, has come under our perusal.

Be it known to you that from the period of our coronation Her Majesty has been vested with, and has undertaken, the management of the whole of the affairs of the Palace, which she has ever since continued to conduct. We still desire, and are most positive in our commands, that the same arrangement be maintained in force; but Her Majesty, with a view to lessen her labours, has been in the habit of entrusting the execution of her orders to delegates* who presumptuously take upon themselves to invent what stories or make what representations may best answer their own views, keeping the Resident in the dark as to our real sentiments. We have, then, to express our surprize that upon the misrepresentations of such traitors ("*kornumukan*") you should have at once proceeded to address an *urzee* to Her Majesty. Undoubtedly, as it is the ancient and invariable practice of our Court to confer some mark or other of Royal favor upon those who have the honor of being presented to us, a *tuburrook* was granted to the Rao's agents on their being admitted to an audience; but, with regard to bestowing a *khillut* and title upon their master, which they had come to solicit, although, agreeably to the Article contained in the Paper of Requests, upon which the decision of Government has been deliberately passed, and

* *N.B.*—Meaning, I conclude, Rajah Sohun Lal, &c.
W. F.

according to which our conduct is regulated, no necessity existed for a reference to the Resident (there being no exception made in regard to the Chief in question in the decision alluded to), yet, considering the whole of the affairs of the Palace as under the direction of the Resident, and regarding him as one of our attached servants, it has always afforded us pleasure to keep him informed of, and consult him upon, every matter; and we accordingly wrote to Mr. Fraser upon the subject of the honors adverted to. It is strange that the persons whose proceedings we have noticed, instead of apprizing you of this communication, should have taken upon themselves to act in a manner directly opposed to our wishes, and not considered what were our motives in intimating our intentions to the Resident and asking his advice thereon. Nor is it less astonishing that you should have been led to believe that the *khillut* and title were about to be bestowed upon the Rao in a day or two. In a word, there is nothing we desire more than to await Mr. Fraser's answer, which will, we doubt not, be in accordance with our wishes, and in conformity with the decision of Government on the article in the Paper of Requests above referred to, which you will find on record in your office.

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With respect to what you state in your *urzee* that the Rao was prevented from obtaining those honors during the several administrations of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Mr. Elliott, Sir Edward Colebrooke, and Mr. Martin, an *urzee* was certainly received from Mr. Elliott on the subject, but as to any prohibitions from the other Residents, we have no recollection of them, nor can any, we think, have been issued by them, as no application was ever made by the Rao except in Mr. Elliott's time. By all means let copies of these documents be furnished for our perusal if they are forthcoming. Admitting, however, what you state to be the case, yet, as the prohibitions you allude to of former Residents are antecedent to the final decision of Government, they must evidently be looked upon as having been superseded by it; and that although the Rao be a feudatory of Jyepoor, in effect both the Prince and the subject are alike hereditary dependants ("*Khanahzadan*

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Mouroosee") of our house, and up to the reign of his late Majesty the ancestors of both were honored with separate *khilluts* and titles independently of each other.

These are for your information, and you are required to return a speedy answer.

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3. *From the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort William, to W. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary with the Governor-General, Fort William,—dated 30th July 1832.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th instant, enclosing an original despatch from the Agent to the Governor-General at Delhi, dated the 16th ultimo, relative to the question of the privilege of the King of Delhi to confer titles and honorary dresses on any but the Royal servants.

2. The Vice-President in Council directs me to state that he entirely concurs with the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in thinking that the King's privilege of granting titles should be strictly confined to the members of the Royal Household, as distinctly laid down in the letter of Government dated the 1st of February 1828, that is in the first part of the answer to the 9th Article of the Requests submitted on the part of the King to the Governor-General.

3. With regard to the supposed interpolation, as stated in your letter, of the word "*khillut*" in the Persian translation of the answers to the Paper of Requests, the Vice-President in Council is unable to compare the Persian copy which accompanies Mr. Fraser's despatch with the original translation, which is not on the records of the Persian Office, an English copy only having been sent to the Resident at Delhi in 1828 with instructions to make the necessary communication to the King of Delhi.

4. It is not, however, the word "*khillut*" which is interpolated, for that occurs in the English copy at the Presidency, and refers only to the dresses given at the King's

Durbar. The more important word "*khitab,*" which means titles, appears to have been interpolated, for there is no mention of titles in the corresponding part of the English version.

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5. The negotiations on this subject were not conducted, as is supposed in your letter, by Sir Charles Metcalfe with the King at Delhi, but by Mr. Stirling with the King's Agent in attendance on the Governor-General. Sir Charles Metcalfe's opinions on the King's applications were called for and submitted in his capacity of Resident. A copy of the portion of his report bearing on this subject is herewith forwarded. When the instructions of the 1st February 1828 were transmitted to Delhi he was a member of the Government, and entertains no doubt that it was intended to restrict the grant of titles by the King to his own dependants. The same restriction was prescribed at an early period of our connection with Delhi, and was generally held to be in force, although for the gratification of individuals exceptions may sometimes have occurred through the mediation of the Resident.

6. The Vice-President in Council is entirely of opinion that the restriction ought to be henceforth strictly adhered to, and that, independently of the question of titles, whatever persons of respectability, other than the King's dependants or established attendants at Court, may be admitted to present *nuzzurs* or receive dresses, ought to be admitted only with the sanction of the Governor-General's Agent.

7. Mr. Fraser's despatch above adverted to is returned enclosed agreeably to your request.

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4. *From W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General, to W. FRASER, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Dehlee,—dated Shimlah, 20th August 1832.*

WITH reference to your letter dated the 16th June last, on the subject of the presentation of titles and honorary dresses by the King to others than the members of his household

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and his own dependants, I am directed to transmit for your information and guidance copy of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, dated the 30th ultimo.

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5. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor of Agra, Delhi, to R. A. SCOTT, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Agra, in the Political Department, Allahabad,—dated 21st August 1835.*

Title conferred by the King of Delhi on Mr. S. Fraser, Officiating Magistrate of Delhi.

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor that His Majesty the King of Delhi was this day pleased to confer on Mr. S. Fraser, the Officiating Magistrate, an honorary dress and the title of *Ameer Oodoulah Bahadoor Dillere Jung* in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of that gentleman's zealous and able exertions during the investigation of the late murder of W. Fraser, Esquire.

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6. *From R. H. SCOTT, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Agra in the Political Department, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor, Delhi,—No. 142, dated Allahabad, 5th September 1835.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, reporting that His Majesty the King of Delhi had been pleased to confer on Mr. S. Fraser, the Officiating Magistrate at Delhi, an honorary dress and the title of *Ameer Oodoulah Bahadoor Dillere Jung* in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of that gentleman's zealous and able exertions during the investigation of the murder of Mr. Fraser.

Referring to the orders of the Governor-General in Council addressed by the Persian Secretary to Government to the Resident at Delhi under date the 22nd of February 1828, wherein it is distinctly stated 'that the British Government does not recognize the right of the Court of Delhi to confer titles on any of the Company's subjects,' the Governor entertains doubts as to the propriety of recognizing such right on the present occasion.

As Mr. Fraser is a public functionary of the British Government, whose services will of course be duly appreciated and acknowledged by that Government, it was desirable that the wishes of His Majesty the King of Delhi to confer a title upon that gentleman in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his public conduct, had been previously reported for the orders of Government; but, as it appears that the title has been conferred without such previous reference, it has become necessary to submit the case for the orders of the Supreme Government, which will hereafter be communicated to you.

Title conferred by the King of Delhi on Mr. S. Fraser, Officiating Magistrate of Delhi.

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7. *From R. H. SCOTT, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Agra in the Political Department, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Political Department,—No. 98, dated 5th September 1835.*

I AM directed to submit, for the orders of the Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, a copy of a letter from the Agent to the Governor at Delhi reporting that His Majesty the King of Delhi had been pleased to confer a title upon Mr. Simon Fraser, the Officiating Magistrate of Delhi, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of the public conduct of that gentleman in the investigation of the murder of the late Mr. Fraser; also a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Metcalfe in reply.

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8. *From W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, to R. H. SCOTT, Esquire, Officiating Political Secretary to the Government of Agra, Allahabad,—dated Fort William, 28th September 1835.*

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 5th instant, submitting copy of a correspondence with the Agent to the Governor-General at Delhi regarding a title conferred by the King of Delhi on Mr. Simon Fraser in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of the conduct of that gentleman during the investigation of the murder of Mr. W. Fraser.

Title conferred by the King of Delhi on Mr. S. Fraser, Officiating Magistrate of Delhi.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Governor-General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion entertained by the Hon'ble the Governor, as expressed in the last paragraph of your letter to the address of the Agent under date the 5th instant, and he thinks that the Agent should be instructed peremptorily to interdict the receipt in future of titles from His Majesty by any of the officers of the British Government. In the instance in question the Governor-General in Council does not deem it necessary that any further notice should be taken of the occurrence.

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9. *From the Secretary to the Government of Agra, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor of Agra, Delhi,—No. 160, dated Allahabad, 17th October 1835.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 5th ultimo, respecting the title conferred by the King of Delhi on Mr. S. Fraser, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor to transmit, for your information, the annexed copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 28th ultimo.

CHAPTER XIII.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTER FROM THE HEIR APPARENT OF DELHI TO SIR C. T. METCALFE, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.-W. P.

1. *From T. T. Metcalfe, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Delhie, to G. A. Bushby, Esquire, Secretary in the Political Department to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,—No. 324, dated 2nd June 1836.*

Complimentary letter from the Heir Apparent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying *khureeta* in the English language, with a translate of its Persian enclosure, to the address of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces from His Royal Highness the Heir Apparent.

Enclosure (1) to 1.

2. *From Mirza Mohamed Aboo Zuffer, Wali Ahad, to the Hon'ble Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Baronet, G. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Frontier of India* (sic), *Allahabad,—dated Dehlie, the 24th May 1836.*

Hon'ble and Exalted Sir,

These days are replete with joy and happiness! When I heard that you had been invested with the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Western Provinces, my gladdened heart expanded like a flower! The friendship which subsists between us, as well as the ardent desire you have always manifested

Complimentary letter from the Heir Apparent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P.

towards the enhancement and establishment of my happiness and comfort, now ensure the certain prospect of brighter days, and through your zeal, influence and instrumentality the affairs of the Royal Household will now unquestionably be placed in a prosperous condition.

Under this impression, I felt anxious to detail to you the evils with which I am beset and the grievances which at present oppress me. But I refrain in this letter from reiterating them in consequence of Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, the Agent at Dehlie, having addressed an *urzee* to us soliciting a full and ample enumeration of the circumstances and injuries which had been generally described and communicated in my *khurreeta* of the 30th January last to your address, and in reply to which my having addressed a *shooqua* to that officer, in which I enclosed a statement of the grievances in question under eleven different heads; and it is probable the Agent has already made, or will shortly make, a report to you on this subject.

I need not assure you that in consequence of our old intimacy and friendship I never cease to think of you. I am therefore anxious to send my faithful servants, Teeka Ram and Moghul Beg, to wait on you either at Allahabad or Agra, on your arrival there, in the same manner as, when you were Resident at Dehlie after Mr. Seton's time, Rai Bool Ram, that old and faithful servant, was deputed, but who, in consequence of the total extinction of his vision, is now disabled from acting in any active capacity. But Teeka Ram, the individual above named, is his son; he is known to you, and has succeeded to his father's post and served me for 11 or 12 years with fidelity, zeal and attachment.

I have, however, deferred the determination of sending these individuals to you until I receive your consent to do so, and when you intimate your approbation of this measure I will depute them forthwith.

When I heard that Providence had again brought you to Hindoostan, I composed some lines in poetry: and the result of my inspiration you will find enclosed in this letter.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 1.

3. *Translation.*

Praise be to God that the star of my destiny has arisen with good fortune from the Aurora of high prosperity.

Complimentary letter from the Heir-Apparent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P.

That which my heart desired has been attained.

The glad tidings of your coming, like the north wind, has made green the garden of my hope.

The bird of my heart endeavours to fly with the desire of (seeing) your resplendent garden, but (alas) he has not wings.

As the eye of one who first looks to (the rising of) the new Moon, so does my eye look to you.

May you quickly come and dissipate from my heart the thoughts of strife and grief.

On the day of the Creation, Heaven threw to thee the lot of fortune which was to open the knot of my entangled affairs.

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4. *From The Hon'ble Sir C. T. METCALFE, Baronet, G. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to His Royal Highness Mirza MOHAMED ABOO ZUFFER Buhadoor,—dated Allahabad, 15th June 1836.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

I HAVE had the satisfaction of receiving Your Royal Highness' letter complimenting me on my appointment to the station of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Your Royal Highness has also done me the honor of addressing to me some poetry, in the lines of which I trace proofs of your condescending kindness as well as of the poetical genius and taste for which Your Royal Highness' compositions have been long celebrated.

I request that Your Royal Highness will accept my cordial acknowledgments for these favors.

In regard to the affairs of the Palace, and to any occurrences there, with which Your Royal Highness may be

Complimentary letter from the Heir-Apparent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P.

dissatisfied, I had indulged the hope that, the assurance which Your Royal Highness has received from the British Government on the point on which you had evinced uneasiness, would have quieted Your Royal Highness' mind and removed all anxiety on account of the position of Your Royal Highness as Heir-Apparent and acknowledged successor to Your Royal Father.

Whatever Your Royal Highness may be pleased to represent to the Agent at Delhee will receive from him proper attention, and, if necessary, he will refer to me for advice and instructions. The mission to me of the confidential servants to whom Your Royal Highness refers in your letter would bring unnecessary trouble and expense on Your Royal Highness. It will therefore be more expedient to entrust all your communications to the care of Mr. Metcalfe, who will faithfully forward them.

In conclusion I beg to express the high consideration and respect which I entertain for Your Royal Highness and to subscribe myself

Your Royal Highness' sincere Friend
and faithful Servant,
C. T. METCALFE.

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5. *From the Secretary in the Political Department to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlie,—No. 119, dated Allahabad, 15th June 1836.*

I AM directed to transmit, for delivery, a reply from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to the letter from His Royal Highness the Heir-Apparent forwarded with your despatch of the 2nd instant.

2. A copy of the above reply is annexed for your information.

CHAPTER XIV.

DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY AKBAR SHAH (2ND) OF DELHI AND SUCCESSION OF MUHAMMAD BAHADUR SHAH, 1837.

1. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehly, to R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Political Department, Agra,—No. 1021, dated Dehly Agency, 29th September 1837.*

Death of His Majesty Akbar Shah the 2nd, and succession of his eldest son, Muhammad Bahadur Shah.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the melancholy intelligence of the demise at 6 o'clock yester evening of His Majesty Akbar Shah the 2nd, aged 82 years.

2. The remains of His late Majesty were interred this morning at the Kootub, close to the tomb of his father, and minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were fired at Dehly about the time it was supposed the funeral would take place.

3. The eldest son of His late Majesty, Mirza Aboo Zufur, has quietly succeeded to the throne, under the usual salutes. The customary *nuzzurs* were presented to him about 3 o'clock A. M., since when a full Durbar has been held, and all is tranquil in the Palace.

4. The titles assumed by His Majesty are "Ubool Mozuffur Suraj-ood-deen Mohumud Buhadur Shah Badshah-e-Ghazee."

ابوالمظفر سراج الدین محمد بہادر شاہ بادشاہ غازی

Death of His Majesty Akbar Shah the 2nd, and succession of his eldest son, Muhammad Bahadur Shah.

2. *From the Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Political Department, Fort William,—No. 265, dated Agra, 2nd October 1837.*

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to transmit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor at Delhi announcing the demise of His Majesty Akbar Shah, King of Delhi, on the evening of the 28th ultimo.

The remains of His late Majesty were deposited at the Kootub with every mark of respect.

The Heir-Apparent, Mirza Uboo Zufur, has ascended the throne, assuming the titles Ubool Mozuffur Suraj-ood-deen Mohumud Bahadur Shah Badshah-e-Ghazee.

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3. *From the Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to Brigadier CARTWRIGHT, Commanding at Agra,—dated Agra, 2nd October 1837.*

INTELLIGENCE having been received of the demise of His Majesty Akbar Shah the 2nd, King of Delhi, and of the succession to the throne of Mirza Aboo Zufur, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to communicate the same to you with a request that orders may be issued for firing minute guns corresponding with the age (82 years) of the late King, after which a Royal salute in honor of the accession of the present King under the title of Bahadur Shah.

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4. *From the Right Hon'ble Sir C. T. METCALFE, Baronet, G. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to His Majesty UBOOL MOZUFFUR SURAJ-OOD-DEEN MOHUMUD BUHADOOR SHAH BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE,—dated Agra, 4th October 1837.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I have received with the deepest sorrow the mournful intelligence communicated to me by Mr. T. Metcalfe of the

demise of His Majesty, your late revered father, and I approach Your Majesty on this melancholy occasion with sentiments of sincere and respectful condolence. I fervently pray that Your Majesty may be supported and comforted by the reflection that all things proceed from the Will of the Creator, and that it has pleased Almighty Providence to take unto himself Your Majesty's venerable father, after a long and happy reign. When time shall have mellowed Your Majesty's grief to a hallowed recollection of a dear parent, Your Majesty will call up with pleasure the remembrance of the amiable qualities which distinguished His late Majesty, and by which he will ever live in the memory of those who had the honor of approaching him.

Death of His Majesty Akbar Shah the 2nd, and succession of his eldest son, Muhammad Bahadur Shah.

I now beg leave respectfully to offer my sincere and heartfelt congratulations on Your Majesty's succession to the throne of your royal ancestors. May you be blessed with long life, health, happiness and prosperity !

Your Majesty's faithful Servant,

C. T. METCALFE.

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5. *From the Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlie,—No. 189, dated Agra, 4th October 1837.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, announcing the mournful intelligence of the demise of His Majesty Akbur Shah, King of Dehlie, and to forward the accompanying letter of condolence to His present Majesty on the occasion.

2. A copy of the letter is herewith forwarded.

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6. *From the Secretary to Government, Fort William, to R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,—dated Fort William, 16th October 1837.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant, and to transmit to you the accompanying *khureetah* to the address of His Majesty the King of Delhi

Death of His Majesty Akbar Shah the 2nd, and succession of his eldest son, Muhammad Bahadur Shah.

from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, with a copy for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

ENCLOSURE TO 6.

7. *From His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord AUCKLAND, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, to His Majesty ABOOL MOZUFFER SURAJ-OOD-DEEN MOHOMED BAHADUR SHAH BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE,—dated Fort William, 16th October 1837.*

MY ROYAL AND ILLUSTRIOUS FRIEND,

I have learnt with extreme concern and grief the intelligence of the demise of Your Majesty's revered father, a circumstance for which Your Majesty's mind must in some measure have been prepared from the lingering state in which His late Majesty laboured some time previous to the fatal catastrophe.

My grief on this occasion, however, has been somewhat mitigated from the pleasure which I derive from Your Majesty's accession to the throne of your illustrious ancestors, on which auspicious event allow me to congratulate Your Majesty most sincerely.

I trust that under the favor of Divine Providence Your Majesty's reign may be prosperous and happy, and convey to you the assurance that the British Government will at all times be happy to manifest every attention to Your Majesty's welfare and to the security of the happiness, dignity and tranquillity of Your Majesty and the Royal Family.

In conclusion, &c.,
(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

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8. *From R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee,—No. 217, dated Agra, 4th November 1837.*

I AM directed to forward the accompanying *khureetah* to the address of His Majesty the King of Dehlee from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India condoling with His Majesty on the occasion of the demise of the late King.

2. A copy of the Governor-General's letter is annexed for your information.

Death of His Majesty Akbar Shah the 2nd, and succession of his eldest son, Muhammad Bahadur Shah.

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9. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Political Department, Agra,—No. 1138, dated Dehly Agency, 25th October 1837.*

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying letter with translate from His Majesty of Dehly to the address of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, in reply to the one from His Honor received with your despatch of the 4th instant.

ENCLOSURE TO 9.

10. *From His Majesty ABOOL MOZUFFUR SURAJ-OOD-DEEN MOHOMED BAHADUR SHAH BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE, to the Right Hon'ble Sir C. T. METCALFE, Baronet, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—dated Dehlie Palace,———October 1837.*

MY MUCH ESTEEMED AND FAITHFUL FRIEND,

I have duly received your letter of the 4th instant informing me that you have learned through Mr. T. T. Metcalfe the melancholy intelligence of the death of Ursh Araum Gah (the late King) and my succession to the throne of my Royal ancestors, which through the blessings of kind Providence, and with the aid of Mouzzamood Doulah, Ameen-ool-Moolk, Ikthesaus Yar Khan, Mr. Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Behadoor, Feroze Jung, on a propitious moment I sat on the Imperial Throne, and this joyful tidings have extended all over the countries, and may my accession to the throne by the blessings and protection of the Almighty shed happiness and prosperity over myself, you, and all my subjects, and the good opinion and wishes which you have all along entertained of me, and the interest you have taken in my behalf, have already been riveted in the tablet of my memory.

And in conclusion believe me to be

Your sincere Friend and Well-wisher.

Death of His Majesty Akbar Shah the 2nd, and succession of his eldest son, Muhammad Bahadur Shah.

11. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Delhi, to R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Political Department, Agra,—No. 1377, dated Camp Hodul, 7th December 1837.*

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying letter, with English translate, from His Majesty the King of Dehlie, to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, being a reply to the one from His Lordship transmitted with your despatch No. 218 under date the 4th ultimo.

ENCLOSURE TO 11.

12. *From His Majesty ABOOL MOZUFFUR SURAJ-OOD-DEEN MOHOMED BAHADUR SHAH BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord AUCKLAND, G.C.B., Governor-General of India,—dated Delhie Palace, 2nd December 1837.*

MY MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND,

Your Lordship's letter of the 16th ultimo concerning the demise of the late King, my father, and expressing Your Lordship's condolence on the unhappy occasion and offering congratulation on my accession to the throne of my ancestors, I have duly received.

I trust through the blessings of kind Providence that my reign may prove prosperous to me and shed happiness on you.

I am conscious that you are the principal prop of my throne, and its splendour and dignity depends on your aid. I am likewise confident that Your Lordship is anxious to promote my welfare and happiness, and I am truly sensible of your good intention towards me, and the high consideration and good-will Your Lordship entertains for me is deeply impressed on my mind.

In conclusion, I have to express that the friendship and amity which subsists between the British Government and myself may continue to perpetuity.

I remain,
Your much Esteemed and Sincere Friend.

CHAPTER XV.

PRESENTATION OF NAZARS TO THE KING OF DELHI BY BRITISH OFFICIALS.

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1. *From C. ELLIOTT, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Delhi, to GEORGE SWINTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William,—dated Delhi, 27th August 1823.*

THE King, having heard of the arrival of Sir Edward Paget as Commander-in-Chief, has addressed to me a *Shooqua* desiring that I will explain my reason for omitting to present to him 51 gold *mohurs* on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief at the late festival of the *Eed-ool-Zoha.* **Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.**

2. On a reference to the records I find that this *nuzzur* was annually presented at the two *Eeds* and the *Jushun* till the arrival of the Marquis of Hastings in 1813, and I request to know if the practice is to be revived.

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2. *From GEORGE SWINTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, to C. ELLIOTT, Esquire, Acting Agent to the Governor-General at Delhi,—dated Fort William, 7th November 1823.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated 27th August last, and in reply to communicate to you the determination of Government that the practice of

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

presenting *nuzzurs* to the King on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief at the several festivals specified shall not be revived.

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3. *From F. HAWKINS, Esquire, Acting Resident, Delhi, to GEORGE SWINTON, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Fort William,—dated 8th October 1829.*

I BEG leave to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the expediency, under the present financial embarrassments and orders against presents, of putting a stop to the, in my opinion, altogether unnecessary and humiliating disbursements which have been heretofore authorized from this treasury under the denomination of *nuzzurs*, or submission offerings, to the nominal King of Dehly, his principal wife, and his eldest son, or Heir-Apparent, who, including junior members of the family, enjoy a stipend of a lakh of rupees per mensem, besides numerous villages, gardens and buildings, computed to bring in upwards of one lakh per annum.

2. From a statement delivered to me by the treasurer of this office it appears that in twelve months, *viz.*, from August 1828 to July 1829 inclusive, the large sums of 643 gold *mohurs*, equal to Furrookhabad *Sicca* rupees 10,569-5 annas, as *nuzzurs* and 780 rupees as *inaumaut*, or presents to inferior domestics of the Palace, were disbursed and charged, according to the following particulars:—

NUZZURS TO HIS MAJESTY.

On the restoration of the Prince Mirza Suleem's health—

	Gold *Mohurs*.	
By the Resident	5	
" Mr. Assistant Trevelyan	2	
" Captain Grant, Commanding the Palace Guards	2	
		9
Carried over .		9

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

	Gold *Mohurs.*	
Brought forward	...	9
On His Majesty's Birthday—		
By the Resident	5	
„ Mr. Assistant Trevelyan . . .	2	
	——	7
On the *Nowroze* or Vernal Equinox—		
By the Resident	123	
„ Mr. Assistant Brown	2	
„ Captain Grant	2	
	——	127
On the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne—		
By the Resident	152	
„ nine gentlemen, *viz.*, seven Assistants, Captain Grant and the Residency Surgeon	37	
	——	189
At the festival of the *Eed-ul-Fittur*—		
By the Resident	121	
„ three Assistants and Captain Grant and the Residency Surgeon . .	10	
	——	131
At the festival of the *Eed-ul-Zoha*—		
By the Resident	121	
„ Captain Grant	2	
	——	123
		——
Total to His Majesty (*Carried over*) . .		586

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

			Gold *Mohurs.*
Brought forward ...			586
NUZZURS TO THE HEIR-APPARENT.			
On the gift of a pair of shawls and a *roomaul*—			
By the Resident	2		
„ Mr. Assistant Trevelyan . . .	1		
		3	
On the *Nowroze*—			
By the Resident	5		
„ Mr. Assistant Brown . . .	1		
„ Captain Grant	1		
		7	
On the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne—			
By the Resident	8		
„ eight gentlemen, *viz.*, six Assistants, Captain Grant and the Residency Surgeon	10		
		18	
At the festival of the *Eed-ul-Fittur*—			
By the Resident	5		
„ six gentlemen, *viz.*, four Assistants, Captain Grant and the Residency Surgeon	6		
		11	
At the festival of the *Eed-ul-Zoha*—			
By the Resident	5		
„ Captain Grant	1		
		6	
			45
Carried over ...			631

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

		Gold *Mohurs.*	
Brought forward	...		631
NUZZURS TO MOOMTAZ MAHUL BEGAM, COMMONLY CALLED THE QUEEN—			
On the *Nowroze*—			
By the Resident	2		
" Captain Grant	1		
		3	
On the anniversary of the *Jushun*—			
By the Resident	2		
" Captain Grant	1		
		3	
At the festival of the *Eed-ul-Fittur*—			
By the Resident	2		
" Captain Grant	1		
		3	
At the festival of the *Eed-ul-Zoha*—			
By the Resident	2		
" Captain Grant	1		
		3	
			12
Total Gold *Mohurs* .			643 or Rs. 10,569-5-0

INAUMAUT TO INFERIOR DOMESTICS.

	Rs.	
On the *Nowroze*	192	
On the anniversary of His Majesty's accession	167	
At the *Eed-ul-Fittur*	242	
At the *Eed-ul-Zoha*	142	
At the *Mohurrum*	15	
At the *Dussehera*	22	
		780
Grand Total, Furrookhabad *Sicca* rupees		11,349-5-0

4. *From* GEORGE SWINTON, *Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Fort William, to* F. HAWKINS, *Esquire, Officiating Resident, Delhi,—dated Fort William, 30th October 1829.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, submitting the expediency of abolishing the

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

practice of presenting *nuzzurs* to the King and Royal Family, and to acquaint you in reply that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council does not wish any change to be made in the existing usage.

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5. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor of Agra, Delhi, to G. A. BUSHBY, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Agra, in the Political Department, Allahabad,—dated Camp Buhul, 26th December 1835.*

I HAVE the honor to submit for the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor the Contingent Bill of this Agency for the months of July, August, September and October 1835.

ENCLOSURE TO 5.

6. THE HON'BLE COMPANY . . . Dr.

To Contingent or Extra Charges of the Delhi Agency for the months of July, August, September and October 1835.

FIXED CONTINGENT CHARGES.

Enams and charitable allowances.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Paid Emam Buksh, *Fukeer* of Chitlee Qubar, for July, August, September and October at Rs. 2-8-0 per month .	10 0 0	
" Kungu Lal, a blind man, for ditto ditto at Re. 1 ditto	4 0 0	
" widow of Kala Khan ditto ditto at Rs. 4 ditto	16 0 0	
" family of Punchoo, *Chumar*, ditto ditto at Rs. 6 ditto . . .	24 0 0	
" Raj Koour and Birjoo, widows, ditto ditto at Rs. 2 ditto . . .	8 0 0	
Carried over		62 0 0

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

Office Charges.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward .	...	62 0 0
Country stationery, &c.—		
For July	45 4 0	
„ August	42 11 0	
„ September	45 3 0	
„ October	54 5 0	
		187 7 0
Escort Contingent.		
Pay of Gunga, *Tindel*, for July, August, September and October at Rs. 6 per month .	24 0 0	
Pay of Mungul, *Classie*, ditto ditto at Rs. 4 ditto	16 0 0	
		40 0 0
Palace Contingencies.		
Established repairs of military buildings in the Palace for July, August, September and October 1835, at Rs. 186 per mensem .	...	744 0 0
Incidental contingent charges.		
Pay for a *Furrash* in the Persian Office for ditto ditto at Rs. 9 per mensem	...	36 0 0
To making a box to hold Agency letters .	...	12 6 0
A *cooly* to Hansee to Mr. Bell with records relating to the disputed territory . .	...	2 4 0
To two boxes for the above records . .	...	4 0 0
„ Expense incurred in putting into order the Residency *chicks, punkhas, purdhas*, floor cloths, &c., &c.	...	176 4 3
„ Two extra *chaprassees* for 11 days sent to attend on the Superintendent, Grand Trigonometrical Survey, on his entering the Begum Sumroo's territory in September last, at Rs. 5 per mensem . . .	...	3 10 8
„ Country stationery, &c., expended by Mr. Colvin on his deputation to Delhi in the case of the murder of the late Agent .	...	8 12 0
Carried over .		1,276 11 11

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward .			1,276 11 11
Nuzzurs presented on my appointment as Agent to the Governor of Agra at the Court of Delhi—			
To His Majesty . .	. 28 Gold *Mohurs.*		
„ Heir-Apparent	. 8 ditto.		
„ Moomtaz Mahul	. 4 ditto.		
	40 at Rs. 16 each	640 0 0	
A bag for the Gold *Mohurs*		1 0 0	
			641 0 0
Enams on the above occasion to His Majesty's *Abdar Khana Durogah*		60 0 0	
Ditto ditto *Khasa* ditto . .		60 0 0	
Ditto ditto *Urz Begee* ditto .		50 0 0	
Ditto ditto *Chobedars* .		145 0 0	
Ditto to the Heir-Apparent's *Khasa Durogah*		50 0 0	
Ditto ditto *Chobedars* . .		25 0 0	
			387 0 0 (*sic.*)
Nuzzurs presented by the undermentioned gentlemen on their presentation—	Gold *Mohurs.*		
Mr. A. J. Colvin—			
To the King	11		
„ „ Heir-Apparent .	5		
„ „ Queen	1		
Mr. Simon Fraser—			
To the King . . .	4		
„ „ Heir-Apparent .	1		
„ „ Queen . . .	1		
Mr. H. P. Phillips, 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor of Agra—			
To the King	4		
„ „ Heir-Apparent .	2		
„ „ Queen	1		
Doctor Richardson, attached to the Agency—as above	6		
	36 at Rs. 16 each		576 0 0
Carried over .			2,880 11 11

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward .			2,880 11 11
Nuzzurs presented on Mirza Suleem's recovery from illness—	Gold *Mohurs*.		
By the Agent—			
To His Majesty . . .	7		
" Mirza Suleem . . .	2		
By the Assistant Agent—			
To His Majesty . . .	4		
" Mirza Suleem . . .	1		
By Mr. Simon Fraser—			
To His Majesty . . .	4		
" His Majesty on receiving a title	2		
" Mirza Suleem . . .	1		
	—	...	
	21 at Rs. 16 each		336 0 0
TOTAL SONAT RUPEES			. 3,216 11 11

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7. *From G. A. Bushby, Esquire, Political Secretary to the Government of Agra, to the Agent to the Governor, Delhi,—No. 10, dated Allahabad, 20th January 1836.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th ultimo, forwarding the Agency contingent bill for July, August, September and October 1835.

Fixed contingent charges, Rs. 62.—These charges are passed. The Governor presumes that the persons receiving the stipends are the original incumbents of the charities mentioned, and directs that the several payments cease when the parties die.

Office charges, Rs. 187-7-0.—The charges for country stationery, &c., are sanctioned.

Escort contingent, Rs. 40.—The pay of a *Tindel* and *Classie* passed.

Palace contingencies, Rs. 744.—This charge, Rs. 186 a month for the repairs of Military buildings in the Palace,

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

is passed. The Governor desires that you will report whether these repairs are chargeable to the allowance for Palace repairs to be set apart for that purpose from the proposed increase of His Majesty's stipend.

Incidental contingent charges, Rs. 36-0-0, Rs. 12-6-0, Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 4-0-0.—These four items are passed.

Rs. 176-4-3.—The charge for putting into order the Residency *chicks, purdahs,* floor cloths, &c., appears to be excessively high, and to require explanation. In the meantime this amount of the bill is suspended.

Rs. 3-10-8, Rs. 8-12-0.—These two charges are passed.

Nuzzurs, Rs. 641, Rs. 387, Rs. 576, Rs. 326.—I am directed to enquire whether all these *nuzzurs* are in conformity to precedents both as to the occasions on which they were presented and as to the amount of the several *nuzzurs*; and whether it has been usual to charge in the public account the amount of *nuzzurs* presented by persons not attached to the Residency or Agency or the Palace. You are requested also to explain, with reference to the *nuzzurs* presented on the recovery of Mirza Suleem from illness to His Majesty and the Prince, and the *nuzzurs* presented by Mr. Simon Fraser to His Majesty and Mirza Suleem on receiving a title, whether it was proper to pay these compliments to any other personages than the King and Queen and the Heir-Apparent.

I am directed to request your attention to the orders of the Governor dated the 27th of February last, requiring the transmission of contingent bills in duplicate.

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8. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor of Agra, Delhi, to G. A. BUSHBY, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Agra, Political Department,—dated Camp Kasin, 3rd February 1836.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 20th ultimo, relative to the contingent items of this Agency for the months noted in the margin, and to submit the following observations.

July, August, September and October 1835.

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

Fixed contingent charges, Rs. 62.—The orders of the Hon'ble the Governor will be strictly attended to.

Palace contingencies, Rs. 744, or Rs. 186 per mensem.—The charge for Military buildings is separate from the amount to be set apart hereafter from the increased stipend for Palace repairs.

The buildings consist of the outer walls of the two principal gateways with temporary structures for the accommodation of the troops of the Line and *Burkundaz Toomun* on duty at the Palace, and are kept in repair by the Commandant of Palace Guards at a monthly authorized charge of Rs. 70, and the remainder of the charge, *viz.*, Rs. 116, refers to office establishment, &c., as detailed.*

*Established allowance—	Rs.
Moonshee .	30
Sweeper .	7
Presents to His Majesty . .	30
Chobdars . .	12
Akhbar nawees .	5
Stationery . .	20
People of the *haram* . .	8
Uttur and paun.	4
	116

Rs. 176-4-3 for putting into order Residency chicks, &c.—On taking possession of the Residency I found neither *chicks* or *purdahs*, the former ones having been sold by order of the late Agent and the amount carried to the account of Government. The floor cloths such as they were I caused to be repaired in preference to purchasing new ones.

The Residency is occupied not as a private dwelling, but for public purposes connected with my situation as Agent and Commissioner, and I can conscientiously assert that I was most particular in incurring no unnecessary expense, and compared with disbursements which I know to have been made formerly for Residency repairs, I can safely pronounce the present to be very trivial. Under this explanation I trust that His Honor the Governor will not object to sanction the outlay.

Nuzzurs, Rs. 641, Rs. 387, Rs. 576, Rs. 336.—These *nuzzurs* are in conformity to precedent, both as to the occasions on which they were presented and to the amount of each.

It has hitherto been customary to charge in the public accounts the amount of *nuzzurs* presented by persons in high

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials

public situations, such as in the instance of Mr. Colvin and by gentlemen holding the situation of Judge and Magistrate at Dehly.

The *nuzzur* of two gold *mohurs* on receiving a title was presented by Mr. Simon Fraser to His Majesty, with one gold *mohur* to Mirza Suleem on his recovery from illness. It has been usual to pay the latter compliment to the principal members of the Royal family on such occasions.

The directions contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter will be regularly attended to.

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9. *From the Secretary to the Government of Agra, Political Department, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor, Dehlee,—No. 28, dated Allahabad, 17th February 1836.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and to acquaint you in reply that the Honorable the Governor has been pleased, under the explanation now afforded, to sanction the suspended charge of Rs. 176-4-3 for putting into order the Residency *chicks*, *purdahs*, &c.

Nuzzurs, Rs. 641, Rs. 387, Rs. 576, Rs. 336.—The charges for *nuzzurs* are also passed, and I am directed to request that you will in future discontinue *nuzzurs* at the expense of Government, excepting those which you yourself may present on the customary occasions, and then the *nuzzurs* should be confined to the King, Queen and Heir-Apparent.

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10. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor, Delhi, to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, Political Department,—dated Delhi, 23rd March 1836.*

BY desire of His Majesty of Dehly, I have the honor to submit for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the enclosed copy and translate of a *Shooqa* to my

address, having reference to the 2nd paragraph of your despatch No. 28, under date the 17th ultimo.

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

ENCLOSURE TO 10.

11. *Translation of a Shooqa from His Majesty the King of Dehly, to the address of the Agent to the Governor at Dehly, received 21st March 1836.*

I HAVE been informed that the Government has written to you that, with exception to the Agent to the Governor-General, no others are to attend upon His Majesty for the purpose of presenting *nuzzurs*, and that such persons as may attend will have to present *nuzzurs* on their own part. On information of this I was much surprised, as from the commencement of the British authority the Agent to the Governor-General has been accustomed at the anniversary of the *Jushun* to wait upon His Majesty with his Assistants, the Magistrate, Collector and Sessions Judge, the General (Commanding the Cantonments), the Doctor and the Commandant of the Palace Guards, and according to their respective ranks offer the usual *nuzzurs* and were presented with Dresses of Honor. Some officers of the British Government also attended at the two festivals of the *Eeds*. The expense is not so heavy as to induce the Government to forbid it, but the prohibition to present *nuzzurs* being offered is completely contrary to old-established usage and regarded as want of respect towards the *Huzoor*, but as regards other European gentlemen who pass through Dehly there can be no objection. They may come or not and offer *nuzzurs* on their own part and receive *khilluts*, as they please. There will be no interference regarding them on the part of His Majesty; but as the Government is not disposed to be disrespectful to His Majesty, it is therefore desired that you will report the former-established usages to Government and obtain its sanction to the attendance and offering of *nuzzurs* by all the British officers at Dehly, in order that there may be no deviation from the respect due to His Majesty, which will conduce to my satisfaction and the good name of the Government and your own, since it is universally known that the splendour enjoyed by His Majesty is owing to the favor of the British Government.

12. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, Delhi, to G. A. BUSHBY, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Political Department, Allahabad,—No. 236, dated Delhi, 6th May 1836.*

Nazar to be presented by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the King of Delhi.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, dated the 27th ultimo,[1] I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether the Assistants attached to this Agency are permitted to present *nuzzurs* to His Majesty at the public expense.

2. I also take this opportunity of stating that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta when at Dehly privately intimated his intention of paying his respects to His Majesty on his return in the approaching cold season, and I beg to solicit instructions as to whether His Lordship will be expected to defray the expense of the *nuzzur* presented by him. Those offered by the late Bishop Heber, amounting to 70 gold *mohurs* and 150 rupees, as per annexed statement, were charged in the public accounts.

ENCLOSURE TO 12.

13. *Statement of Nuzzurs presented by Bishop HEBER in December 1824.*

To the King	51		Gold *Mohurs*.
Ditto for a *khillut* . .	5		
Ditto for a turban . .	2		
Ditto for jewels . .	2		
Ditto for a purse . .	2		
		62	
To the Heir-Apparent . .	5		
To the Queen . . .	3		
		8	
		70 Gold *Mohurs*,	

and to the servants of the King, Rs. 150.

[1] Not traceable in the Punjab Records.

14. *From the Political Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Political Department,—No. 60, dated Allahabad, 14th May 1836.*

Nazar to be presented by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the King of Delhi.

I AM directed to state that, by a late order of the Government for these Provinces, *nuzzurs* at the public expense are not to be presented to the King of Dehlee except by the Agent and the Commandant of the Palace Guards. With reference to this rule, the Agent has reported that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, when at Dehlee, privately intimated his intention of paying his respects to His Majesty on his return in the approaching cold season, and he has solicited instructions as to whether His Lordship will be expected to defray the expense of the *nuzzurs* that may be presented by him.

2. Those offered by the late Bishop Heber amounting to 70 gold *mohurs* and 150 rupees as per margin were charged in the public accounts.

To the King	. .	51		Gold Mohurs.
Ditto	for a *khillut*	5		
Ditto	for a turban	2		
Ditto	for jewels	2		
Ditto	for a purse	2		
			62	
To the Heir-Apparent		5		
To the Queen	. .	3		
			8	
			70	Gold Mohurs,

and to the servants of the King, Rs. 150.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the *nuzzurs* presented by Bishop Heber were on an unnecessarily high scale; but they will of course be referred to by the King as a precedent if the Bishop be allowed to present *nuzzurs* at the public expense.

4. I am directed to request the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council on this subject.

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15. *From the Political Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee,—No. 94, dated Allahabad, 14th May 1836.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant, and to acquaint you that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider it necessary that

Nazar to be presented by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the King of Delhi.

the Assistants attached to the Agency should present *nuzzurs* to His Majesty at the public expense.

2. You will hereafter receive instructions in regard to the *nuzzur* proposed to be presented to the King by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on his return from the Hills.

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16. *From W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, to G. A. BUSHBY, Esquire, Political Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor in the North-Western Provinces,—dated Fort William, 6th June 1836.*

I AM desired by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 14th ultimo, adverting to a late order of the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the subject of *nuzzurs* to the King of Dehli, and requesting orders whether the Lord Bishop, on the occasion of paying his respects to His Majesty, will be expected to defray the expense of the *nuzzurs* that may be presented by him.

2. The Governor-General in Council concurs with the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that the *nuzzurs* presented by Bishop Heber were on an unnecessarily high scale, and that the amount should be reduced if practicable without giving serious offence to His Majesty.

3. As the orders of the Honorable Court extend only to the offering of presents on a very expensive scale, and as on the visit of Lord Dalhousie to His Majesty the distinction between *nuzzurs* and presents was recognized, and the *nuzzurs* presented by His Excellency were charged to the public account, His Lordship in Council does not think that it would be liberal or proper to charge the Bishop personally with the expense of presenting the customary offerings.

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17. *From the Political Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Delhee,—No. 124, dated Allahabad, 2nd July 1836.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to desire that you will refer to your records and report what has been the

usual amount of the *nuzzurs* presented to the King of Delhi by Commanders-in-Chief and other officers of rank, with a view to the determination from those precedents of the scale on which the *nuzzur* of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta ought to be offered on the occasion of his paying his respects to the King after his return from the Hills, according to the intention intimated in your letter of the 6th of May.

Nazar to be presented by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the King of Delhi.

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18. *From T. T.* Metcalfe, *Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlie, to R. N. C.* Hamilton, *Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Political Department, Agra,—No. 1218, dated Delhi, 7th November 1837.*

I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter with English translate from His Majesty of Dehlie to the address of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

Enclosure to 18.

19. *From His Majesty the King of Dehlie, to the Right Hon'ble Sir C. T.* Metcalfe, *Baronet, G. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—dated Dehlie Palace, 27th October 1837.*

I lately despatched a letter to the address of Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, Agent of Dehlie, regarding Secretary Captain Graham not having appeared in my presence, in reply to which I received a letter purporting that a prohibition from Government for Secretaries presenting any *nuzzurs* was the reason of his non-appearance.

When you were Resident at Dehlie, at the time of Ursh Araum Gah, the late King, you were well acquainted with the forms and customs of my household, and I am not aware of any who is more interested in my welfare than yourself, and am perfectly satisfied that the prosperity of my throne is entirely owing to your favorable consideration.

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

When the Agent is absent on circuit the Secretary officiates for him: consequently all the business of the Palace is performed under his authority and guidance. It is necessary to take this into your serious consideration, that if the Secretary does not appear in my presence and receive *khilluts* and present *nuzzurs*, how is it possible that the King's business can be properly managed and executed; on the contrary, it will be totally delayed. Therefore it is requisite to write you that you will direct the Agent of Dehlie to bring his Secretary along with him to my presence for the purpose of receiving *khilluts* and presenting *nuzzurs*, according to the usual form, and for the future enjoin the Secretaries to attend the Durbar, agreeable to the usual custom hitherto practised, in order to receive *khilluts* and offer *nuzzurs*.

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20. *From Sir C. T. METCALFE, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Agra, to His Majesty ABOOL MOOZUFFUR SURAJOODDEEN MOHUMUD BUHADUR SHAH, Badshah-e-Ghazee,—dated Agra, 15th November 1837.*

I HAVE had the honor of receiving Your Majesty's letter dated 27th ultimo, and in reply beg leave to state that the necessary instructions have been issued for the Assistant who may be in attendance on Your Majesty in the absence of the Agent from Dehlie to present the *nuzzurs* and receive the *khillut* of his rank on the usual occasions.

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21. *From R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esquire, Political Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent, Delhi,—No. 235, dated the 15th November 1837.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th instant, relative to the presentation of *nuzzurs* and receiving of *khilluts*, and in reply to communicate to you that during your absence from Delhi the Assistant attending to the Palace affairs on your part may present the *nuzzurs* and receive the *khillut* of an Assistant on the usual occasions.

The enclosed is a reply to His Majesty's letter forwarded by you and is to the above effect. Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

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22. *From* T. T. METCALFE, *Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlie, to* R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Political Department, Agra,—No. 1300, dated Camp Hodul, the 23rd November 1837.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your despatch No. 235, under date the 15th instant, enclosing, for transmission to His Majesty of Dehlie, a letter from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and containing instructions for my guidance relative to the presentation of *nuzzurs* on my part by my Assistants during my absence from Dehlie.

2. With respect to the latter, I consider it my duty to submit that objections have been made to receive the Assistants at Durbar during my absence, because they have not gone through a formal introduction by presenting *nuzzurs* and receiving *khilluts*.

3. In proof of this I must state that in the month of February last, when about to proceed on circuit, I attended the Durbar accompanied by Captain Graham for the double purpose of presenting him (for he had only arrived the day before) and of making over to him the charge of the Palace affairs.

4. His late Majesty, however, refused to acknowledge him unless he presented a *nuzzur* and was invested with a *khillut* in conformity with prior usage; and this was persisted in, although His Majesty was reminded of the late order of Government prohibiting the presentation of *nuzzurs* by Assistants: on this occasion Captain Graham paid the *nuzzur* from his private funds.

5. Again, during the course of the present month Lieutenant Phillips on his return to Dehlie intimated his desire to

Presentation of *nazars* to the King of Delhi by British officials.

pay his respects to His Majesty, but was informed he would not be received unless prepared to conform to established usage.

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23. *From R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, at Delhi,—No. 243, dated Agra, the 29th November 1837.*

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I am directed to state that the Lieutenant-Governor considers it is only necessary that the Assistant officiating for you in Palace affairs during your absence should attend the Durbar, and even that is more from respect to the King than from any public utility.

2. On the occasion of your proceeding from Delhi you will present your Assistant who is to attend to Palace affairs during your absence, and if that officer has not been previously introduced he may present a *nuzzur* on that occasion. But His Honor remarks that any disinclination on the part of the King to receive what is purely a mark of attention and respect may be easily met by desisting from pressing it on His Majesty.

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24. *From W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General of India, to R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—dated Camp Cawnpore, 21st December 1837.*

Titles bestowed on Sir H. Fane, Commander-in-Chief, by the King of Delhi, and *nazars* presented.

I AM desired by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India to forward to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum from the Military Department, and of its enclosure, dated the 14th instant, on the subject of a visit paid by the Commander-in-Chief to the King of Delhi, and the bestowal of certain titles on His Excellency on that occasion,

2. I am further directed to request that the attention of the Agent may be called to the instructions forbidding the grant of titles by the King to any but his own dependants, dated the 20th of August 1832, and that he may be called upon to report the cause of his not having communicated the purport of those instructions to His Excellency.

Titles bestowed on Sir H. Fane, Commander-in-Chief, by the King of Delhi, and *nazars* presented.

ENCLOSURE TO 24.

25. *Office Memorandum, No. 45, dated Camp Thurriar, 14th December 1837.*

THE Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in the Military Department transfers the accompanying letter, in original, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 9th instant, to the Political Department, in continuation of office memorandum No. 19 of the 6th instant.

WM. CASEMENT, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, Military Department.

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26. *From Major-General J. R. LUMLEY, Adjutant-General of the Army, to Major-General Sir W. CASEMENT, K.C.B., Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, Military Department,—No. 452, dated Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 9th December 1837.*

I AM instructed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to report, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, that, His Excellency deeming that courtesy required a complimentary visit to the King of Delhi during his sojourn at that place, His Excellency this day paid the same, and that certain presents were bestowed upon him, which were transferred to the Civil Department, and also titles, as have heretofore been the practice on similar antecedent occasions.

Titles bestowed on Sir H. Fane, Commander-in-Chief, by the King of Delhi, and *nazars* presented.

27. *From R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor at Delhie,—No. 278, dated Camp Goorsaie Gunje, 27th December 1837.*

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 21st instant, with its enclosure, and to request that you will report the cause of not having communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the instructions of the 20th of August 1832, forbidding the grant of titles by the King of Delhie to any but his own dependants.

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28. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlie, to R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Political Department,—No. 54, dated Dehlie, 10th January 1838.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your despatch No. 278, under date the 27th ultimo, with its enclosures, and in reply to express my regret that, at the time of making arrangements for the presentation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to His Majesty of Dehlie, the orders of Government to which you have now called my attention were not borne in mind.

2. I was at the time absent from my head-quarters on leave, and had therefore to issue my instructions to my Assistant at Dehlie, and those instructions were to the effect that the same honors as had been conferred on Sir Edward Barnes and former Commanders-in-Chief were to be paid to His Excellency the present Commander-in-Chief.

3. To prevent any further departure from the orders to which you have referred, I have intimated to His Majesty that titles, for the future, are on no account to be conferred, excepting on His Majesty's own immediate servants.

29. *From W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General, North-Western Provinces, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Delhie,—dated Camp Bareilly, 20th January 1838.*

Titles bestowed on Sir H. Fane, Commander-in-Chief, by the King of Delhi, and *nazars* presented.

I AM desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 4th[1] and 10th instant on the subject of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's visit to Delhie.

Previously to sanctioning the Bills which accompanied your letter of the first-mentioned date, I am directed to request that you will furnish a statement of the expenses incurred on account of *nuzzurs* to the King of Delhie on the occasion of the visits paid to His Majesty by Lord Combermere, Lord Dalhousie, and Sir E. Barnes respectively.

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30. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Delhie, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General, North-Western Provinces, Political Department,—No. 143, dated Camp Tankree, 27th January 1838.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your despatch No. 11, under date the 20th instant, and in conformity with the instructions therein contained to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, the annexed extracts from the records of the account office of this Agency, containing the detail of *nuzzurs* presented to the King of Delhie on the visits paid to His Majesty by Lord Viscount Combermere, the Earl of Dalhousie, and Sir Edward Barnes.

2. It is also proper to add that the total amount of presents made to the Royal Family of Delhie by Lord Combermere amounted to Rs. 27,591, but, with exception of the *nuzzurs* I have not the record with me in camp to enable me to submit a detailed statement.

In 1809 the presents amounted to Rs. 18,730 and in 1813 to Rs. 14,181. It is believed that Sir George Hewett and Sir George Nugent were the Commanders-in-Chief on these occasions.

[1] Not traceable in the Punjab Records.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 30.

Titles bestowed on Sir H. Fane, Commander-in-Chief, by the King of Delhi, and *nazars* presented.

31. *Extracts containing the detail of Nuzzurs presented to His Majesty of Delhie by the Commanders-in-Chief in 1828, 1831 and 1832.*

NO. 1.—*NUZZURS* PRESENTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY LORD VISCOUNT COMBERMERE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AND SUITE IN FEBRUARY 1828.

	Gold *Mohurs.*		
To the King	51		
For *khillut*	11		
" Jewels	2		
" A shield and *Shumshere*	2		
" Turban	9		
" An elephant and *palkee*	9		
By 5 officers of His Excellency's suite . .	44		
2 others ditto ditto . .	15		
7 do. ditto ditto . .	42		
A doctor ditto ditto . .	4		
	—189		
To the Heir-Apparent by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief	21		
By 4 officers of His Excellency's suite . .	8		
" 11 others ditto ditto . .	11		
	— 40		
To the Queen by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief	31		
	—	Rs. A. P.	
	260		
@ Rs. 16-11-0 each =		4,338 12 0	

Enams.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid to the King's servants	1,000	0	0
" " *Chobdar*	5	0	0
" " a *Daroga* of Mirza Suleem, who brought a horse	30	0	0
Hire of *kishties* and costs of *butwas*	6	1	0
TOTAL . .	5,379	13	0

Titles bestowed on Sir H. Faue, Commander-in-Chief, by the King of Delhi, and *nazars* presented.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 30.

No. 2.—*NUZZURS* PRESENTED TO THE KING AND ROYAL FAMILY AT DELHIE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AND SUITE, ON THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1831.

	Gold *Mohurs.*	
To the King by His Excellency as *nuzzur*	51	
On receiving a *khillut*	11	
jewels	2	
a shield and sword . .	2	
a turban	2	
a staff	1	
a title	7	
palkee, mahee muratib, elephants, &c. . .	8	84
By Major-General the Hon'ble J. Ramsay as *nuzzur*	7	
On receiving a *khillut* . . .	2	
jewels	1	
a sword	1	11
By Colonel C. Fagan as *nuzzur* . .	5	
On receiving a *khillut* . . .	1	
jewels	1	
a sword	1	8
By Colonel Stevenson as above . .		8
" " Sir R. H. Cunliffe as above		8
" " R. Terrans, C.B. ditto .		8
" " Sir J. Dickson, C.B. ditto .		8
" " Sir J. Bryant, Kt., ditto .		8
" " Alexander (*sic.*) ditto .		8
" Brigadier Cartwright ditto .		8
" " Sir D. Ximenes ditto .		8
" Major Maclachland ditto .	4	8
On receiving a *khillut* ditto .	1	5
By Major Maclachland on receiving jewels	1	1
By Captain G. Ramsay as *nuzzur* .	2	
On receiving a *khillut* . . .	1	
jewels	1	4
		177
Carried over .		177

Titles bestowed on Sir H. Fane, Commander-in-Chief, by the King of Delhi, and *nazars* presented.

		Gold *Mohurs.*
Brought forward .		177
By Captain J. Byrne as above . .	4	
" " W. Passmore as above .	4	
" " W. Turner ditto .	4	
" " Beecher ditto .	4	
" Lieutenant W. M. Ramsay as above .	4	
" " J. Ramsay ditto .	4	
" Dr. D. Murray ditto .	4	
" " W. A. Burke ditto .	4	32
To the Heir-Apparent by His Excellency as *nuzzur*	21	
By Major-General the Hon'ble J. Ramsay .	2	
" 19 officers of His Excellency's suite @ 1 each	19	42
To the Queen by His Excellency as *nuzzur*	11	
By Lady Dalhousie	7	
" 9 other ladies @ 2 each . . .	18	36
To the Begum of Mirza Suleem by 9 ladies @ 1 each	9	9
		296

	Rs.	A.	P.
@ various rates =	4,917	15	0
Enams.			
To the King's servants	429	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses.			
2 *Butwas*	2	0	0
Uttur and *paun*	1	0	0
Total . .	5,349	15	0

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 30.

NO. 3.—*NUZZURS* PRESENTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR E. BARNES, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AND SUITE, ON HIS VISIT TO THE KING IN 1832 AS FOLLOWS:—

		Gold *Mohurs.*
To the King by His Excellency as *nuzzur* .	51	
On receiving a *khillut*	11	
jewels	2	
a turban	2	
a sword and shield . .	2	— 68
Carried over .		68

Titles bestowed on Sir H. Fane, Commander-in Chief, by the King of Delhi, and *nazars* presented.

	Gold *Mohurs.*		
Brought forward	68		
On receiving a staff	1		
Mahee Muratib	8		
a title	7		
By 5 Colonels @ 8 each	40		
„ 8 Captains @ 4 each	32		
To the Heir-Apparent by His Excellency as *nuzzur*	21		
By 13 officers of His Excellency's suite @ 1 each	13		
	122		
To the Queen by His Excellency as *nuzzur*	11		
By Lady Barnes	7		
„ 3 other ladies	6		
	24		
To the Begum of Mirza Suleem by 3 ladies	3		
	217		
	Rs.	A.	P.
@ Rs. 16-8-0 each =	3,580	8	0
Enams.			
To the King's servants	500	0	0
2 *Butwas*	2	0	0
Uttur and *paun*	0	8	0
Total	4,083	0	0

32. *From* W. H. MACNAGHTEN, *Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General, North-Western Provinces, to* T. T. METCALFE, *Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Delhie,—No. 21, dated Camp Begumabad, 14th February 1838.*

I AM desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe that the charge incurred on the recent occasion of the Commander-in-Chief's visit to Delhie is considerably greater than was incurred on the two similar occasions immediately preceding, and to direct that no outlay of this nature may be made in future without the sanction of Government grounded on a report to be made of the particular sums to be disbursed.

Titles bestowed on Sir H. Fane, Commander-in-Chief, by the King of Delhi, and *nazars* presented.

3. The contingent bill forwarded with your letter dated 4th ultimo, amounting to Rs. 6,781, is sanctioned by the Governor-General.

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33. *From T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Delhie, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General, North-Western Provinces, Political Department, No. 229, dated 15th February 1838.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your despatch No. 21, under date the 14th instant, and in reply to submit that the amount of *nuzzurs* presented by His Excellency Sir Henry Fane did not exceed Rs. 3,691-14-0, whilst those given by Lord Viscount Combermere, the Earl of Dalhousie and Sir Edward Barnes amounted respectively to Rs. 5,379-13-0, Rs. 5,349-15-0 and Rs. 4,083.

This statement will, I trust, absolve me from the censure implied in the 2nd paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment.

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34. *From W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor-General, North-Western Provinces, to T. T. METCALFE, Esquire, Agent to the Governor-General, Delhie,—No. 25, dated Camp Delhie, 21st February 1838.*

I AM desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant in reply to my letter of the 14th, respecting the amount of *nuzzurs* presented to His Majesty of Delhie by Sir H. Fane, and stating that it is less than those presented on similar occasions by former Commanders-in-Chief.

On a re-perusal of the account, the Governor-General finds that the case is as stated by you, the amount being composed of other items besides the *nuzzurs* presented by the Commander-in-Chief and his party, and consequently the remark contained in my former letter, as regards the supposed excess, is not applicable.

CHAPTER XVI.

ORDERS CONNECTED WITH THE FUTURE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE OF DELHI.

1. *From Sir* HENRY ELLIOT, *K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, to J.* THORNTON, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—No. 1433, dated Simla, 31st July 1850.*

Future succession to the throne of Delhi.

UNDER instructions from the Most Noble the Governor-General, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 15, dated the 5th June, approving of proceedings connected with the future succession to the throne of Delhi.

2. Copies of the Court's letter of 16th January last, No. 2, and of Minutes recorded by the Members of Government on the subject in April last are also herewith forwarded for His Honor's information.

Minute by the Governor-General, dated 2nd April.
Minute by the Hon'ble Major-General Sir J. H. Littler, dated 4th April.
Minute by the Hon'ble Sir F. Currie, Baronet, dated 4th April.
Minute by the Hon'ble J. Lowis, dated 5th April.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 1.

2. **Political Department.**

No. 2 of 1850.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. We now reply to the Governor-General's Foreign letter, dated 16th February, No. 10 of 1849, relative to the succession to the Throne of Delhi.

Future succession to the throne of Delhi.

2. The Heir-Apparent having died, and no successor having been yet recognized, you consider that on the demise of the present King the Titular Sovereignty may be abolished; that the junior branches may be made independent of the head, receiving separate pensions from the British treasury; that the Palace of Delhi may be evacuated and another place of residence be provided for the Royal Family; and that the Prince and his immediate family should be alone exempted from judicial process.

3. We have given the most careful consideration to the subject of this letter and to the grounds adduced by you for the measures which you propose.

4. We are satisfied that those measures will be politic with reference to the general interests of India, and that they are not unjust to the individuals immediately concerned. We have, therefore, come to the determination of conveying to you full authority to carry them into effect.

We are, &c.,
A. GALLOWAY,
JOHN SHEPHERD,
JOHN LOCH,
&c., &c.

LONDON:
The 16th January 1850.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 1.

3. *Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General,—dated 2nd April 1850.*

ON my arrival at Calcutta I received the despatch of the Hon'ble Court, No. 2 C., dated 16th January 1850, in reply to my letter of 16th February 1849, on the succession to the throne of Delhi. In that letter I had recommended to the Hon'ble Court that, on the death of the present King, the title of Sovereignty should be withdrawn from the Head of the House of Timour, that the Palace now occupied by the Royal Family within the city of Delhi should pass into the possession of the Hon'ble Company; and that the exemption from judicial process now enjoyed by every member of the family

should be withdrawn, excepting only the Prince and his immediate Family.

Future succession to the throne of Delhi.

The Hon'ble Court have conveyed to the Governor-General in Council full authority to carry those measures into effect.

But I have for some time past been made aware through various channels that the measures I have thus proposed regarding the throne of Delhi have not met with the concurrence of authorities in England, whose long experience and knowledge of Indian affairs entitle their opinions to great weight, and that many there regard the tendency of these proposed measures with anxiety, if not with alarm.

I have reconsidered the recommendations which I formerly submitted to the Hon'ble Court and the reasons on which they were founded. With unfeigned deference to the opinions of those to whom I have alluded, I still hold the views I then expressed.

I still think it would be politic and expedient on the death of the present Sovereign to withdraw the Kingly title, which under very different circumstances was continued by us to the Head of the House of Timour.

I still think it of great importance that the Palace at Delhi should be exclusively in the hands of the British Government, and I earnestly desire that that object should be pursued. But, although my conviction on these points continues as strong as before, I do not consider the measures in themselves to be of such immediate urgency as would justify my carrying them into effect contrary to declared opinions of undoubted weight and authority, or in a manner calculated to create uneasiness and doubt.

I propose now to take advantage of the opportunity which was not open to me before of consulting with the Council upon this subject.

If after discussing it in Council it should seem advisable to us, under present circumstances, to forego the intention of withdrawing the Kingly title on the death of the present Sovereign, then upon the occurrence of that event, or at an

Future succession to the throne of Delhi.

earlier period, the Government of India will indicate a successor, and will, I presume, name the next brother as the heir by Mahomedan Law, although the King desires the succession to be settled on a younger child.

Every exertion should be made by the Government of India on the death of the present King to persuade or to induce the heir and the family to quit the Palace. If they should consent, the head of the family would reside in the Kootub Palace, and the building in the city would pass into the hands of the Government. If they should refuse, they will continue to reside in the City Palace as heretofore.

On these two points, notwithstanding the expressed sanction of the Court, I am prepared to defer to the authoritative opinions of others, for I regard these as measures of expediency and not questions of principle.

But the measure for abolishing hereafter the exemption from all law and restraint which is now enjoyed by the whole body of the *Sullateen* within the Palace is, in my judgment, a question of principle. Therein I cannot, consistently with a sense of my own duty, depart from the course I have formerly suggested.

The Court's despatch of January 16th, 1850, is permissive and not peremptory, and I therefore should feel justified in acting upon the views I have expressed in this minute if no further directions shall be received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

DALHOUSIE.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 1.

4. *Minute by the Hon'ble Major-General Sir J. H. LITTLER, G. C. B.,—dated 4th April 1850.*

THE withdrawal of the title of Sovereignty from the Head of the House of Timoor is a question of importance. The measure, however, may, I conceive, be safely adopted at a future period, when matters are more settled in the Upper Provinces; for whenever it does take place, it will in all probability create a sensation throughout the country, particularly

amongst the Mahomedan portion of the population. I consider it therefore advisable to forego the intention for the present.

Future succession to the throne of Delhi.

The rightful successor to the Sovereign now enjoying the title is the heir by Mahomedan Law, that is the next brother.

It would evidently be inexpedient to accede to His Majesty's wish regarding a younger child.

On the demise of His Majesty, the heir and family may be prevailed upon to take up their residence in the Kootub Palace, suitably prepared for their reception, but I much doubt if they will assent to the arrangement; if they refuse to quit the Palace they now occupy, I do not think it would be wise or prudent to compel them to do so under existing circumstances.

The measure proposed by His Lordship for abolishing exemption from judicial process, excepting the Prince and his family, appears to me desirable.

ENCLOSURE (4) TO 1.

5. *Minute by the Hon'ble Sir F. CURRIE, Bart.,—dated 4th April 1850.*

I AM of opinion that the measures proposed by the Governor-General in His Lordship's despatch to the Court of Directors, dated 16th February 1849, are wise and politic, and are not open to the charge of injustice to any one.

I believe that these measures might be carried out, on the occasion and in the manner proposed by the Governor-General in his letter above referred to, without creating any general sensation. I concur with the Governor-General in considering it of very great importance that the Palace at Delhi should no longer be in the anomalous position in respect to the Civil power which it has hitherto occupied, and that it should be in the hands of the British authorities.

The exemption of the idle and profligate host of *Sullateen* from the operation of our laws and their immunity within the Palace precincts have long been grievous evils, and should not be allowed to continue.

Future succession to the throne of Delhi.

The discontinuance of the titular distinction of the head of the family is of less importance, but its continuance is the perpetuation of a farce which few people unconnected with the family care much about.

If the King dies leaving the question of succession in dispute between the youth to whom he desires to bequeath his honors, &c., and the legal representative of the family, it will be very easy, without force, to arrange for the party whom the Government may recognize leaving the Delhi Palace and residing henceforth at the Kootub.

The exemption of the *Sullateen* from the operation of our laws should certainly not be continued after the death of the present King.

I think that the discontinuance of the title need not be pressed if its abolition is very distasteful to the next heir, or if it is viewed with uneasiness or alarm by others.

I concur therefore in the propriety of the mode in which the Governor-General proposes to act, as set forth in His Lordship's minute of the 2nd instant.

ENCLOSURE (5) TO 1.

6. *Minute by the Hon'ble J. LOWIS,—dated the 5th April 1850.*

THE measures proposed in the despatch of the 16th February 1849 from the Governor-General to the Hon'ble Court appear to me to combine strict justice with the soundest and wisest policy, and I regret exceedingly that His Lordship should see reason to doubt the expediency of carrying them fully into execution.

It can scarcely be the design of any one to bring the title of King into discredit and disgrace, or to add insult to the misfortunes of the House of Timour by mockery, yet I am satisfied that no one can read the Palace Diaries which we receive from Delhi without feeling that the present condition of affairs does all this, or without an earnest desire that the solemn farce which has been played there for so many years should be abolished.

I do not share in the apprehensions of those who anticipate a great sensation among our Mahomedan subjects from the abolition of this titular Sovereignty, because I believe the thing has been known for many years to be a mere pretence and has been despised accordingly. But if these fears are not groundless, surely they afford a positive reason for taking the proposed step, because the result anticipated, as it appears to me, can arise only if the Mahomedans (no doubt the most restless and discontented of our subjects) have continued to look upon the representative of the House of Timour as their natural head, and to count upon the Palace of Delhi as a rallying point in the event of any general outbreak amongst them. If it be so (and these men have no access to Palace Diaries), it is surely sound policy on the first favorable opportunity to remove the head and put the projected rallying point into safe hands. Future succession to the throne of Delhi.

With these views, I need hardly add that supposing the titular Sovereignty to be maintained, I think it will still be exceedingly expedient to obtain possession of the Palace, and that I entirely concur with the Governor-General as to the absolute necessity of depriving the fast increasing body of *Sullateen* of the privilege of lawlessness which they at present enjoy.

I shall be very glad if, on a reconsideration of the subject, the Hon'ble Court sees reason to substitute a more peremptory for the merely permissive despatch now under consideration, and instruct us to carry into full effect the measures proposed in the Governor-General's original communication on this important question.

ENCLOSURE (6) TO 1.

7. **Political Department.**

No. 15 of 1850.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

1. We have received your letter in the Foreign Department, dated 6th April 1850, No. 12, acknowledging our despatch of 16th January, No. 2, on the succession to the

Future succession to the throne of Delhi.

throne of Delhi, and informing us that, for reasons stated in a minute of the Governor-General, you have determined, so far as relates to the Royal title and the evacuation of the Palace by the Royal Family, not to act on the permission given in our despatch, but that you will endeavour to obtain the voluntary consent of the Heir-Apparent to quit the Palace on the death of the present King.

2. We approve and sanction the resolution which you have adopted. With respect to "the measure for abolishing hereafter the exemption from all law and restraint which is now enjoyed by the whole body of the *Sullateen* within the Palace," we agree with you in considering it of great importance, and we entirely approve your intention of carrying it into effect.

We are, &c.,
JOHN SHEPHERD,
J. W. HOGG,
J. P. MUSPRATT,
&c., &c.

LONDON:
The 5th June 1850.

CHAPTER XVII.

RECOGNITION OF PRINCE MIRZA FAKR-UD-DIN AS HEIR-APPARENT TO THE KING OF DELHI AND THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED, 1851-52.

1. *From Sir* HENRY ELLIOT, *K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, to J.* THORNTON, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—dated Camp Bhogpore, 30th November 1851.*

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

ON receiving the despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 18th June 1851, No. 21, relative to the successor of the present King of Delhi, the Governor-General communicated with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the several classes of *Sullateen* to whom it would seem expedient still to grant the privilege of residing within the King's Palace.

The reply from His Honor has been received, in which the Agent at Delhi concurs in the resolution His Lordship had suggested, namely, that "the King and his immediate family, including children and grandchildren, should alone be allowed to reside within the Palace and should be recognized as exempted from process."

This rule is intended to apply to the next King and in all future time.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

2. The Agent in his letter urged strongly the necessity of making known to him who was to be the successor of the present Sovereign, not for the purpose of giving publicity to the selection during the lifetime of the King, but in order to enable the Agent to act promptly when His Majesty's dissolution shall be at hand.

The Governor-General took occasion to confer privately with the Agent on this subject a short time ago at Simla. It appears that in the uncertainty in which the question of succession now stands, the favorite Queen, and those about her, are making every exertion to obtain possession of valuable property within the Palace, which will be appropriated by them to the detriment of Prince Fukrooddeen, unless effectual measures shall, in good time, be taken to prevent it.

3. Upon full reflection, the Governor-General has come to the conclusion that, although it is neither necessary nor expedient to declare any public recognition of Prince Fukrooddeen as successor to the throne of Delhi at present, it is nevertheless desirable to settle the succession in all its parts now, and not to leave it until the King shall be at the point of death.

4. The Hon'ble Court have consented to require from the person, who shall succeed to the throne of Delhi, certain concessions as the conditions on which alone he will be recognized as King. The occurrence of any interval in the declaration of the successor, after the demise of the present King, is on every account to be deprecated; and, as it is possible that Prince Fukrooddeen may feel reluctant to consent to the concessions which are required, and which have already been refused by the King, his father, it is politic to endeavour to obtain his consent now, when existing circumstances are more favorable to the probability of obtaining it readily than they will be when the death of the King is in immediate prospect.

5. At present Prince Fukrooddeen has a competitor for the throne in the person of his brother, Prince Mirza Jewun Bukht. These pretensions are strongly urged by the King, their father, now, while they will be rendered far less formidable by the father's death or his approaching end. Although it is not the intention of the Government of India to transfer the Crown to

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir Apparent and the conditions imposed.

Mirza Jewun Bukht if Fukroodleen should refuse the required conditions of succession, but only to withhold the Crown from the latter unless he shall consent to those conditions, still Prince Fukroodleen will naturally regard the declared competition of his younger brother with alarm. And, as the conditions are in themselves reasonable and just, and as it is for the interest of Prince Fukroodleen himself that he should be brought to accede to them at once, it seems prudent to take advantage of every circumstance which may incline his mind to a prompt admission of concessions which it is indispensable he should make.

6. Those conditions are—

1st, that he should consent, as King, to meet the Governor-General of India at all times on terms of entire equality;

2nd, that the Taiool lands should be continued entirely under the control of the Government of India, the proceeds over and above the expenses of management being paid to the King;

3rd, that the whole body of the *Sullateen*, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be removed from the King's Palace and shall be subjected for the future to the laws and regulations of Government. The children and grandchildren alone of the reigning King shall be permitted to reside within the Palace and shall be recognized as exempted from process.

7. In the despatch, to which the Court have now replied, it was recommended that the consent of the next possessor of the Royal title to his removal from the Palace in Delhi would be well purchased by an additional stipend of moderate amount. The Hon'ble Court have left this point to the discretion of the Government of India.

Subsequent reflection has not tended to weaken in any degree His Lordship's impression of the importance of this measure.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

It still appears to the Governor-General that the removal of the titular King from the crowded city of Delhi to his Palace at the Kootub would be an advantage to the Government and would lessen one cause of risk to the public tranquillity.

The removal of the whole family, including its head, the King, from the Palace in the city, simultaneously, would greatly diminish the difficulty which must be anticipated in carrying into effect the peremptory directions which have now been given for the removal of the *Sullateen*, who are numerous and will not readily give in to this measure.

Lastly, the possession of the Palace will be extremely valuable for purposes connected with the public service.

8. Such portions of the Palace as are worthy of preservation for their own beauty, or for the historical associations connected with them, may be retained in their present state. The rest of the space contained within the Palace and the small fort attached to it should be used for the purposes of a magazine. The powder magazine, the Governor-General observes, has already been removed from the neighbourhood of the city, and should not be replaced, unless a thoroughly safe receptacle can be found for it in the fort.

The magazine at Delhi has long been a depôt of great importance; and, far from decreasing in consequence, it has increased in value by reason of the extension of our territory beyond the Sutlej.

The Delhi magazine has great advantages in the water conveyance which passes under its walls, and especially in the number and skill of the artificers, who cannot easily be persuaded to remove themselves so as to be available for magazines which may be established in advance.

The continuance of a large magazine establishment at Delhi has accordingly been strongly urged upon the Governor-General.

But the site of the present magazine and every thing connected with it are objectionable in the extreme. Three Commanders-in-Chief, one after the other, have represented to His

Lordship, in the strongest terms, the insecurity of this depôt, and the risks which are incurred thereby. And His Lordship has himself testified, on the evidence of his own inspection, that these representations have not been exaggerated, and that the risk is by no means visionary.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

Hitherto the Governor-General has abstained from taking any active measures to remedy this evil beyond the removal of the powder magazine, partly because the question of magazines generally was under review in consequence of the extension of the frontier, and partly because His Lordship still entertained the hope of obtaining possession of the Palace on the death of the King, now nearly 80 years of age.

It is true that, if the King should be removed from the Palace in the city, some considerable expense must be incurred in adding to the Palace of the Kootub for his accommodation. But if he continues to occupy the Palace in the city, a new magazine must unquestionably be built, and the Governor-General apprehends that the expense of constructing the buildings, with their necessary defences, and the considerable additional sums which must be expended in internal repairs on the City Palace, if His Majesty should continue to occupy it, will not fall far short of the expenditure which will be involved in the repairs and additions to the Kootub.

9. The Governor-General has dwelt upon this point in some detail in order to justify his acting on the discretion which the Hon'ble Court has been so good as to leave to the Government of India, and his endeavouring to obtain the consent of Prince Fukrooddeen to his relinquishment of the City Palace in connexion with his recognition as successor to the throne.

10. The Hon'ble Court are aware that His Lordship's own inclinations and convictions would lead him to require the evacuation of the Palace as an indispensable condition of the succession, on the ground of its importance to the public interests. But, as the Governor-General formerly intimated his intention of not insisting on a compulsory abandonment of the

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Palace by the Royal Family on the King's death, as soon as His Lordship learnt that the members of the Hon'ble Court were adverse to the measure, although they did not withhold their official sanction from it, so His Lordship will now limit his instructions to endeavoring to obtain from Prince Fukrooddeen a voluntary relinquishment of the City Palace; and His Lordship will not make it a condition indispensable to his succession, as in the case of the other demands enumerated in paragraph 6.

11. The Agent at Delhi will take an early opportunity of communicating personally and privately with Prince Fukrooddeen. He will inform the Prince that, adverting to the circumstances of the family and to the declared objects of the King, his father, it is not expedient that any public recognition should be declared at present of any member of the Royal Family as Heir-Apparent to the throne.

But, as it would be for the interests of the Prince and of the Royal Family that the ultimate succession to the throne should be determined without further delay, the Government is desirous of conveying to Prince Fukrooddeen an assurance of his being acknowledged as successor to the throne on the death of the King, his father.

Before, however, such assurance can be conveyed to the Prince, the Government of India must require at his hands certain concessions connected with the future position of the King which are called for by the altered condition of public affairs, by the dignity of the British Government, and by the true interests of the King and of his kindred.

12. The Government of India requires—

I—That the former practice of the Kings of Delhi shall be abandoned, and that the King shall hereafter meet the Governor-General as the representative of the British Government in India on terms of entire equality.

II—That the Taiool lands of the King shall remain under the direction of British Officers, and

that the whole of the proceeds thereof, after paying the expenses of management, shall be made over to the King.

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III—That the *Sullateen* shall cease to reside within the King's Palace, and shall become subject in all respects to the laws and regulations of the Government of India. From this rule shall be excepted the children and grand-children of the then reigning King, who may reside within the Palace and shall be exempted from process.

IV—The King shall remove entirely from the Palace in the city of Delhi with the whole Royal Family. The King and those members of the family who shall be privileged, as above mentioned, shall reside in the Palace at the Kootub. Such alterations and additions shall be made to the Palace there by the Government of India as shall render it a fitting residence for His Majesty and his family. A privileged circuit shall be set apart for the Palace at the Kootub, in the same manner as it is now set apart for the Palace in Delhi. The annual revenue allotted to the present King of twelve lacs per annum shall be continued as the income for the King and the Royal Family.

The Agent will explain to the Prince, if it should be necessary, the grounds on which each of these concessions is required.

He will use his best exertions to obtain the consent of the Prince to the whole of them by such arguments and representations as his local and personal knowledge of individuals and circumstances at Delhi so well qualify him to use.

13. If Prince Fukrooddeen should agree to the three first proposals, but should demur to the fourth, which provides for his withdrawal from the Palace in Delhi, the Agent will judge whether his reluctance is likely to be overcome by an increase to his personal stipend of a quarter of a lac per annum. In

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such case, the Agent is empowered to promise that his future stipend as King shall be increased by that amount.

14. If Prince Fukroodeen should consent to concede all the four points above mentioned, on any of the terms the Governor-General has described, the Agent will draw up a record of the matters agreed upon, under the signature of himself and of the Prince. On the part of the British Government the record will recite the recognition of the Prince as heir to the throne of Delhi, subject to the conditions above enumerated, and on the part of Prince Fukroodeen his consent to the conditions attached to the recognition. The Agent will thereupon report the conclusion of the matters entrusted to him under this despatch.

15. If Prince Fukroodeen should refuse to accede to the fourth proposal on any terms, or to any of the three first proposals, the Agent will forthwith report the circumstance for the information of the Government of India, who will furnish him with further instructions thereon.

16. If previous to the receipt of such further instructions the present King of Delhi should die, the Agent, in consideration of the evils which may result from delay in the declaration of a successor, after the actual death of the King, is authorized to renew thereupon his communication with Prince Fukroodeen.

17. If the Agent should still find that no exertions on his part will induce the Prince to consent to the fourth proposal, on either of the conditions above stated, he is authorized to relinquish that proposal, and to declare Prince Fukroodeen successor to the throne on His Highness executing a formal consent to proposals I, II and III.

18. The proposals I, II and III are absolutely indispensable. If the Prince should refuse to execute his formal consent to them, the Agent will refuse to declare him King and will recognize no successor. He will take such measures as he may deem necessary for the security of the property within the Palace and for the maintenance of order there, as well as for the preservation of the public peace throughout the city.

Having so done, the Agent will report the state of affairs immediately for the information of the Government of India, and will await further instructions thereupon.

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19. The Agent will observe himself, and will impress upon the Prince, the expediency, for his own sake, of observing entire silence on the subject of these communications upon the succession to the throne of Delhi.

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2. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to J.* THORNTON, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 79, dated Camp Khurrur, between Hansee and Hissar, 8th December 1851.*

On the evening before last (yesterday) I received from Sir H. Elliot, K.C.B., copy of the despatch in the Secret Department, No. 72, addressed to you, and dated 30th November.

2. I am thus far on my way to Fazilka to join the Camp of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, but with reference to the 3rd, the concluding portion of the 4th and the 11th paragraph of the above despatch, I have the honor to address you with a view to ascertain whether I should at once proceed to Dehlee for the purpose of giving effect to the instructions of the Most Noble the Governor-General, or delay the execution of these orders until my return during the course of next month in company with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

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3. *From the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra, to Sir T.* METCALFE, *Bart., Agent to Lieutenant-Governor, Delhi,—dated Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, 16th December 1851.*

Having laid your letter, No. 79, dated the 8th instant, before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, I am directed to inform you that, in His Honor's opinion, it will be right for you to return at once to Delhi with the view of giving effect to the instructions of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

4. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to J.* THORNTON, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 7, dated Dehlee, 24th January 1852.*

THE Prince, Mirza Futteh-ool-Moolk, commonly called Mirza Fukhrooddeen, having expressed a wish through my Assistant to pay me a visit, I received him yesterday at the Kootub immediately after his interview with the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and I took that opportunity of communicating with him on the subject of Sir Henry Elliot's despatch to your address, No. 72 of the 30th November last.

2. I found the Prince well disposed to meet the wishes of the Most Noble the Governor-General; but he at the same time earnestly begged of me to submit for His Lordship's favorable consideration certain requests, which will be hereafter noticed, a compliance with which will naturally tend to improve his present position, both as regards respectability and comfort.

3. The original deed of agreement executed by the Prince and duly signed and sealed by him in the presence of myself and Assistant, and attested by a confidential friend of his, who accompanied him to my house, but was not present at our interview, I have the honor to forward herewith, with a translate, and I trust it will be considered satisfactory. By this deed the Prince binds himself on his succession as head of the Timoor Family, if invested with the Title of King and permitted to assume the externals of Royalty,—

1st, to receive the present and all future Governors-General on a perfect footing of equality;

2nd, to vacate with his own family, and the whole body of *Sullateens*, the Palace at Dehlee; to transfer it to the British Government; and to make the environs of mouzah Mehroulee* his future place of residence, provided the British Government will erect a suitable Palace for him; and

* In the area of which the Kootub Minar is situated.

3rd, to surrender to the British Government all the Taiool Estates, the revenue to be paid to him, the management to remain entirely with the British Government.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

4. The particular requests to which I have before alluded, and which the Prince is most anxious should meet with favorable consideration, are—

1st, that he receive for the future the salary of an Heir-Apparent, with the arrears now in deposit;

2nd, that the Guards at the Palace gates be drawn out to salute him whenever passing to and from the Palace; and

3rd, that the Agent be instructed to visit him.

As a compliance with these requests would be a virtual acknowledgment of the Prince as Heir-Apparent, I felt that I could not under the instructions conveyed in the concluding portion of the 11th paragraph of Sir Henry Elliot's despatch give him any hope of success; but, considering the readiness he had evinced to meet the views of the Most Noble the Governor-General, I could not withhold a promise of making his wishes known to superior authority.

5. The indignities to which he has long been subjected through the machinations of the chief eunuch, who is entrusted with the charge of the favorite son, Prince Juwan Bukht, will be increased so soon as it be ascertained that he has entered into an engagement with the British Government. In public opinion he will be considered as the undoubted successor of the present King, and as the long-cherished hopes in favor of the favorite Prince must now be relinquished even by the King himself, I would venture to submit an opinion that a public acknowledgment of the Prince Futteh-ool-Moolk as Heir-Apparent would not now be attended with any objectionable results, and would most materially tend to increase his respectability and comfort, and confirm him in his gratitude to the British Government.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

6. There was a fourth point on which the Prince was anxious to obtain my concurrence, *viz.*, that on his succession he should be entrusted with the distribution of the Royal stipend.

I apprized him that the arrangement as it now exists is considered very objectionable and is not likely to be continued hereafter. At any rate, the question might well be postponed until circumstances should render its discussion necessary.

7. No allusion was made at our interview to an increase to his personal allowance when King of a quarter of a lac per annum, as suggested in the 13th paragraph of Sir Henry Elliot's despatch; but I am of opinion that such a mark of consideration on the part of the British Government would not only be gratefully received by the Prince, but would be highly extolled by the native public.

ENCLOSURE TO 4.

5. *Agreement on the part of His Royal Highness the Prince* FUTTEH-OOL-MOOLK SHAH, *commonly called* GHOLAM FAKHR-OOD-DEEN.

THAT after His present Majesty should the British Government uphold the house of Timoor with the kingly title and the externals of Royalty, such as the *Mahee Muratib*,* etc., and the honorable distinction of salutes on public or state occasions, and should I be acknowledged as the head, I hereby bind myself to fulfil the following conditions, *viz.* :—

* The umbrella, fishes and other figures of copper and plated, being Insignia of Royalty and carried before the King in public processions.

1st, to receive on a footing of perfect equality all Governors;

2nd, to remove from the Royal Palace at Dehlee and cause the *Sullateens* residing therein also to vacate, and make over the same to the British Government, and with my immediate family retire to and reside at the Kootub (Khajeh Sahib) provided a building suited to my station be constructed for my residence; and

3rd, that I will relinquish to Government management all Taiool Estates, receiving the revenues thereof.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

Executed on the 23rd day of January 1852 at the Kootub.

Witnessed by	Signed and sealed by
MIRZA HIDAET AFZA *alias* ELAHEE BUKHSH.	MOHUMMUD FUTTEHOOL-MOOLK.

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6. *From J. THORNTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra, to Sir HENRY ELLIOT, K. C. B., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General,—dated Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, 28th January 1852.*

WITH reference to your letter to my address, No. 72, dated the 30th November last, on the subject of the succession to the throne of Delhi and of the arrangements consequent thereupon, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Most Noble the Governor-General, copy of a letter from the Agent at Delhi to my address, No. 7, dated the 24th instant, and of its enclosures.*

* *N. B.*—The original agreement signed by the Prince has been returned to the Agent. A copy is herewith transmitted.

2. The Governor-General will perceive that the Prince, Mirza Fukroodddeen, has fully agreed to all the four points enumerated in paragraph 12 of your letter above quoted, provided he is allowed to succeed to the nominal throne, on the demise of his father, retaining the kingly title and the usual signs and distinctions of royalty.

3. The Prince has at the same time preferred three requests, as detailed in paragraph 4 of the Agent's letter. The purport of these requests is that he shall be at once placed, with regard to ceremonial and allowances, in the position usually occupied by the Heir-Apparent, and that he shall receive the arrears of salary, calculated on that scale,

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from the decease of the last heir. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that these arrears are now in deposit, and that, if not paid to the Prince, they will be at the disposal of the King as part of the sum specially assigned for himself and immediate household.

4. Sir T. Metcalfe has pointed out (paragraph 4) that a compliance with these requests will be tantamount to the acknowledgment of the Prince as Heir-Apparent. This is doubtless true, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that the requests should on that account be refused. On the contrary, His Honor would suggest, for His Lordship's consideration, that it will be the best and most dignified course at once to recognize the Prince, and at the same time to make known the measures which are to be adopted on his accession.

5. As regards the first of these points, it is not to be supposed that the intentions of the British Government in favor of the Prince can remain concealed. The circumstance of his being the natural heir to the throne, together with the steady refusal of the Government to encourage the pretensions of the only other candidate, have already, in public opinion, placed his succession beyond a doubt. The fact of his late private interview with the Agent has strengthened this conviction. The public recognition of the Prince as Heir-Apparent could therefore neither widen the breach between him and his father nor produce any other inconvenient result. It would only place the Prince in his true and proper position, and would put an end to all intrigues and hopes in other quarters.

6. As regards the other point, there seem to be strong reasons why the arrangements, which are to take place on the demise of the present King, should be now promulgated. Steps might then be immediately taken for enlarging the house at the Kootub, so as to fit it for the reception of the next successor and for those members of the Royal Family who are to reside with him. Negociations might also be commenced with those among the *Sullateen* who are

hereafter to find their own residence. It is presumed that these men will receive compensation for relinquishing their present houses within the Palace and to enable them to procure or build houses elsewhere. The determination of the proper amount of compensation in each case will be a work of time and trouble, and it will be productive of much confusion if the whole has to be attempted at once. It may also be observed that the difficulties attending these operations will be much increased if the experienced officer who now fills the post of Agent should not be at hand to conduct them.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor ventures to remark further upon this head that, now that the sentiments of the next heir have been ascertained as regards the evacuation of the Palace and the other measures adverted to in your despatch under acknowledgment, it may be preferable to rest the actual adoption of those measures rather on the resolution of the British Government than on the consent which has been obtained from the Prince. The arrangements might be declared to proceed from the will of the Government, based on a conviction of their expediency for all parties, instead of being enforced merely as the result of a negociation with one of the candidates for the succession.

8. The further request of the Prince, mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Agent's letter, does not seem to require immediate orders. It is probable that no objection will be made to allowing the stipends of those members of the family who may be allowed to reside with him at the Kootub to pass through his hands. As connected with this point, however, I am desired to submit the following observation. It was not the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor, in the previous correspondence, to recommend that the parties who should be allowed to reside with the reigning Prince should be restricted to his own immediate descendants. It was proposed that the sons and grandsons (but no more distant relations) of any former King should also enjoy the same privilege if they desired to avail themselves of it. His

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Honor does not think that any inconvenience would arise from this extension of the rule, as laid down in your letter, while it would diminish the anomaly of according the kingly title to a Prince, with no dependants but those lineally sprung from him.

9. The question alluded to in the concluding paragraph of Sir T. Metcalfe's letter is left for the consideration of the Supreme Government.

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7. *From E. THOMAS, Esquire, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—No. 6, dated Fort William, 27th February 1852.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 28th ultimo, No. 7 A, announcing the entire success of the negociations which the Agent at Delhie was directed to open with Prince Mirza Fukroodeen relative to his succession to the throne of Delhie.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will convey to the Agent at Delhie an expression of the satisfaction of the Supreme Government at the conclusion of this question and of its thanks for the successful adjustment he has made of the several points connected with the succession to the throne of Delhie.

3. The Governor-General in Council observes that the Prince, in consenting to the proposals submitted to him, made four requests—

(1) that he receive the salary of the Heir-Apparent, with the arrears in deposit;

(2) that the Guard at the Palace Gate salute him;

(3) that the Agent visit him;

(4) that the distribution of the Royal stipend should on his succession be entrusted to him.

4. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor strongly recommends the concession of the three first requests for reasons fully stated in your letter under acknowledgment.

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The Governor-General in Council considers those reasons to have much weight, and concurs with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that it would now be desirable to recognize Prince Mirza Fukrooddeen as Heir-Apparent. But the Supreme Government is precluded from doing so by the orders of the Hon'ble Court.

In their despatch dated 18th June 1851, the Hon'ble Court express their opinion "that no formal recognition of his (Prince Mirza Fukrooddeen's) rights by the British Government is expedient while the King urges the claim of a younger son."

The case will, therefore, be submitted for the reconsideration of the Hon'ble Court in its present aspect.

5. It is very undesirable that the future King should have any power in the distribution of the stipend among the members of the family.

6. His Lordship in Council is not prepared to assent to the extension of the number of those who may be permitted hereafter to reside in the King's Palace. Before forming any definite judgment on this point, His Lordship in Council wishes to be informed how many persons would be entitled to a residence in the Palace of the next King if the rule proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor (namely to admit the sons and grandsons but no more distant relations of any former King) should be established. Sir T. Metcalfe can readily supply this information.

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8. *From W. Muir, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Sir T. T. Metcalfe, Bart., Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Delhi,—No. 99, dated Agra, 5th March 1852.*

With reference to your letter No. 7 of 24th January last, on the subject of the succession to the Throne of Delhi

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

and of the arrangements consequent thereupon, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a correspondence which has taken place with the Government of India on the subject, and to request that you will furnish the information required in the last paragraph of Mr. Officiating Secretary Thomas' letter.

To Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-General, dated 28th January 1852.
From Offg. Under-Secretary to ditto in reply, dated 27th February 1852.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor authorises you to make such a communication as you think right to the Prince on the subject of this despatch.

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9. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* W. MUIR, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces. Agra,—No. 16, dated Dehlee, 15th March 1852.*

WITH reference to the 1st paragraph of your despatch No. 99 under date the 5th instant, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement of the Royal Family prepared as correctly as was practicable from the records of this office.

2. The present state of the family, even if called for through His Majesty, which it is not under existing circumstances expedient to do, could not be relied on for accuracy of detail, for by the time the bulky document was completed corrections would become necessary in consequence of births and deaths.

3. I have not deemed it advisable to make any communication to the Prince Mirza Futteh-ool-Moolk. I could only do so in writing, of which His Majesty would speedily be apprized, and the Prince's condition would then be rendered more grievous than at present. He has already been deprived of the Hon'ble office of *Nuzarut*, which he has held since His Majesty's accession, with all its retinue, perquisites, &c., and threats have been conveyed to him of reducing his monthly allowance and taking from him the revenues of two *Taiool* estates now enjoyed by him.

ENCLOSURE TO 9.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

10. *Statement of the Royal Family of Dehlee, descendants of the Emperor* TIMOOR THE GREAT *prepared from one received from His present Majesty in May 1848, and subsequent documents in respect to deaths reported to the Agent or otherwise ascertained.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	NAME OF EMPEROR.	Number of sons.	Number of daughters.	Number of sons' sons.	Number of daughters' sons.	Number of great grand-children and their issues.	Total.	Concubines.	Issue by concubines.	Grand Total.
1	Buhadoor Shah .	12	24	24	23	2	85	56	89	230
2	Ukber Shah .	5	4	34	24	39	106	2	125	233
3	Shah Alum 2nd .	2	5	67	41	385	500	.	315	815
4	Alumgeer 2nd .	.	.	6	11	154	171	.	92	263
5	Moizooddeen Juhandar Shah.	.	.	.	.	164	164	.	69	233
6	Mohummud Shah .	.	.	.	.	51	51	.	23	74
7	Shah Alum 1st .	.	.	.	.	59	59	.	42	101
8	Alumgeer 1st .	.	.	.	.	51	51	.	25	76
9	Mirza Ukber, son of Alumgeer 1st.	.	.	.	.	14	14	.	4	18
10	Shah Juhan .	.	.	.	.	35	35	.	26	61
	Total .	19	33	131	99	954	1,236	58	810	2,104

DEHLEE AGENCY :
The 15th March 1852.

T. T. METCALFE,
Agent to the Lieut.-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

11. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to C. ALLEN, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India,—No. 117, dated 20th March 1852.*

A COPY of Mr. Thomas' letter No. 6, dated the 27th February, conveying the commands of the Most Noble the Governor-General on the future succession to the throne of Dehli, having been transmitted to the Agent, I am directed to forward for His Lordship's information a copy of the Agent's reply.

2. With reference to paragraph 6 of the letter above referred to, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to observe that he would recommend that the 19 sons and 131 sons' sons entered under the headings 3 and 5 of the statement supplied by the Agent be allowed to reside in the Palace. If some such rule as this be not adopted, His Honor remarks that a general expulsion of the brothers and nephews of each titular King will take place on his demise, and that this would form a recurring source of hardship and irritation.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to request attention to paragraph 3 of the Agent's letter. His Honor proposes to intimate to the King that the British Government will not permit the diminution of the income of the Prince, and, in case of the intimation being unheeded, to instruct the Agent to pay the Prince's allowance direct from the Treasury.

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12. *From C. ALLEN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—dated Fort William, 10th April 1852.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th ultimo, No. 117, respecting the future succession to the throne of Delhi.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the intimation, as conveyed in paragraph 3 of your letter, which His Honor proposes to make to the King to the effect that the diminution of the income of the Prince will not be permitted.

13. *From the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to Sir T. T. METCALFE, Bart., Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Delhi,—No. 136, dated 17th April 1852.*

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

WITH reference to your letter No. 16, dated 15th ultimo, connected with the future succession to the throne of Delhi, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Government of India on the subject, and to request that you will intimate to the King the determination of Government not to permit any diminution of the income of the Prince.

To Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 20th March 1852.
From Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, in reply dated 10th April 1852.

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14. *From Sir THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to William MUIR, Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—dated Dehlee, 5th July 1852.*

Provision proposed by the King of Delhi for the favorite Begum and her son.

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying Persian and English *Waseeqas** from His Majesty of Dehlee to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, having reference principally to a monthly provision, after his demise, for the favorite Begum—the Nawab Zeenut Mahul Begum—and the young Prince Mirza Juwan Bukht at Rs. 3,323 and Rs. 2,077 respectively, with the addition of a grant to the Begum of four villages in perpetuity.

*Copies accompany for record.

2. I need hardly add that in respect to the money allowance the subject can only be considered on His Majesty's demise, and that in regard to the grant of villages, His Majesty's incompetency to assign away the revenues of the Crown estates, beyond the period of his own life, has long since been ruled.

3. His present Majesty claiming to himself the right to fix the allowances of his late father's family refused to assign to the Unwur Mahul Begum the sum of Rs. 500 per

Provision proposed by the King of Delhi for the favorite Begum and her son.

mensem, which the late King at my last interview with him urgently requested might be settled upon her as his widow, so that the right now advanced is at variance with the rule prescribed by himself.

ENCLOSURE TO 14.

15. *From HIS MAJESTY of DEHLEE, to the Most Noble JAMES ANDREW, Marquis of Dalhousie, K. T., &c., &c., Governor-General of India,—dated Dehly, 1st July 1852.*

I HAVE the pleasure to state for your consideration that since the introduction of the British rule here all my affairs are placed under the liberal management of the British Government. I have never experienced any trouble, and it has never refused to attend to my applications. But of late, I am sorry to say, I have not received any decided reply to several points which I had ventured to bring to the notice of Government :—

1st.—On the 29th August 1849 I had the honor to forward, for submission to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, a *namah* or letter, and which was refused to be despatched.

2nd.—An increase of allowance was granted by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors during the time of the late King, but its payment was postponed in consequence of His late Majesty's refusing to agree to the several conditions then offered. But I consented to all those points, and still I have not been able to obtain the amount.

3rd.—The succession of the Heir-Apparent to this House is not allowed to be filled, and still remains vacant, although I have made repeated applications on this head.

4th.—The amount arrears of *nuzzurs* (in commutation) has not been paid to me, although Lord Ellenborough's orders exist to shew this, and

which he was pleased to record for its payment. It is a rule with the Government to pay all arrears in such cases, after their final adjustment.

Provision proposed by the King of Delhi for the favorite Begum and her son.

Your Lordship has refused to accept the attendance of a *Vakeel* or Agent from my part at your Court.

I now beg to offer for Your Lordship's consideration the following proposals. As I am become now very old, I feel anxious that provision may be insured for hereafter for my dearest family :—

1st.—That, as the Hon'ble the Court of Directors was pleased to appoint an increase, and that I have accepted the conditions proposed for its payment, it is presumed that it must be paid. On its payment, therefore, I feel assured that the payment of the same will be made punctually, according to the arrangements made in the statement (which was furnished) under date 20th October 1847, *i.e.*, the income of every person who draws now may suffer no curtailment. The former debts against me may be paid *in toto*, after enquiring, as well as the present debt incurred on account of Mirza Jawan Bukht Bahadur's marriage.

2nd.—The Royal debts after due enquiries may be paid and discharged punctually.

3rd.—That Nawab Zeenut Mahul is my lawful wife, being from an eminent family, to whom I have granted a further increase of allowance, which makes her present pay to be Rs. 3,322 per mensem. I have also granted an increase to the allowance of my beloved son, Mirza Jawan Bukht, Bahadur, who draws now per mensem as his allowance Rs. 2,077. These items are provable from the regular Royal

Provision proposed by the King of Delhi for the favorite Begum and her son.

account books. These amounts I am anxious may never suffer any diminution. I have also granted to the Begum in perpetuity the villages of Jowla, Bhoorana, Mohirbun and Bhulsooah.

These I had granted under regular *sunnuds* in payment of her *mhair* or dowry.

I have therefore the pleasure to request and say that it is incumbent upon the generous and just Government to see fulfilled all these points. It may not be superfluous to add here and say that the present proposal is in no way novel, for during the time of Shah Allum Badshah allowances were appointed for the wives of Allumgeer Sanee. In like manner, the late King continued to his brothers and sisters the payment of allowances and lands which were granted to them, and since my accession I have also allowed to continue to every member his portion, for the families of Mirza Babur and Jahangeer, &c. I am anxious therefore to provide in like manner for the members of my family.

In conclusion, I hope from Your Lordship's high justice and liberality that you will kindly and generously bring into your most favorable consideration the above requests and favor me with an early reply.

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16. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to C. ALLEN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William,—No. 189, dated 13th July 1852.*

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent at Delhi, No. 32, dated 5th instant, together with the *Waseeqa* from the King of Delhi therewith received to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India regarding a provision after His Majesty's demise for the favorite Begum, Nawab Zeenut Mahul Begum, and the young Prince Mirza Jewan Bakht.

2. His Honor considers it superfluous to make any addition to the Agent's observations.

Provision proposed by the King of Delhi for the favorite Begum and her son.

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17. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart., Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, Delhi,—No. 190, dated 13th July 1852.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 32, dated 5th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that the *Waseeqa* therewith forwarded regarding a provision for Nuwab Zeenut Mahul Begum and the young Prince Mirza Jewan Bakht has been forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India for submission to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

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18. *From C. Allen, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to W. Muir, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 3113, dated Fort William, 4th September 1852.*

I have received and laid before the Governor-General in Council your two letters, dated respectively the 25th June and 13th July last, Nos. 179[1] and 189,[1] forwarding two letters from His Majesty the King of Delhi to the address of the Governor-General.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward to you, for delivery to the King, the accompanying *Khureetah* from the Governor-General to His Majesty in reply to the two letters addressed to Government, with a copy of the letter enclosed therein for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. I am also instructed to forward herewith the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, which it is requested may be forwarded for the information of the

No. 19 of 1852, dated 2nd June.

[1] These letters relate to the augmentation of the Royal stipend and payment of debts and have not been printed.

Provision proposed by the King of Delhi for the favorite Begum and her son.

Agent at Delhi, who may be directed to take the necessary measures for recognizing Prince Fukrooddeen as Heir-Apparent to the throne of Delhi, granting to him the stipend with arrears since the death of the late Heir-Apparent and permitting him to receive the usual honors attached to that dignity.

4. Adverting to the objections of His Majesty to the nomination of Prince Fukrooddeen, the Governor-General in Council hopes that his recognition will be declared in the manner least likely to mortify the King, so far as such respect can be shown to His Majesty consistently with a full and formal recognition of Prince Fukrooddeen on the part of Government.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 18.

19. *To His Majesty the King of Delhi.*

Rejection of proposals by the Governor-General.

After compliments,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two despatches from Your Majesty dated respectively the 16th June and 5th July last.

Despatches having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, I am now enabled to reply to the questions which Your Majesty has put upon the several subjects contained in your communications above acknowledged.

I beg to inform Your Majesty that the British Government is prepared to recognize as your Heir-Apparent Prince Fukrooddeen, in whose favor the necessary orders will be given.

The Government of India has not received orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to pay the additional stipend to which Your Majesty refers, Your Majesty not having fulfilled the conditions upon which the offer of additional stipend was made.

The grants which Your Majesty has made to the Begums and to Prince Mirza Jewun Bukht, Your Majesty must be sensible cannot be upheld; they may be maintained during

Your Majesty's own lifetime, but cannot now be extended beyond that lifetime, for this would be contrary to former practice.

DALHOUSIE.

3rd September 1852.

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20. ENCLOSURE (2) TO 18.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 19 of 1852.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. We now reply to your letter in the Foreign Department, dated 6th March (No. 14) 1852, respecting the succession to the Titular Throne of Delhi.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

2. You have considered it advisable that the conditions which we had determined to require from the successor of the present King in return for his being admitted to the Titles and Honors of Royalty should be at once made known to Prince Fukrooddeen, the King's eldest surviving son, and his consent obtained to them. These conditions were—

1st—That he should at all times meet the Governor-General of India on terms of equality.

2nd—That the *Taiool* lands should be permanently managed by the British Government, the surplus of revenue over expenses being paid to the King.

3rd—That the *Sullateen*, with such exceptions as might be decided on, should be removed from the Palace and subjected to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of judicature.

3. To these the Governor-General, under the discretionary authority which we had confided to him, added as a fourth condition that the Palace at Delhi should be given up to the British Government, and that the King and those members of the family who are to remain under his jurisdiction should fix their residence at the Kootub. These last stipulations the

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

Governor-General, though attaching great importance to them, did not intend peremptorily to insist on as indispensable to the recognition of the Prince as heir to the Royal title.

4. We fully approve the course pursued by the Governor-General, and it is with much satisfaction we have learned that the Prince readily assented to all the conditions, including the relinquishment of the Palace and the limitation of the persons living under the King's jurisdiction to the lineal descendants of the King for the time being.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor of Agra thinks that the privilege should be extended to the children and grand-children, but to no more distant descendants, of all former Kings. In this opinion the Governor-General was not prepared to agree, but before coming to a decision you have called for information as to the number of persons who would be entitled to a residence in the Palace of the next King if the Lieutenant-Governor's plan should be adopted.

6. In giving his assent to the proposals made to him, Prince Fakrooddeen made on his own part several requests to Government. One of these, *viz.*, that on his succession the distribution of the Royal stipend should be entrusted to him, you very justly consider inadmissible. The others are, that he shall receive the allowance heretofore paid to the Heir-Apparent with arrears since the death of the last heir; that the guards at the Palace shall salute him and the Government Agent at Delhi visit him. You recommend a compliance with these requests, though such compliance would, as you observe, be tantamount to a public recognition of the Prince as Heir-Apparent, from which we have hitherto abstained, but you are of opinion that it is desirable no longer to withhold that recognition. In this opinion we agree, and we think with the Lieutenant-Governor that, as the assent of the Prince, whom we are prepared to recognise as the future King, has been obtained to the contemplated changes, the intention of making those changes cannot be too soon made known to those inferior members of the family whose position will be in so important a manner affected by them.

7. We consequently give you full authority to recognise Prince Fakrooddeen as Heir-Apparent and to take any other measures which may be expedient by way of preparation for the new arrangements which will come into operation on the present King's demise.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

We are, &c.,

J. W. HOGG.

RUSSELL ELLICE.

W. WIGRAM and others.

LONDON:

2nd June 1852.

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21. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Agent at Delhi,—No. 237, dated Agra, 15th September 1852.*

From Agent at Delhi, dated 8th December 1851.
To Agent at Delhi, dated 16th December 1851.
From Agent at Delhi, dated 24th January 1852.
To Agent at Delhi, dated 5th March 1852.
From Agent at Delhi, dated 15th March 1852.
To Agent at Delhi, dated 17th April 1852.
From Agent at Delhi, dated 17th June 1852.
To Agent at Delhi, dated 25th June 1852.
From Agent at Delhi, dated 5th July 1852.
To Agent at Delhi, dated 13th July 1852.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the succession to the Kingly Title at Delhi, I am desired to forward to you, for delivery to the King, the accompanying *Khureetah* from the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, a copy and translation of which accompany this. I am further desired to forward for your information and guidance the annexed copy of a letter from the Government of India, dated September 4th last, and of the enclosed despatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, No. 19, dated June 2nd, 1852, regarding the succession to the Kingly Title.

Recognition of Prince Fakruddin as Heir-Apparent and the conditions imposed.

2. It is left to your discretion to make the required communications to the King, the Prince, Mirza Fukroodeen, and the other parties concerned, in the manner which you may consider best calculated to meet the views expressed in paragraph 4 of Mr. Allen's letter of September 4th last.

3. You are also requested to give effect to the other measures ordered by the Hon'ble Court, including the payment of arrears to the Heir-Apparent.

4. Referring to paragraph 7 of the Hon'ble Court's despatch, you are requested to mention "any other arrangements which you may consider expedient by way of preparation for the new arrangements which will come into operation on the present King's demise."

CHAPTER XVIII.

ILLNESS OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DELHI AND ARRANGEMENTS IN THE EVENT OF HIS DEMISE, 1853.

1. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* WILLIAM MUIR, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 30, dated Dehlee, 18th July 1853.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that the King of Dehlee has for some days past been suffering from a severe attack of dysentery, caused by his own imprudence in the matter of diet. **Illness of the King of Delhi and arrangements in the event of His Majesty's death.**

He was yesterday seriously indisposed. To-day the reports are still unfavorable, and his age, increasing debility, and disregard of the prescriptions of his medical advisers render his recovery very doubtful.

2. The Heir-Apparent through his father-in-law, Mirza Elahee Bukhsh, has expressed himself to the Assistant Agent very anxious to know how soon after the demise of his father his accession will be proclaimed. I have given no reply, as I do not consider it advisable that the contemplated arrangements should be canvassed in anticipation of the event.

Illness of the King of Delhi and arrangements in the event of His Majesty's death.

3. I propose when the time comes to intimate to His Royal Highness that the ceremony of placing him on the throne will take place at the Royal Residence at the Kootub so soon as he with his family, his attendants, official and personal, and his troops, horse and foot,* shall vacate the Palace. This I hope will meet with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

*Save such of the latter as may be requisite for the protection of the buildings.

4. I would likewise propose, after the new King has been proclaimed, that I should take possession of the Dehlee Palace in the name of the British Government and apprize the body of the *Sullateen* that I am authorized by the King to direct their removal from the Palace.

5. The Nawabs Zeenut Mahul and Taj Mahul Begums have each private residences within the city; so that I anticipate no difficulty in inducing them to leave the Palace. For the other inmates of the Zanana, arrangements must be made through the aid of the chief eunuch.

6. The three elder sons† of the late Prince, Mirza Baber, the fifth brother of the present King, have always been disposed to give trouble, and may object to vacate unless compensated for their dwellings.

†Mirza Mhymood Shah.
Mirza Kamran.
Mirza Kubeer-ool-Moolk.

Such a contingency has already been anticipated, and I presume I shall do right in promising them compensation at a fair valuation, provided they immediately withdraw with their families and attendants from the Palace.

7. The large class under the denomination of *Sullateens* may prove refractory, and it will require much patience and tact to induce them to conform to the King's instructions, but I trust to overcome their reluctance by firmness and conciliatory deportment.

8. It will be satisfactory to me to be favored with instructions in regard to the above points as early as may be practicable.

2. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Delhi,—dated Agra, 20th July 1853.*

Illness of the King of Delhi and arrangements in the event of His Majesty's death.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated July 18th, announcing the serious indisposition of the King of Delhi and soliciting instructions in the event of his demise.

The Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the proposal contained in your 3rd paragraph, and authorizes you, as soon as the Heir-Apparent proceeds to the Kootub, immediately to recognize him as King and to proceed with the ceremony of placing him on the throne. You will then take immediate possession of the Palace and prevent the King's return thither.

You are authorised to assure the owners of houses within the enclosure of the Fort that the Government will respect all rights of private property, and will give the owners pecuniary compensation for the loss they will sustain, or assign them suitable residences elsewhere of corresponding value.

It is the desire of the Government to meet all such claims liberally and to dispose of them promptly. When the time arrives you will be pleased to report at your earliest convenience how you would propose to proceed in the disposal of these cases.

The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that it will be an undertaking of considerable difficulty to induce the numerous residents within the Fort to vacate their dwellings, but he has full confidence that you will proceed in the execution of the duty with firmness and conciliation.

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3. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* WILLIAM MUIR, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 31, dated Dehlee, 19th July 1853.*

THE reports from the Palace this morning are not much more favorable than those of yesterday.

Illness of the King of Delhi and arrangements in the event of His Majesty's death.

2. The guards* at each gate of the Palace have been reinforced to the full strength of 100 men each, and two extra companies have been held in readiness to proceed to the Palace when required.

*Under the immediate orders of the Commandant, Lieutenant Douglas.

3. It is reported that both the Treasury and Jewel Office are empty.

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4. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* WILLIAM MUIR, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 32, dated Dehlee, 21st July 1853.*

I HAVE the honor to report that the King of Dehlee still remains in a very precarious state. During Tuesday night serious apprehensions were entertained, a violent hickup and hardness of the abdomen being added to the other unfavorable symptoms. The reports of this morning do not indicate amendment, and Lieutenant Douglas, who visited His Majesty yester-evening, found him much changed in appearance since Sunday last.

2. The two extra companies called for by me have moved down to the Dureea Gunj Cantonments, and are therefore close at hand.

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5. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* WILLIAM MUIR, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 33, dated Dehlee, 22nd July 1853.*

THE reports of this morning of His Majesty's health are somewhat more favorable. There was no return of fever yesterday, and the diarrhœa has been less active.

2. M. S. Chimun Lal, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, was called in yester-evening, and by the application of ointment considerably relieved His Majesty from the most painful portion of his malady, and which indeed in the opinion of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is the active cause of the serious indisposition.

6. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* WILLIAM MUIR, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No 34, dated Dehlee, 25th July 1853.*

Illness of the King of Delhi and arrangements in the event of His Majesty's death.

IN continuation of my letter No. 33 under date the 22nd instant, I have the honor to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that for the last two days the King of Dehlee has somewhat improved in health. The disease has been less accute, but still great debility exists; nevertheless His Majesty was able yesterday to engage in a game of chess.

2. I take this opportunity of soliciting instructions on the following point :—

It has been mentioned to me that the Heir-Apparent will object to leave the Palace for the Kootub until after the expiration of the *Chaleeswan*, or 40 days' period of mourning.

This has, I believe, been suggested by the father-in-law, Mirza Ilahee Bukhsh, who is very desirous that the ceremony of ascending the throne should take place within the Palace.

3. My instructions on this head are clear, and will be strictly conformed to. But in the event of the Prince delaying to vacate the Palace, how are the affairs connected with the internal management to be conducted? And as within the 40 days it will be necessary to distribute the Royal stipend, once certainly, by whom is the distribution to be made?

4. The Most Noble the Governor-General when at Simla expressed his surprise on learning that the stipend hitherto had been sent to the King, and distributed by his own servants and not by us. Such will not be the case after the new succession, and in my opinion it will be as well to take the distribution into our hands on His Majesty's demise, whether the Prince remains within or vacates the Palace.

5. As respects the internal management, it may be desirable to vest the Prince, as head of the family, with control over the *Nijabut* and Mounted Force, the *Nizarut*, and

Illness of the King of Delhi and arrangements in the event of His Majesty's death.

Khansamanee Departments, but all matters of a criminal nature to be referred to the Assistant Agent or myself.

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7. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, at Dehlee,—dated Agra, 30th July 1853.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 34, dated the 25th instant, requesting instructions respecting certain arrangements which will become necessary upon the demise of the King of Dehlee.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that it would be harsh and unfeeling to hurry the King's successor against his will from the Palace till the expiration of the customary period of mourning, which is believed to be 40 days. But his recognition as Sovereign and installation should not take place till he moves to the Kootub.

3. In like manner the new distribution of the Royal stipend, which may take place after the demise of the present King, will be according to the proposed and not according to the present method. The Prince will only receive the stipend for himself and his own family; all other payments will be made directly from the treasury to the proper recipients. You will take the earliest suitable opportunity for adjusting these payments.

4. The Prince as head of the family will maintain the control over the *Nijabut* and Mounted Force and the *Nizarut* and *Khansamanee* Departments, but all matters of a criminal nature must be referred to the Assistant Agent or yourself.

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8. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* WILLIAM MUIR, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 36, dated Dehlee, 28th July 1853.*

DURING the last two days the state of the King's health has been much the same, but where there is no sensible amendment debility must necessarily increase.

2. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon considers the King much weaker than when he was first called in. The disease has assumed, in his opinion, the character of chronic dysentery, and unless this can be checked, of which there appears to be little probability, the present illness must end fatally.

Illness of the King of Delhi and arrangements in the event of His Majesty's death.

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9. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* WILLIAM MUIR, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 38, dated Dehlee, 1st August 1853.*

I HAVE the honor to report that during the last two days the state of His Majesty's health has improved.

2. The enclosed I received late yester-evening from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and the report of this morning still continues favorable.

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10. *From* M. S. CHIMMUN LALL, *Sub-Assistant Surgeon, to Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,—dated Dehli, 31st July 1853.*

I HAVE the honor to report that in my medical visit of this evening to the King I found him much better in every way, and there is no fear of returning or increasing the disease at present. He wrote a few verses of poetry before me with his own hand.

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11. *From Sir* THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* WILLIAM MUIR, *Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 40, dated Dehlee, 5th August 1853.*

I AM unable to obtain satisfactory accounts of His Majesty's health. For the last four days the *Hukeems* only have been admitted into the presence. Our Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been excluded.

I believe that the debility has greatly increased, and that His Majesty is supported chiefly by stimulants.

The unseasonable state of the weather at present must also be prejudicial to the Royal invalid.

Illness of the King of Delhi and arrangements in the event of His Majesty's death.

12. *From Sir THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to WILLIAM MUIR, Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 41, dated Dehlee, the 8th August 1853.*

SINCE I had last the honor of addressing you, the King of Dehlee has rallied considerably. The several maladies have decreased, and if the present favorable symptoms continue for a few days more, there are hopes of His Majesty's recovery.

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13. *From Lieutenant C. R. G. DOUGLAS, Assistant Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to WILLIAM MUIR, Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 44, dated Dehlee, 16th August 1853.*

THE Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, unfortunately suffering from an attack of fever, I beg for him, with reference to his last communication, dated the 8th instant, No. 41, to report that the improvement in His Majesty's health has continued, and that he seems to be steadily, though very gradually, recovering.

2. I may add that I waited on the King yester-morning at his request, and that he looked very much better than on the occasion of my previous visit some days since. In the opinion of the *Hukeems* he is altogether out of danger.

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14. *From Sir THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Bart., Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to WILLIAM MUIR, Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 45, dated Dehlee, 23rd August 1853.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that the King's health has so much improved as to admit of his taking an airing, which I understand he has enjoyed every morning for some days past, and although the ceremony of the *Ghoosl-e-sehut*, or

bath of recovery, has not as yet been performed, His Majesty may be pronounced as recovered. Debility, however, owing to his protracted illness, still continues.

Illness of the King of Delhi and arrangements in the event of his Majesty's death.

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15. *From the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra, to S. Fraser, Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, at Delhi,—No. 8 A., dated Camp Kut-ka-Bagh, 22nd November 1853.*

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor requests me to call your early and careful attention, on assuming the charge of the Agency to the Lieutenant-Governor at Delhi, to the several orders which have been issued from this office, in pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Government, in regard to the arrangements to be made on the demise of the present King.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor relies upon your promptitude and discretion in carrying out these orders according to their full spirit and purport, and at the same time with all due consideration for individual feeling.

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16. *From the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 9 A., dated 22nd November 1853.*

I am directed to forward, for submission to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, the annexed copy of a letter this day addressed to Mr. S. Fraser, who has been appointed to succeed the late Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., as Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor at Delhi.

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17. *From William Muir, Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra, to S. Fraser, Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, Delhi,—No. 68 A., dated 27th September 1854.*

With reference to previous correspondence, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to forward, for your information and guidance, the accompanying extract, paragraph 2, of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 31, dated the 12th July last, approving the instructions

Illness of the King of Delhi and arrangements in the event of His Majesty's death.

issued by this Government relative to the recognition and installation of the successor to the King of Delhi in the event of His Majesty's demise.

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18. *Extract, paragraph 2, of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors,—No. 31, dated 12th July 1854.*

2. *Paragraphs 1 to 10.*—Orders issued during a serious indisposition of the King of Delhi respecting the course to be adopted in the event of his demise.—We take this opportunity of stating for future guidance that, as directed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the recognition and installation of His Majesty's successor should not take place until he shall remove to the Kootub, and that in all other respects also the instructions of the Agra Government were suited to the case.

CHAPTER XIX.

DEATH OF THE HEIR-APPARENT OF DELHI AND QUESTION OF A SUCCESSOR, 1856-57.

1. *From* SIMON FRASER, *Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* C. B. THORNHILL, *Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 59, dated Dehlee, 11th July 1856.*

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the unexpected demise yesterday at 7 P. M. of His Royal Highness the Prince Mirza Mohummud Sooltan Futteh-ool-Moolk Shah, Bahadoor, Heir-Apparent of Dehlee, and to annex extract from the Précis of Palace Intelligence, from which it will be observed that cholera was the immediate cause of death.

2. I have received no communication as yet from His Majesty on the subject, and shall suspend all observations and suggestions for a day or two in order to afford an opportunity to all parties interested to express their views and expectations, and afterwards I shall again have the honor to address you in connection with this subject.

3. A list of the King's surviving sons is annexed.

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 1.

2. *Extract from Précis of Palace Intelligence.*

Thursday, 10th.—His Majesty proceeded to the Summun Boorj. Hussun Uskuree, Peerzadah, attended and breathed a blessing on His Majesty. It was represented that during the night the Heir-Apparent had four evacuations contrary to habit, and having felt hungry the Prince imagined that an empty stomach promoted bile and partook of some bread with *curry gravy*,* when immediately the evacuations increased, amounting to eleven in number, which produced great debility. Every remedy to afford relief proved ineffectual, and His Royal Highness rapidly sunk. Mirza Elahee Buksh sent for Hukeem Ahsunoollah Khan to prescribe. The Hukeem recommended a clyster and proceeded to report matters to His Majesty, and took his leave. His Majesty retired to rest and in the afternoon performed his devotions. The Nawab Zeenut Mahul Begum waited on the King. At about 6 o'clock Hukeem Ahsunoollah Khan arrived and represented that he had himself administered the clyster to the Prince, which, however, did no good, and that the Heir-Apparent was then in a moribund state, and immediately after the noise of lamentation was heard in the direction of the Heir-Apparent's residence and news was brought of His Royal Highness' demise. His Majesty expressed his sorrow. The Nawab Zeenut Mahul Begum condoled with His Majesty. Orders were given to make the necessary preparation for the Prince's interment, and His Majesty sent a message to the Agent for the issue of orders at the Dehlee and Ajmere Gates of the city to pass parties proceeding by either of the above gates to prepare the grave for the Prince, and also to arrange with the Brigadier Commanding the station for the firing of 40 minute guns, corresponding with the age of His Royal Highness (40 years).

* Broth.

S. FRASER,

Agent, Lieutenant-Governor,

North-Western Provinces.

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 1.

[*Vide* enclosure of late Agent's Report, No. 7, of 1849, dated 19th February 1849.]

3. *List of His Majesty's surviving sons in the order of seniority.*

Serial No.	——	Mother.
1	Mirza Koeash Shekoh, illegitimate .	Motee Baee.
2	" Ubool Hussun, " .	Khyum Baee.
3	" Mohumud Zuheer, *alias* Mirza Moghul, legitimate . .	Shurufut Mahul Begum, Sydanee.
4	" Sohrab-e-Hindee, illegitimate .	Doulut Qudum.
5	" Uboo Nusr, " .	Motee Baee (*vide* No. 1).
6	" Ulugh Tahur, " .	Ufzulool Nissa Khanum.
7	" Khizur Sooltan, " .	Ruheem Buksh Baee.
8	" Juwan Bukht, legitimate .	The Nawab Zeenut Mahul Begum.
9	" Bukhtawur Shah, illegitimate .	Rajun Khawas.
10	" Kochuk Sooltan, illegitimate .	Unknown.
11	Shah Ubbas Mirza, " .	Unknown.
12	Mohumud Sher Shah, " .	Unknown.

S. FRASER,

Agent, Lieutenant-Governor,

North-Western Provinces.

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

4. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 965 A., dated Nynee Tal, 16th July 1856.*

I AM desired to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent at Dehlee, No. 59 of the 11th instant, with its enclosures, reporting the death, on the 10th instant, of His Royal Highness the Heir-Apparent of Delhie.

2. A further communication will be made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the receipt of the promised report from the Agent.

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5. *From SIMON FRASER, Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to C. B. THORNHILL, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 60, dated Dehlee, 14th July 1856.*

IN continuation of my letter No. 59 of the 11th instant, reporting the demise of the late Heir-Apparent of Dehlee, I have now the honor to state, for the information of Government, that I waited upon His Majesty this morning to pay him the usual visit of condolence, and during the interview His Majesty placed in my hands a letter and its enclosure, of which translations accompany, and intimated that they conveyed the expression of his wishes on the present occasion, and he was anxious I should exert myself in favor of the succession of his son Mirza Juwan Bukht.

2. With reference to the views of Government expressed on the occasion of the discussions previous to the recognition of the late Heir-Apparent, I consider the enclosed documents to call for no observations from me. The surviving sons of the King have no special marks of nobility, or peculiar recommendations, calculated to attract the sympathy of the native population; and adverting to the advanced age of His Majesty, I view the present reference as simply a last effort on the part of the favorite Begum to secure for her son the long-desired post of honor in the family.

3. My own belief is that His Majesty is sensible the application must be unsuccessful, and if left to himself would not press the matter upon notice at the present juncture,—indeed the fact that the *Shooqa* is addressed to me and not to higher authority clearly, to my mind, establishes this conclusion.

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

4. But, as the enclosed deed, renouncing, in favor of Mirza Juwan Bukht, all claim to be recognized as Heir-Apparent, is signed by nine of the eleven sons of His Majesty (Mirza Koeash Shekoh and Mirza Juwan Bukht being the only names wanting), any further representation in respect to the succession is not to be expected, and the question at issue may be at once brought under the consideration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

5. In the event of the King's demise, or other contingency, rendering it necessary for me to act before I receive definite instructions, I may here mention I shall act in conformity with the orders contained in the latter part of the 18th paragraph of the instructions of the Governor-General, No. 72 of the 30th November 1851, of which, for the convenience of reference, a copy is given in the margin.

18. The proposals I, II and III are absolutely indispensable. If the Prince should refuse to execute his formal consent to them, the Agent will refuse to declare him King, and will recognize no successor. He will take such measures as he may deem necessary for the security of the property within the Palace and for the maintenance of order there, as well as for the preservation of the public peace throughout the city.

6. The points requiring immediate attention are—

1st, whether, in the present circumstances of the family, the nomination of an Heir-Apparent, or the recognition of a successor to His Majesty, is at present called for ;

2nd, whether, on the demise of His Majesty, the kingly title might not be discontinued ;

3rd, if discontinued, who is to be recognized head of the family, under what designation, and with what privileges?

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

7. It appears to me inexpedient to recognize any of the sons as Heir-Apparent. The Princes generally are not men of prominent influence, high personal character, qualifications or other recommendations. The discussions which took place with the late Heir-Apparent and their results are sufficiently known to have paved the way for the adoption of any steps Government may think politic or necessary. But little public interest is felt in the fortunes of the family, and a favorable opportunity is presented, by the removal from the scene of the most respected member of the family, for the introduction of changes adapted to the altered condition of the family and the country, and recommended as conducive to the best interests of the parties directly concerned.

8. Entertaining these views, I would recommend that the question of succession be allowed at present to be at rest, but on His Majesty's demise that Mirza Koeash Shekoh, in virtue of primogeniture, be informed that Government is prepared to recognize him as the representative of the family (under limitations specified below) provided he consent to carry out the arrangements concerted with the late Heir-Apparent in all their bearings.

9. Much objection presents itself to reopening negociation in respect to these arrangements with the fresh successor to His Majesty. They have been discussed and consented to under a less favorable aspect of affairs than at present supervenes, and I think it would be good policy to hold them definitively settled, and consent to them, expressive of a willingness to carry out the views and instructions of Government, a necessary preliminary to a formal recognition.

10. The question of the continuance or otherwise of the Kingly titles I am only partly in a position to discuss, as the records of the Agency are very defective, and I must therefore express my views with only a partial knowledge of the views of Government; but it appears to me unnecessary for any object of justice or policy to uphold the anomaly of a Titular Sovereign without retainers, power or influence, and with privileges at any time liable to be curtailed.

11. If the title be discontinued, Mirza Koeash Shekoh may be unobjectionably designated "Shahzadah Sudur-e-Azeem-e-Khandan-e-Timooree,"* to which altered designation the titles and style of address, salute, &c., would require to be accommodated. The salute should not exceed 19 guns.

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

* His Royal Highness the Prince, the exalted head of the family of Timoor.

12. An assignment of Rs. 15,000 per mensem out of the Royal stipend would be an adequate allowance for the privy purse and personal expenses of the representative of the family, and the other members of the family would continue to draw their allowances direct from the Treasury, subject to revision on the death of incumbents or a general review of the claims of individuals.

13. A certain number of *Nujeebs* and *Sowars* might be provided out of the Royal Pension fund, but this, and many other questions, such as the residence at the Kootub, the limits of the privileged jurisdiction of the head of the family, &c., may be left for consideration as circumstances shall urge them on attention; and I do not anticipate difficulty if His Honor will allow me a broad discretion in carrying out the views of Government.

14. The representative of the British Government should be allowed a seat in his interviews with the head of the family.

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6. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William,—No. 996 A., dated Nynee Tal, 21st July 1856.*

In continuation of my letter No. 965 A. of the 16th instant, communicating the demise of the late Heir-Apparent of Dehlie, I am directed to submit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent at Dehlie, No. 60, dated 14th current (received on the 19th), with its enclosures in original, and to state that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the two suggestions of the Agent—the first, that no recognition is at this time required of an Heir-Apparent to the present King of Dehlie and that, on the demise of the

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King his eldest surviving son, Mirza Koeash Shekoh, should be regarded as the head of the family, and established as such in an honorable position and with a liberal allowance, but that the nominal and now unmeaning title of Sovereignty, with its inconvenient and unsuitable pretensions, should be discontinued.

2. No public respect attaches to any of the King's sons, and there is nothing, as the Lieutenant-Governor believes, in the state of general feeling which renders it in any way politic to maintain a Royal designation for the chief member of the family. The Lieutenant-Governor would indeed much regret if advantage were not taken of the favorable and easy opportunity now offered for introducing a change which, while it is obviously fitting in the actual condition of the Indian Empire, and recommended by many considerations as regards the British Government, will, he is satisfied, be also for the best interests of the Princes themselves. The abolition of the name and forms of Royal state will, it may reasonably be hoped, wean them the more readily from the habits of idle, and too often vicious and discreditable frivolities, in which their lives have hitherto been wasted.

3. A copy of this letter has been this day communicated to the Agent, with directions, in the event of the sudden demise of the King, who is now in very advanced old age, to abstain from recognizing an Heir-Apparent, and to adopt only such measures as may be necessary for preserving the peace of the Palace, pending the receipt of the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council. A copy of these orders may, the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest, be forwarded direct from your office to the Agent for his guidance.

4. The return of the original enclosures is requested.

No. 997 A.

7. COPY forwarded to the Agent at Delhie in reply to his letter No. 60, dated 14th July, for information and guidance.

8. *From* Simon Fraser, *Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* C. B. Thornhill, *Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 62, dated Dehlee, 18th July 1856.*

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

In continuation of my letter No. 60 of 14th current, I have the honor to submit the accompanying copy and translation of a communication to my address from Mirza Mohummud Koeash respecting his pretensions to succeed to the office of Heir-Apparent, and to state that, having already entered into the question generally of succession, no particular observations appear called for in submitting the enclosures.

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9. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to* G. F. Edmonstone, *Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 1005 A., dated Nynee Tal, 23rd July 1856.*

In continuation of my letter to your address, No. 996 A. of the 21st instant, I am directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent at Delhie, No. 62 of the 18th instant, with its enclosure in original, respecting the pretensions of Mirza Mohummud Koeash, a son of the King of Delhie, to succeed to the office of Heir-Apparent.

2. The return of the original enclosures is requested.

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10. *From* Simon Fraser, *Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* C. B. Thornhill, *Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 68, dated Dehlee, 9th August 1856.*

In continuation of my letter No. 60, dated 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the accompanying translation of a communication to my address, of this day's date, from Mirza

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Mohummud Koeash in support of his claim to be recognized as Heir-Apparent in succession to the late Mirza Mohummud Sooltan Futteh-ool-Moolk Shah.

2. A reply has been written acknowledging the receipt of the above and stating that his letter would be forwarded for the consideration and orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and that he would be made acquainted with the result.

ENCLOSURE TO 10.

11. *Translation of a letter from Mirza MOHUMMUD KOEASH, to the address of the Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee,—dated 9th August 1856.*

I FORMERLY addressed you in detail on the subject of my claims to succeed to the office of Heir-Apparent, the contents of which communication you must have become aware of. Now, with my entire free will, without being intimidated by any party, I write this to state that whatever agreements were entered into by my late brother, Mirza Mohummud Sooltan Futteh-ool-Moolk Shah, Buhadoor, with the higher authorities I am willing with all my heart to ratify and confirm; and also whatever may be desired by Government I shall be prepared to accede to, feeling confident that the higher authorities do not contemplate the extinction of this ancient dynasty, and as the British Government has always recognized and maintained the rights of both great and small, I request you will submit a report in this matter that I may obtain my rights. Gratify me with a reply to this.

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12. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to S. FRASER, Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,—No. 1160 A., dated Nynee Tal, 15th August 1856.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 68 of the 9th instant, with its enclosure, being the translation of a letter from Mirza Mohummud Koeash respecting his claim to be recognized as Heir-Apparent.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that the object of the letter would appear to be still to claim the retention of the titular designation and forms of Royalty, and that the Lieutenant-Governor can issue no remarks or instructions on this communication pending the decision of the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation which has been submitted on that subject.

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

3. A copy of your letter and of this reply will be at once forwarded to the Supreme Government.

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13. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 1161 A., dated Nynee Tal, 15th August 1856.*

IN continuation of my letter No. 1005 A. of the 23rd ultimo, I am desired to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor at Delhie, and of its enclosure, being the translation of a letter from Mirza Mohummud Koeash respecting his claim to be recognized as the Heir-Apparent of the King of Delhie.

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14. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—No. 4550, dated Fort William, 29th August 1856.*

THE Governor-General in Council has had under his consideration your three despatches of the dates and Nos. noted in the margin, relative to the succession to the throne of Delhi, consequent on the demise of the late Heir-Apparent, Prince Mirza Fukroóddeen, and I am now directed in reply to communicate the following observations and orders of His Lordship in Council on this important question.

Letter dated 16th July 1856, No. 965 A.
Letter dated 21st July 1856, No. 996 A.
Letter dated 23rd July 1856, No. 1005 A.

2. His Lordship in Council observes that the opinions of the Lieutenant-Governor and of his Agent at Delhi are

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strongly opposed to the acknowledgment by the Government of India of any successor to the Crown, either now or hereafter.

3. At the present day His Lordship in Council is unable to see any reason why the Government of India should not refuse to give a new and solemn sanction to a sham which answers no good purpose and which will soon cease to be defensible upon the only ground on which such a fiction can be defended consistently with its own dignity and truthfulness,—a respect, namely, for the personal feelings, recollections and associations of the members of a fallen house. Nearly all the every day signs of authority which the native mind associates with Royalty have, for State reasons, been taken from the Crown of Delhi. The presents which were at one time offered to the King by the Governor-General and by the Commander-in-Chief have been discontinued; the privilege of a coinage carrying his mark is now denied to him. The Governor-General's seal no longer bears a device of vassalage, and even the Native Chiefs have been prohibited from using one. It has been determined that these appearances of subordination and deference could not be kept up consistently with a due respect for the real and solid power of the British Government, and the same may be said of the title of King of Delhi, with the fiction of paramount sovereignty which attaches to it.

4. In this matter His Lordship in Council is bound by no treaty or engagement whatever. The munificent provision which has hitherto been made for the King and his family is due to the wise liberality of the British Government; it has been continued on its present scale for six-and-forty years, and whatever may be the position assigned to the future head of the house, it would be neither politic nor generous to curtail it at present. But to recognize the title of King and a claim to the external marks of Royalty in a new person would be an act purely voluntary on the part of the Government of India and quite uncalled for. Moreover, it would not be accepted as a grace or favor by any but the individual himself. Now, as on the last occasion of the death of an Heir-Apparent, the request of the King is that Prince

Mirza Jewan Bukht should be declared to be his successor, on the grounds of legitimacy and alleged good qualities, and this request is supported by nine of the ten brothers of the Prince. But it is inadmissible by Mahomedan Law, and it is contrary to the principle laid down by the Government of India on the occasion referred to. Whatever be the degree of rank inherited, the Heir, whom in right and consistency the Government must recognise, is the eldest surviving son of the King, Prince Mirza Mahomed Koeash. His elevation, however, is not asked by any of his family, and, although he has pressed his own pretensions in a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor's Agent in Delhi, it does not appear that he is, as his late brother was said to be, peculiarly worthy of being selected for a post of distinction. He is described with the rest as having no prominent influence, high personal character, qualifications or other recommendations; and, as he was born long after his family had become pensioners of the British Government, he has no claims from early reminiscences to see the unreal dignity of his house sustained for another generation in his own person. If other arguments were wanted, it may be found in the fact that the last few years have seen not only an extension, but a remarkable consolidation of the British power in India; its supremacy has become more uniform and unbroken even within the earlier limits of the Empire; and the preservation of a Titular King paramount of Hindostan has thereby grown to be a greater anomaly than ever. Lastly, there is every appearance that the presence of a Royal House in Delhi has become a matter of indifference even to the Mahomedans.

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5. The discussions which took place with the late Heir-Apparent have, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor's Agent on the spot, prepared the way for any course which the Government may think proper to take; and even the King, in communicating his request for the recognition of his favorite son upon this occasion to the Agent, instead of addressing himself as formerly to the head of the Government, seems to admit that he has little hope that, in any case, his own wish will be complied with.

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

6. Under these circumstances the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, until the sentiments of the Honorable Court upon the present occasion can be made known to the Government of India, nothing should be done which might commit the Government to a recognition of that title in the future head of the family; and that if the King's death should occur before the orders of the Honorable Court have been received, and a final decision should be thereby forced upon the Government, that decision should be against any such recognition.

7. In this view His Lordship in Council desires that the Agent at Delhi be instructed to the following effect:—

That, if in his judgment it should be necessary to answer the letter addressed to him by the King, the reply should be that the Governor-General in Council cannot consent to recognize Prince Mirza Jewan Bukht as Heir-Apparent.

That no encouragement be given to Prince Mirza Mahomed Koeash to expect that his recognition will take place upon precisely the same conditions as that of his late brother, and that during the King's life no further communication be made to His Majesty or to any other person regarding the succession.

That, if the King should die, or if his death should appear to be at hand, Prince Mirza Mahomed Koeash be at once informed, in order to avoid a state of suspense and embarrassment, that the Governor-General in Council recognizes him as the head of the family, upon the same conditions as those accorded to Prince Mirza Fukroodden, excepting that, instead of the title of King and the external signs of Royalty, he shall have the designation and position of Prince or Shahzadah of the House of Timour, and that this communication is to be made, not in the way of inviting negotiation or bargaining, which it is not the intention of the Governor-General in Council to admit, but as the declaration of the mature and fixed determination of the Government of India.

8. The details in regard to salutes, the reception of the representatives of the Government, the limit to be put upon privileged residents in the Palace of the future Prince, &c., will, I am desired to say, be adjusted after the first principal condition of the Governor-General in Council has been declared.

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9. Upon the last point, however, *viz.*, the number of the privileged residents, the Agent should be desired to report to how many the privilege would extend if the sons and grandsons, but no more distant relatives, of any former King were admitted to it. In the opinion of the late Mr. Thomason this was a more reasonable limit than that which would have confined it to the sons and grandsons of the actual head of the house, and the question deserves examination.

10. In respect of the share of the family stipend which should be assigned to the Prince personally after the King's death, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that Rs. 15,000 a month should suffice, and he is accordingly pleased to fix that amount as the future assignment of the representative of the family.

11. It is probable that difficulties will arise in dealing with the claims, just and unjust, of the great body of the *Sullateen* who, upon the King's death, will, under any arrangement, be called upon to quit the Palace of Delhi. His Lordship in Council, therefore, requests that the Lieutenant-Governor will be good enough to direct his Agent's attention to this point, in order that, without entering into a minute investigation of the claims, which at present is not desirable, the means of coming to an early decision upon the question, when the proper time arrives, may be at hand.

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15. *From the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to S. FRASER, Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, Delhie,—No. 1364 A., dated Nynee Tal, 12th September 1856.*

IN continuation of my letter to your address, No. 997 A. of 21st July last, I am directed to transmit to you the

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accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 4550 of the 29th ultimo, on the question of the succession to the throne of Delhie, and to request your strict and careful attention to the orders intimated in paragraphs 7 to 11 thereof.

2. The report called for in paragraph 9 will be furnished by you at your earliest convenience.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider, and to give instructions on any suggestions or enquiries which may occur to you in order to the more prompt and easy execution of the present directions from the Supreme Government.

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16. *From* SIMON FRASER, *Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* C. B. THORNHILL, *Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 75, dated Dehlee, 19th September 1856.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1364 A., dated 12th instant, with enclosure, from the Secretary to Government of India, in the Foreign Department, and, with reference to the 1st clause of paragraph 7 of the latter, to state, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that having from the commencement led the King's Wukeel to understand the question of succession would be referred for the orders of the Home authorities, I do not purpose making any communication on the subject to His Majesty until the receipt of final orders. In the meantime, if pressed for a reply, I shall avoid any more direct answer, as intimation of the rejection of Mirza Juwan Bukht's pretensions will only be productive of protracted and unprofitable discussion with His Majesty.

2. Respecting the other points, I beg to state that my enquiries have been directed for some time past to securing the best information, and I have every reason to hope that when the time arrives all that is necessary will be done satisfactorily and expeditiously.

3. The report called for in your 2nd paragraph regarding "the number of privileged residents," I beg to add, will be furnished as soon as I have obtained accurate and full particulars.

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4. In connection with the present stage of proceedings, the position of Mirza Koeash is the only embarrassing point. He draws an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem from His Majesty, and a more suitable provision would be desirable in his altered position, but to increase his allowance would be to recognize his claims, which at present would be inconvenient; and unless therefore, the Prince urgently press his expectations on attention, I purpose endeavouring to stave off all discussion on this subject until the receipt of the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, when I would suggest a more liberal arrangement for his convenience and comfort.

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17. *From C. B. THORNHILL, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to S. FRASER, Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, Delhie,—No. 1436 A., dated 24th September 1856.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 75 of the 19th instant, communicating for information, with reference to paragraph 7 of Officiating Secretary of the Supreme Government, No. 4050, dated 29th August, your intentions relative to the pretensions of Mirza Juwan Bukht should the question of succession be pressed by the King.

2. In reply, I am desired to intimate that the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that if the King should press you (which is not, however, probable) for an explicit statement of the opinion and intention of the Governor-General in Council in regard to the pretensions of Mirza Juwan Bukht, you should reply without reserve that the decision on the subject is consistent with that which has, on former occasions, been announced to His Majesty. No needlessly painful communication should be made, but there can be no room for discussion, and if an

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answer is demanded from you, it should be direct and clear in its import, though expressed with all proper courtesy.

3. It may be proper hereafter to give some suitable increase to the allowance of Mirza Koeash, but it will be desirable to defer this, if possible, till the receipt of final orders from the Home authorities.

4. A copy of your letter, and of this reply, will be sent to be laid before the Government of India.

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18. *From C. B. THORNHILL, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to Government of India,—No. 1437 A., dated Nynee Tal, 24th September 1856.*

I AM desired to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying letter from the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor at Delhie, No. 75 of the 19th instant, and of the reply thereto of this date, communicating his intentions in regard to the pretensions of Mirza Juwan Bukht, should the question of succession to the office of Heir-Apparent be pressed by the King.

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19. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, to C. B. THORNHILL, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—No. 5191, dated Fort William, 15th October 1856.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 24th ultimo, No. 1437 A., forwarding a copy of correspondence with the Agent at Delhie relative to his intentions in regard to the pretensions of Mirza Jewan Bukht, should the question of succession to the office of Heir-Apparent be pressed by the King, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council considers the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject to be judicious, and approves of them.

20. *From* SIMON FRASER, *Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* C. B. THORNHILL, *Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 81, dated Dehlee, 17th October 1856.*

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

WITH advertence to the 2nd paragraph of your letter No. 1364 A., under date the 12th ultimo, I have the honor to submit a memorandum exhibiting the number, at this date, of the lineal descendants of the Kings of Dehlee referred to in the 9th paragraph of the orders of the Supreme Government, No. 4550, dated 20th August last.

2. I have every reason to depend on the accuracy of this return.

ENCLOSURE TO (20).

21. *Memorandum of the Lineal Descendants of the Kings of Dehlee.*

Number of individuals.	Residing within the Palace.		Residing without the Palace.	
255	159		96	
	Sons.	Daughters.	Grand-sons.	Grand-daughters.
	15	26	115	99
Of Buhadoor Shah . .	11	22	28	19
,, Akber Shah . . .	4	1	31	28
,, Shah Alum . . .	...	3	46	38
,, Alum Geer 2nd . .	...	...	6	11
,, Ahmad Shah . .	...	...	4	3

DEHLEE AGENCY:
The 17th October 1856.

S. FRASER,
Agent, Lieutenant-Governor,
North-Western Provinces.

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

22. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 1705 A., dated Nynee Tal, 5th November 1856.*

WITH reference to paragraph 9 of the Orders No. 4550 of the 29th of August, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 81, dated 17th ultimo, from Mr. S. Fraser, the Agent at Delhie, and of its enclosure, being a Memo. of the Lineal Descendants of the King of Delhie.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that 96 of the whole number (255) of persons in the list already live without the Palace. The Agent has stated the number of daughters and grand-daughters of former heads of the family, as well as of sons and grandsons. The females, it is believed, marry exclusively within the family. But they may be properly left out of the present calculation, as where they may have married sons and grandsons of heads of the family they will be classed as members of the households of their husbands.

3. The number of sons and grandsons alone is 130. It is not specified how many of these now live within the Palace.

4. It is clear, however, that a good number have already quitted the Palace, and this must lessen any impression of hardship from not providing accommodation within it for all of them.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor would recommend that no right of general residence within the future Palace be declared in favor of such persons, but that a discretion be left to the Agent to concede the indulgence to any son or grandson of a former King (together, of course, with his family) whose position or circumstances may, at the time of giving effect to the new arrangement, be such as to render denial a serious hardship.

6. A copy of this letter will be sent to the Agent, that he may add any remarks which he may think material. These, if any should be received, will be at once forwarded for submission to His Lordship in Council.

23. *No. 1706 A.* Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

ORDERED that copy of the above be forwarded to the Agent, in reply, and his attention requested to paragraph 6 thereof.

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24. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to S. FRASER, Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, Delhie,—No. 28 A., dated Camp Syedpoor, 7th January 1857.*

I AM directed to call your attention to my docket No. 1706 A. of the 5th November last, on the subject of the Lineal Descendants of the King of Delhie, and to request that the information required may be furnished at your early convenience.

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25. *From SIMON FRASER, Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to C. B. THORNHILL, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 9, dated Dehlee, 12th January 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 28 A. under date the 7th instant, referring to your docket No. 1706 A. of the 5th ultimo, and, with reference to the 3rd paragraph of the latter, to state, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that of the 130 sons and grandsons of the present and former Kings—

85 reside in the Palace, and
45 outside.

130

Thus in detail—

	SONS. Living		GRANDSONS. Living	
	In the Palace.	Outside.	In the Palace.	Outside.
Buhadoor Shah .	7	4	19	9
Akber Shah . .	4	...	21	10
Shah Alum . .	...	...	26	20
Alumgeer 2nd .	...	...	4	2
Ahmad Shah . .	...	...	4	...
	11	4	74	41
	15		115	
	130			

Death of the Heir-Apparent and question of a successor.

26. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 91 A., dated Camp Mirzapoor, 22nd January 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter No. 1705 A. of the 5th November last, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 9, dated 12th instant, from the Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, Delhie, stating the number of the sons and grandsons of the present and former Kings now residing within or beyond the precincts of the Palace.

NOTE.—No further correspondence is traceable in the Punjab Records.

CHAPTER XX.

PRETENSIONS OF MIRZA JAWAN BAKHT TO THE OFFICE OF HEIR-APPARENT, 1856-57.

1. *From* SIMON FRASER, *Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* C. B. THORNHILL, *Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 84, dated Delhee, 29th October 1856.*

Pretensions of Mirza Jawan Bakht to the office of Heir-Apparent.

MR. THOMAS CAVENDISH FENWICK was for a short time at Dehlee seeking employment, and eventually obtained service with Nawab Zeenut Mahul Begum at a high salary.

2. The object of the Begum was to employ him in advocating at Agra and Calcutta the pretensions of her son Mirza Juwan Bukht to the office of Heir-Apparent.

3. I communicated with His Majesty through the Royal Wukeel pointing out the fruitlessness of employing such agency under ordinary circumstances, and under the authority conveyed in the recent orders of the Supreme Government intimated that it was now especially unnecessary, as the claims of the Mirza had already been finally disposed of.

4. The verbal reply I received shewed that the Begum was resolved to carry out her intentions, and I then addressed His Majesty in the terms of the accompanying draft and enclose a translate of the reply received.

Pretensions of Mirza Jawan Bakht to the office of Heir-Apparent.

5. The proceedings are not of a character to call for more formal notice, but I venture to suggest the inexpediency of recognizing Mr. Fenwick as a party authorized to open any discussion upon the point at issue, and to recommend his being informed that all representations connected with it must be forwarded through the established channels.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 1.

2. *Abstract translation of a communication from the Agent to the address of His Majesty, dated 13th October 1856.*

BEFORE this I had made a verbal communication through the Royal *Wukeel* regarding the appointment of Mr. Thomas Cavendish Fenwick as *Mookhtar* at Calcutta on behalf of the Nawab Zeenut Mahul Begum and Mirza Mohummud Juwan Bukht. It now appears that the departure of the gentleman in question has been fully determined on, and, as probably the Government will call for an explanation of the proceeding, I solicit the particular reasons in detail for the deputation in question.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 1.

3. *Abstract translation of a Shooka from His Majesty to the Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, dated 22nd October 1856.*

YOUR communication of the 13th instant, referring to a previous verbal communication in respect to the rumoured nomination of Mr. Thomas Cavendish Fenwick as *Mookhtar* on the part of the Nawab Zeenut Mahul Begum and Mirza Mohummud Juwan Bukht to proceed to Calcutta, and further intimating that, as the matter had been determined on, Government would probably call for an explanation hereon, and requesting to be apprized of the particular reason for the deputation of Mr. Fenwick, has been duly received.

Although the Royal *Wukeel* had before this been informed fully on the above points, yet, as desired, the matter is recapitulated.

Pretensions of Mirza Jawan Bakht to the office of Heir-Apparent.

Having always entertained a preference for Mirza Juwan Bukht from his superior qualifications and character, I had frequently moved the Government in the matter of his recognition as Heir-Apparent during the late Agent's incumbency and now again on the demise of the late Heir-Apparent. Subsequently Mr. Fenwick having arrived here, whose legal fame had reached us, and the Begum and Mirza Juwan Bukht having represented that although we had addressed you relative to the latter's pretensions to the vacant dignity, the favorable issue of which cannot be doubted, the appointment of Mr. Fenwick for any further details would be highly beneficial to their suit, as the character of the gentleman was unexceptionable, we did not deem the arrangement open to objection, and he was formally appointed and despatched by them.

It is known that, as all the Royal matters were transacted through the Agent, the necessity for a *Wukeel* at Calcutta on behalf of the King was obviated. This prohibition, however, did not affect members of the Royal Family. On the contrary, the Government has in its liberality and justice left it open to all—great and small alike—to seek redress in whatever mode they prefer. Under these circumstances the appointment is neither improper nor opposed to any rule, and as you are our well-wisher, and this is the sole remaining wish of our old age, it behoves you when called on for a report to represent matters in the most favorable light, giving your full support, so that the Royal object may be attained and our heart be gladdened by the gratification of a long-cherished desire—which would reflect honor on the Government generally and specially on yourself.

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4. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to S. Fraser, Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, Delhie,—No. 1715 A., dated Nynee Tal, 6th November 1856.*

Your letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 84, and its enclosures, relative to the employment by a member of the Royal Family of Delhie of an agent for the purpose of advocating the pretensions of Mirza Juwan Bukht to the office of Heir-

Pretensions of Mirza Jawan Bakht to the office of Heir-Apparent.

Apparent, having been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, I am directed to inform you that copies of them will be immediately forwarded for submission to the Governor-General in Council.

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5. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 1716 A., dated Nynee Tal, 6th November 1856.*

I AM desired to transmit to you, to be laid before the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor's Agent at Delhie, No. 84 of the 29th ultimo, and of its enclosures, relative to the employment by a member of the Royal Family of Delhie of an agent for advocating the pretensions of Mirza Juwan Bukht to the office of Heir-Apparent.

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6. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to C. B. THORNHILL, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,— No. 5762, dated Fort William, 19th November 1856.*

WITH reference to your despatch dated 6th instant, No. 1716 A., relative to the employment by a member of the Royal Family of Delhi of an agent for advocating the pretensions of Mirza Jewun Bukht to the office of Heir-Apparent, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward herewith copies of two memorials presented by Mr. Fenwick on behalf of his clients, and to request that the Agent at Delhi may be desired by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to point out to the memorialists the unbecoming tone in which the first memorial is framed, and notify to them that the prayer of the second (for a commission to investigate the claims which they have put forward) will not be granted. It should be added that the pretensions of Mirza Jewun Bukht to be considered as his father's heir have long since been rejected by the Governor-General in Council, and that no future memorials will be received unless presented through the Agent at Delhi.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 6.

Pretensions of Mirza Jawan Bakht to the office of Heir-Apparent.

7. *To the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.*

The Memorial of Nawab ZEENAT MAHUL BEGUM and Mirza JUMMA BUKHT,

SHEWETH—

That the first Memorialist is the lawful wife of the King of Delhi and mother of the second Memorialist.

That the second Memorialist is the lawful son of the present King of Delhi and of the first Memorialist.

That both Memorialists have, with the sanction and written authority of the King, constituted Mr. Thomas C. Fenwick their lawful Attorney for the purpose of prosecuting the claim of the second Memorialist to be recognised as Heir-Apparent to all the rights, titles and privileges of His Majesty the King of Delhi, and that they do hereby put in such claim.

That Mirza Koyeash, the only other claimant to the said rights, titles and privileges, is not the lawful son of His Majesty the King, as will be seen from the exhibit marked A[1], which is a true copy of a document prepared and signed with His Majesty's own hand and forwarded to Mr. Simon Fraser, the Political Agent at Delhi.

That all the other sons of His Majesty the King, lawful or unlawful, have of their own free will resigned whatever claim or claims they might have had to the said rights, title and privileges, in proof of which the exhibit marked B[2], which is a true copy of the deed of resignation forwarded to the Political Agent, is herewith forwarded for Your Lordship's consideration.

That the said other sons of the King having freely and finally resigned in favour of the second Memorialist, the right to be recognized as the Heir-Apparent to the rights, titles and privileges of His Majesty the King is contended between two, *viz.*, Mirza Koyeash, the only other claimant and unlawful son of the King, and Mirza Jumma Bukht, the second Memorialist and lawful son of the King.

[1] and [2] not traceable in the Punjab records.

Pretensions of Mirza Jawan Bakht to the office of Heir-Apparent.

That in proof of the first Memorialist's lawful marriage with the King, exhibit C[1], which is a true copy of the original marriage deed, is hereby annexed for Your Lordship's perusal.

That Mirza Koyeash, the other claimant, has no such document to shew in support of his claim.

That, independent of the other claimant's unlawful birth, he is from natural causes and from his habits of life unfit to be the head of a Royal Family and Household, and this fact may be proved by a reference to all the members of the Palace and by a perusal of a letter from His Majesty the King to Mr. Simon Fraser, the Political Agent, a true copy of which is herewith annexed.

That were the East India Company's Government, in spite of this fact, to raise the other claimant to be the head of the Royal Family of Delhi, it would exhibit a gross inconsistency of conduct, for not long ago the King of Lucknow was deprived of his throne and kingdom on the plea of unfitness.

That, although the King of Lucknow ruled a large kingdom, and the King of Delhi rules only a Royal Family and a large household, yet the ruling in one case is as absolute as the ruling in the other, and is equally the instrument of good or evil.

That to place an unfit person in so exalted a position, in spite of the prayers and wishes of those who are to be ruled by him, would be to sacrifice the welfare of many to the interest of one.

That to place over a Royal Family one who from his antecedents is unfit to rule them would be to place that family in a most deplorable condition.

That to allow mere seniority of birth to supersede a lawful right would be to establish a dangerous precedent, and to violate all recognised law and principles of morality.

That to force upon the King a successor in opposition to his repeatedly expressed wish would be to trample upon one of the principal rights of man.

[1] Not traceable in the Punjab Records.

That to *force* the King to recognise an unlawful son as his successor, and thereby set aside the right of the lawful son, would be an act of tyranny unsuited to the present age and unworthy of an enlightened Government.

Pretensions of Mirza Jawan Bakht to the office of Heir-Apparent.

That to take advantage of the King's dependent position and deprive him of the right which the meanest subject may maintain, of choosing his own successor, would be to act the despot in an age when despotism is deemed abhorrent to the sight of God and man.

That whatever the East India Company's Government might wish to do, in order to suit some hidden purpose, it does not follow that they would be justified in trampling upon the rights of men and in disregarding their welfare.

That under the Mahomedan law a Mahomedan may choose any one of his sons to succeed him.

That the common right of a man to do what he will with his own would be rudely taken away were the wishes of the King to be set aside in the present instance.

That, as the Government would refuse to authorize the establishment or erection of anything which would be injurious to the health of the inhabitants of a town, so should the Government refuse to raise that which would be injurious to the welfare of a large body of persons.

That there could hardly be a greater anomaly than to forcibly deprive a King, merely because he happens to be a King, of the common right which the meanest subject may claim and which must be conceded to him.

That it does not follow that, because the Government of India allow the King a pension, they are at liberty to give it to whom they will after his death.

The arrangement with the first pensioned King was that he and his heirs for ever should receive that pension. Who is to appoint an heir to the King? He himself, or a stranger? And who is to decide who is his lawful heir. He himself, or a stranger? The Mahomedan law gives him the right in both

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cases, and the British Government have declared that in all matters of succession the Mahomedan law shall decide the claims of Mahomedans.

That even when all the sons of a King have been lawfully born the Government of India have made unfitness the plea for depriving the elder of his inheritance and giving it to the younger. Witness the case of Wajid Ally Shah, the present King of Lucknow. Umjid Ally Shah, the father of Wajid Ally Shah, had three lawful sons; one died, and the names of the other two are Moostafa Koolee Khan, the elder, and Wajid Ally Khan, the younger. Mostafa Koolee Khan was deemed unfit to ascend the throne, and therefore his younger brother Wajid Ally Khan was created King in his stead. Can the Government after this venture to say that none but the eldest son, however begotten or however unfit, shall succeed the father? If they do this, what becomes of that consistency of which they boast?

That it has never been known that the unlawful son of a King has, by common consent, ascended the throne from the circumstances of his having been born before a lawful son; and, leaving kingdoms and thrones aside, when has the law of any country recognised the principle that the lawful son shall give place to the unlawful son?

That strictly speaking the Government should no longer decide the question of heirship to the titles and privileges of the King of Delhi; but the question, when it arises, should be left to be tried by a competent court of law. The question of such heirship is no longer a political question, and therefore should no longer be withheld from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law.

That for the last two generations the Kings of Delhi have ceased to hold any political position in Delhi or elsewhere, and that as mere pensioners of the British Government the policy which would best suit them would be the policy which obtains with respect to every other inhabitant of British India.

That did the King of Delhi hold even a small portion of independent territory bordering on the frontiers or within

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arm's length of the British territories to which he could retire whenever it suited him so to do, there might be some reason in the interference on the part of the British Government in his succession. Policy might require the Government to uphold that one of the claimants to the succession who appeared most friendly to themselves. But circumstanced as the King of Delhi is, without any the least political importance, and perfectly in the power of the East India Company's Government, his right to do what any other Mahomedan would be lawfully justified in doing should not be interfered with, and to force upon him a successor in spite of his wishes and on his family and dependants a ruler, in spite of their prayers offered on good and reasonable grounds, would be to exercise a stretch of authority which would be neither legal nor praiseworthy.

That the opposition of Government to the second Memorialist has been exhibited in more than one way, and in more than one instance; and that the conduct of the Political Agent at Delhi has plainly shewn your Memorialists all the difficulties with which they must contend in the prosecution of their claim. But neither the opposition of the Indian Government nor the difficulties which threaten them will deter them from asserting and claiming their rights by all lawful means.

For Nuwab Zeenut Mahul Begam and
Mirza Jumma Bukht,
By their lawful agent,
T. C. FENWICK.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 6.

Memorial No. 2.

8. *To the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.*

The Memorial of Nuwab ZEENUT MAHUL, wife, and Mirza JUMMA BUKHT, son, of His Majesty the King of Delhi.

SHEWETH—

That your Memorialists again beg leave to urge upon Your Lordship the justice of submitting their claim to a

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competent court for trial and decision, as the only way by which open and impartial justice can be done to them.

That your Memorialists do not urge this measure without precedent established by the East India Company's Government. In the year 1786 the succession to the throne of Tanjore was disputed. The King, Tuljaji, the ruling Rajah, died, leaving a half brother, Amir Sing, and an adopted son, Serboji, as competitors for the crown. The claims of the rival Princes came, in due course, before the Madras Government, which appointed a Council composed of Pundits learned in Hindoo lore, and referred the question to it for decision.

That your Memorialists ask for nothing more than that a Council or Commission be appointed composed of respectable men versed in Mahomedan law to decide the claim put forth by your Memorialists, and that such Council or Commission hold their sittings with open doors.

For the Nuwab Zeenut Mahul Begum and
Mirza Jumma Bukht,
By their lawfully constituted Attorney,

SERAMPORE :
The 8th November 1856.
T. C. FENWICK.

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9. *From* SIMON FRASER, *Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces, Dehlee, to* C. B. THORNHILL, *Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra,—No. 96, dated Dehlee, 24th December 1856.*

WITH reference to Government Order No. 1759 A., dated 3rd instant, forwarding copy of a despatch* from the Secretary to the Government of India, regarding the deputation of Mr. Fenwick by the Nawab Zeenut Mahul Begum and Prince Mirza Juwan Bukht, I have the honor to submit at His Majesty's request the accompanying copies of a *Shooka* and enclosure, with translations, from His Majesty to my address.

*No. 5762, dated 19th November 1856.

2. Unless instructed by Government I do not think it expedient to give a written answer to this reference. Pretensions of Mirza Jawan Bakht to the office of Heir-Apparent.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 9.

10. *Abstract translation of a Shooka from His Majesty, dated 20th December 1856.*

I HAVE to acknowledge your communication, intimating the orders of the Supreme Government on two petitions presented by Mr. Thomas Cavendish Fenwick, employed by the Nawab Zeenut Mahul Begum and Mirza Juwan Bukht for the advocacy of the latter's claim to be recognized as Heir-Apparent, noticing the improper tone of one of the petitions in question, alluding to the former rejection of the pretentions in question which could not be revived, and stating that no further representations would be received unless through the established channel of the Agent.

Agreeing as to the impropriety of the terms used, the Begum and Prince have been directed by me to dismiss their agent, which has been accordingly done.

The case of the Mirza, however, is as follows :—

When the claims in question were opposed to those of the late Heir-Apparent, Mirza Futteh-ool-Moolk, the Hon'ble Court of Directors authorized the latter's recognition owing to a recommendation setting forth his qualifications and general fitness. Now that the Heir-Apparent has demised, similar and other reasons, detailed separately, existed in favor of Mirza Juwan Bukht's succession. I request that copies and translations of the above *Shooka* and enclosure be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General for transmission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and have a confident hope that on an exposition of the case proper orders will be issued in favour of Mirza Juwan

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Bukht—the chief object of the Royal wishes in my old age—and if it be considered necessary by either the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor or Agent that a *waseeka* be addressed to the Home authorities, let me be apprized of the same.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 10.

11. *Abstract translation of the "Separate Detail" alluded to in His Majesty's Shooka, dated 20th December 1856.*

WHEREAS the British authorities have always acted on the principle of right and good faith, on which account the reasons in every instance are carefully considered, and as the question of succession to the vacant office of Heir-Apparent is pending, there are many reasons in favour of Mirza Juwan Bukht's succession, *viz.*—

1st.—He is nobly descended on both sides, his mother being the daughter of Uhmud Qoolee Khan, whose ancestors were *Wuzeers* in the earlier times of the sovereignty. None of the other sons of the King are so descended.

2nd.—It is known that such as are nobly born are naturally gifted with qualities equal to their station, the duties of which they perform conscientiously, to the approbation of the Almighty, and the maintenance of their good name with the people.

3rd.—With the blessing of God and His Majesty's instructions, the Mirza is exceedingly wise, equally learned in languages, arts and sciences, in comparison with whom the other Princes are as candles to the sun. As wise men have said, "only employ in any matter those who are qualified."

4th.—It has been a rule among Kings in particular, and the custom among Chiefs in general, that succession be restricted to the best qualified, and thus it has often occurred that, owing to want of fitness, the elder has been superseded

by the younger son. Thus Sadi of Shiraz has sung: "Greatness is in the understanding, not in age; Wealth is in the mind, not in possessions."

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5th.—The strongest reason is that all the other sons of His Majesty have, in consideration of Mirza Juwan Bukht's qualifications, pronounced in favor of his succession; and since his seniors wave their right, what impedinent exists to his recognition as Heir-Apparent?

6th.—On the contrary, compared with Mirza Juwan Bukht, the difference against Mirza Koeash is as between Heaven and Earth. His associates are disreputable and his amusements unlawful,—one instance of defective character having been exhibited in his complaint that his allowance had been withheld, a complaint open to such easy refutation.

7th.—The British Government has authorized the succession of the younger son to the Bahawalpoor Chiefship, and in other instances, and where there are strong grounds, the Royal pleasure being also concerned, it is in every way right and proper that the succession be declared in favor of the Mirza.

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12. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to S. FRASER, Esquire, Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, Delhie,—No. 54 A., dated Camp Benares, 13th January 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, No. 96, forwarding a communication to your address from His Majesty the King of Delhie, and with reference to the subject thereof to inform you that no reply need be given by you to this further communication. His Majesty is, of course, well aware that a final determination has been announced on the subject by the Government of India.

2. Copies of your letter and enclosures and of this reply will be forwarded for submission to the Governor-General in Council.

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13. *From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 55 A., dated Camp Benares, 13th January 1857.*

I AM directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent at Delhie, No. 96 of the 24th ultimo, with its enclosure, and of the reply, on the subject of Mirza Juwan Bukht's claims to the office of Heir-Apparent.

NOTE.—No further correspondence is traceable in the Punjab Records.

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